

Magnæ Britanniae Notitia :
OR, THE
Present State
OF
Great-Britain;
With diverse
REMARKS
UPON
The Ancient State thereof.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq;.

The Thirty-seventh Edition of the *South Part*, called *England* ;
and the Sixteenth of the *North Part*, called *Scotland*.

To which is added,

A Compleat List of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and
Princesses of *Wales's* Household; as also those of their
Royal Highnesses the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Princess
Amelia, and the Princess *Caroline*.

IN TWO PARTS.

With His Majesty's Royal Privilege.

— *Paribus se Legibus ambe*
Invictæ Gentes æterna in Fœdera mittent.
Tros, Rutilusve fuat ; nullo discrimine habebo.

L O N D O N :

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M DCC XLVIII.

3723



TO HIS
Most Excellent MAJESTY,
GEORGE II.

By the Grace of G O D,

O F

*Great-Britain, France, and
Ireland,*

K I N G,

DEFENDER of the F A I T H,

DUKE of BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH,
ELECTOR of HANOVER,

ARCH-TREASURER and ELECTOR of the
S A C R E D R O M A N E M P I R E.

This THIRTY-SEVENTH EDITION

Of the present State of GREAT-BRITAIN,

Is Most Humbly D E D I C A T E D.



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A

DESCRIPTION

O F

GREAT-BRITAIN;

AND FIRST

Of the Southern Part of it,

CALL'D

ENGLAND.

C H A P. I.

Of the Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions of
ENGLAND.

[Name.]



THE whole Island of *Great-Britain* was called anciently *Albion*; which Appellation is still retained in *Scotland* by the Descendants of the ancient *Celts*, who still call *Scotland*, *Alban*, and the *Scots*, *Albanach*. Afterwards, as appears in the Time of *Lucretius* and *Julius Cæsar*, this Island was called *BRITANNIA*, from *Brith*, which in the old *British* Tongue signifies *Painted* (for the same Reason that the Extra-Provincial *Britains* were afterwards called *Picts*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their Skins); but about 800 Years after the Incarnation of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, who was descended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest Part of this Country then was) the South Part was called *Angle*, or *Englelond*, or as we now pronounce it, *England*.

[Climate.] It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, [i. e. supposing the first Meridian to be fixed at the

Azores ; but *London*, in all our late Maps, is made the first Meridian] as are *Britany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of *Northern* Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony* and *Denmark*, advantageously for Traffick to all Parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most *Northern* Parts is 17 Hours 30 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most *Southern* Parts is almost 8 Hours.

Dimensions.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longest Side from *Berwick* North, to the Land's End South-West, 386 Miles ; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich*, S. S. E. about 280 Miles ; from *Sandwich* E. to the Land's End W. by S. 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, N. and S. 320 Miles : Contains, by Computation, 39,038,500 Acres, 1,175,951 Houses ; is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*, five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*, less than *Italy* by almost one Half, and, in Comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed at 7,500,000 Pounds, besides the Rent of Houses. [The Rents of *England*, if all the Lands were taxed to the height, would be Ten Millions, because the Land-Tax at 4 s. in the Pound (which is a fifth Part of the Whole) makes Two Millions : But as four Tenths of the Lands are supposed to be taxed at half the Value, we therefore add Four Millions more, and then the Rents of all the Lands of *England* must amount to Fourteen Millions, which is almost Double what Mr. *Chamberlayn* supposed them to be.]

Division.] The whole Provincial *Britain*, which took in *England* and the *Low-Lands* of *Scotland* as far as *Graham's Dike*, was, in the Time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Cæsariensis*. The first of these contained the South Part of *England* ; the second all that Western Part now called *Wales* ; and the third, the Northern Part beyond *Trent* ; and, by a late Division, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Cæsariensis*, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and *Valentia*.

As to its Political Division, *England* (including *Wales*) is first divided into 52 Counties, and they are sub-divided into Rapes, Lathes, Wapentakes, and Hundreds, and they again into Tythings.

According to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is divided first into 2 Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *Canterbury* and *York* ; these 2 Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes ; of which there are in both Provinces 9284, hereof 3845 are Churches Improprate, i. e. in Lay-hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes ; or Appropriate, i. e. annexed to Colleges, or Church-Dignities.

Of Parishes (*Camden* says) there are but 9284, from a Catalogue exhibited to King *James I.*

C H A P. II.

Of the Bishopricks of ENGLAND.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province, containing almost all the *South Part of England* from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Diocese is only Part of *Kent*, and diverse Peculiar Churches, amidst other Dioceses, valued in the Book of Tenth's at 2682 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* [The present Rents improved, over and above what they are in the King's Books, are about 3400 *l.* per Ann. and the Accidental Profits, one Year with another, about 2000 *l.* per Ann.] Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House* and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surry*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever since the Civil Wars. Parish-Churches in this Province 8219, in this Diocese 257.

The Archbishoprick of *YORK* is a Province, containing the *North Part of England* from *Humber*, *Dee* and *Trent*; its Diocese contains most of *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Valued in the Book of Tenth's at 1616 *l.* per Annum. [Improved Value about 2000 *l.* per Ann.] Chief Seat, *Bishops-Thorp* in *Yorkshire*. Parish-Churches in this Province 1065. In this Diocese 581.

Bishopricks in the Province of CANTERBURY.

Bishoprick of *LONDON* contains *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, and hath not been altered since its first Institution, and likewise all the Plantations in *America*. Value about 2000 *l.* per Ann. Seats, *London-House* in *Aldersgate-Street* in *London*, and *Fulham-House* in *Middlesex*. P. C. 623.

WINCHESTER, a large Diocese, containing *Surry* and *Hampshire*, the *Isles of Wight*, *Jersey*, *Guernsey* and *Alderney*. Value 3193 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. [Improved Value about 3000 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Farnham-Castle* in *Surry*, *Wolvesey-House* in *Winchester*, *Chelsea-House* in *Middlesex*, though made to be in *Surry* by Act of Parliament. P. C. 362.

In the Year 733, *Dorchester* was again made a Bishop's See, and its Diocese taken out of *Lichfield*.

LICHFIELD and *COVENTRY* contains all *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*, and Part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*. Value 705 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* [Improved Value about 1200 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Lichfield Close* and *Eccleshal Castle* in *Staffordshire*. P. C. 557.

LINCOLN, contains *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire* and Part of *Hertfordshire*, being the largest Bishoprick of England. Value 666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* [The improved Value about 900 *l.* per Ann.] Seats, *Bugden* in *Huntingdonshire*, and *Lincoln Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruined by the Civil Wars. P. C. 1247.

ELY contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Value 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. [The improved Value about 1000 *l.* per Ann.] Seats, *Ely-House* in *Holbourn*, *London*; *Ely Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich-Castle* in *Wisbich*, *Cambridgeshire*. P. C. 141.

SALISBURY contains *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*. Value 1421 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* [The improved Value about 2000 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Salisbury Palace* in *Wiltshire*. P. C. 248.

EXETER contains *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*. Value 500 *l.* [Improved Value about 500 *l.* per Ann.] Seat, *Exeter Palace* in *Exeter*. P. C. 604.

BATH and **WELLS** contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Wells Palace* and *Barnwell* in *Somersetshire*. P. C. 388.

CHICHESTER contains only *Sussex*. Value 677 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* [Improved Value about 800 *l.* per Annum.] Seat, *Chichester Palace* in *Sussex*. P. C. 250.

NORWICH contains *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small Part of *Cambridgeshire*. Value 834 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* [Improved Value about 1000 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Norwich Palace* and *Ludham Hall* in *Norfolk*. P. C. 1121.

WORCESTER contains *Worcestershire* and Part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1032 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* [Improved Value about 1500 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Worcester Palace* and *Hartlebury Castle* in *Worcestershire*. P. C. 241.

HEREFORD contains *Herefordshire* and Part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [Improved Value about 800 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Hereford Palace* in *Herefordshire*, and *Whitburn* in the same County. P. C. 313.

ROCHESTER contains Part of *Kent* only. Value 358 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [Improved Value about 500 *l.* per Annum.] Seat, *Bromley House* in *Kent*. P. C. 98.

OXFORD contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 381 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Seat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*. P. C. 195.

PETERBOROUGH contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Seats, *Peterborough Castle* and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*. P. C. 293.

GLOUCESTER contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* [Improved Value about 300 *l.* per Annum.] Seat, *Gloucester Palace* in *Gloucester*. P. C. 267.

BRISTOL contains the City of *Bristol*, Part of *Gloucestershire*, and County of *Dorset*. Value 383 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Bristol Palace*. P. C. 236.

LANDAFF contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire* and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats, *Mathorn* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff Palace* in *Glamorganshire*. P. C. 177.

St. DAVIDS contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire* and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 463 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Seats, *Abergwilly* in *Caermarthen*. P. C. 308.

St. ASAPH contains the greatest Part of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomeryshires*, and some Part of *Shropshire*. Value, 187 l. 11 s. 8 d. Seat, *St. Asaph* in *Flintshire*. P. C. 121.

BANGOR contains the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and Part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryshire*. Value 131 l. 16 s. 3 d. Seat, *Bangor Palace* in *Caernarvon*. P. C. 107.

Bishopricks in the Province of YORK.

DURHAM contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 1821 l. 1 s. 3 d. [Improved Value about 5000 l per Annum.] Seats, *Durham Palace* and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*. P. C. 135.

CARLISLE contains two Parts in three of *Cumberland*, and about the like Share of *Westmoreland*; the Remainder of both these Counties being under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chester*, excepting only two Parishes in that of *Cumberland*; which are in the Diocese of *Durham*. Value 531 l. 4 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seat, *Rose-Castle* in *Cumberland*. P. C. 93.

CHESTER contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire* (which is Part of *Yorkshire*) with Part of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*. Value 420 l. 1 s. 8 d. Seat *Chester Palace* in *Chester*. P. C. 256.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by Pope Gregory IV. The Bishop whereof is no Baron, nor hath a Seat in Parliament.

C H A P. III.

Description of the several Counties in ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire,

IS in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 260,000 Acres, and about 12,170 Houses. The Air is temperate; the Soil fruitful. Its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*. The whole County is well stored with Corn and Cattle. Its chief Commodities are Wool, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, and Wood for dying. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* the Inhabitants (especially the Women) employ themselves in weaving Bone-lace: Towards *Dunstable* and *Luton* they make Straw-Hats, and other Things of that sort, which Manufactures employ several Thousands of People. It has in it 124 Parishes and 11 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire-Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is the largest: *Dunstable* for Larks, *Aspley* for Fuller's-Earth. It has many noble Seats, as *Wooburn-Abby*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Wrest*, Marchioness of *Grey's*; *Harwines*, Lord *Carteret's*; *Melchburn*, Lord *St. John's*; *Bromham*, Lord *Trevor's*; *Battlesden*, Lord *Bathurst's*; *Southill*, Lord *Torrington's*; *Luton*, Sir *John Napier's*; *Holcot*, Sir *Boteler Chernock's*; *Odell*, Sir *Rowland Alston's*; *Clicksand*, Sir *D'anvers Osborn's*;

Wotton, Sir Humphry Monoux's; Sutton, Sir Roger Burgoigne's; Stratton, Sir Robert Cotton's; Ickwelbury, Mr. Harvey's; the Hasles, Mr. Kingfly's.

Berkshire,

Is in *Salisbury* Diocese, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527,000 Acres, and 16,900 Houses. The Air is sweet, the Soil plentiful; Estates in this and the neighbouring Counties selling at about 28 Years Purchase. The whole County is well stored with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool and Wood, especially Oak and Beech. In this County is *Chosely* Farm, the largest in *England*, being Let at 1000 *l. per Annum*, all lying together: On this Estate is a Barn, under one Roof, of 306 Foot in length, lately belonging to the Earls of *Warwick*, but now to *Mr. Edwards*, being the Son of *Lady Betty Rich*. Its chief Rivers are *Thames*, and *Kennet* which is now made Navigable by Act of Parliament. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market Towns: The chief in Note is *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, famous for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a most noble Manufacture of Canvas, or Sail-Cloth, wherein 7 or 800 poor People were constantly employed by the late *Owen Buckingham*, Esq; and such Quantities of that Commodity made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and several Merchants, are now wholly supply'd with as good, or better, Sail-Cloth made at Home, than that they used formerly to import from *France* at great Expence. *Abingdon*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endowed; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fish; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Farringdon*, a Market; *Windsor* is famous for its Castle, which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*, situated strongly and pleasantly, curiously adorned by King *Charles II.* and his Successors with the Excellency of Modern Painting and Carving. It has a fine Park and Forest belonging to it: It has several fine Seats, as *Cranbourn Lodge*, Duke of *St. Alban's*; *Wythame*, Earl of *Abingdon's*; *Bill-Hill*, Lord *Gower's*; *Hamstead-Marshall* and *Ashdown Park*, Lord *Craven's*; *Caversham*, Lord *Cadogan's*; *Aldermarston*, Lord *Starwell's*; *Billingbear*, Lord *Limington's*; *Radley*, Sir *John Stonehouse's*; *Bramfel*, Sir *John Cope's*; *Sunning*, Lady *Rich's*; *Hurley*, Mrs. *William's*; *Swallowfield*, Mr. *Dod's*; *Coley*, Col. *Thompson's*.

Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln* Diocese, in Circumference 138 Miles, contains about 441,000 Acres, and 18,390 Houses: The Air good, the Soil rich: Its principal Rivers *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Colin*: Its chief Commodities are Wood, Corn, Sheep and Oxen: *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their Goodness. It hath 185 Parishes, and 15 Towns; the most noted are *Buckingham*, the Shire-Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Aylesbury*, in the Middle of a rich Vale; *High Wickham* for good Building; *Newport-Pagnal* for Bone-Lace; *Eton*, a Village adjoining to *Windsor*, hath a College nobly endow'd, to which the late Lord Chief Justice

Justice *Reeve* hath lately given the fine Library of the late *Richard Topham*, Esq; formerly Keeper of the Records in the *Tower*) hath a Provost and seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free-School, now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are Seventy King's Scholars taught and maintained gratis, and sent yearly to *King's College* in *Cambridge*, as Places become void; founded by *Henry VI.* Its chief Seats are *Cleweden*, Prince of *Wales's*; *Bullstrod*, the Duke of *Portland's*; *Ashbridge*, Duke of *Bridgewater's*; *Langley*, Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Ditton*, Duke of *Montagu's*; *Riskins*, Earl of *Hertford's*; *Stow*, Lord *Cobham's*; *Chicheley*, Sir *John Chester's*; *Denham-Court*, Sir *William Bowyer's*; *Denham*, late Sir *Roger Hill's*; *Hartwell*, Sir *Thomas Lee's*; *Wooton-Underwood*, Mr *Greenwill's*; *Amersham Mount*, Mr. *Drake's*; *Kingsey*, Mr. *Herbert's*.

Cambridgeshire.

In the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570,000 Acres, and 17,347 Houses. The Air and Soil of diverse Sorts: Its principal Rivers *Ouse*, *Cam* or *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Coleseed, Fish, Fowl and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets. The Northern Part is called *The Isle of Ely*. The whole contains 163 Parishes, and 8 Market-Towns; the most noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire-Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble University, near which is kept *Stourbridge Fair*, one of the most noted Fairs in *England*; *Ely*, Bishop's Seat, for its Minster; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Roydon* for Malt. Its chief Seats are *Chevely*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Thornby-Abby*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Gogmagog*, Earl of *Godolphin's*; *Wimble*, Lord *Hardwick's*; *Catledge*, late Lord *North* and *Grey's*; *Chippingham*, Lord *Sandys's*; *Horsebeath*, Lord *Montford's*; *Maddingley*, Sir *John-Hind Cotton's*; *Gamlingay*, Sir *George Downing's*; *Snailwell*, Sir *Robert Clarke's*; *Hatley St. George*, Mr. *Pearce's*; *Dalham-Hall*, Mr. *Affleck's*; *Exning*, Mr. *Sheppard's*; *Potsam*, Mr. *Sheppard's*.

Cheshire.

In the Diocese of *Chester*, 182 Miles in Circumference, contains about 720,000 Acres, and 24,054 Houses, is a County Palatine: The Air is wholesome, the Soil good, the Men called the Chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry here are very numerous, and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty, and Hospitality: Its Rivers *Dee* and *Weg-uer* (now Navigable); its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, Metals, Salt and Mill-stones; contains 71 Parishes, and 13 Towns; the chiefest is the City of *Chester*, 150 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Cloisters or Piazzas, upon which most of the City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Norwich* for Salt-pits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves. Chief Seats are *Cholmondeley-Hall*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley's*; *Dunham-Massey*, Earl of *Warrington's*; *Rock-Sa-*

wage, Earl of Barrymore's; *Woody*, Earl of Dyffert's; *Combermere*, Sir Robert-Salusbury Cotton's; *Eaton*, Sir Robert Grosvenor's; *Staney*, Sir Charles Bunbury's; *Arley*, Sir George Warburton's; *Aston*, Mr. Harvey's; *Oulton*, Mr. Egerton's; *Vale-Royal*, Mr. Cholmondeley's; *Crew-Hall*, Mr. Crew-Offley's; *Lyme*, Mr. Leigh's.

Cornwal,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, in Circumference 230 Miles; contains about 960,000 Acres, and 25,374 Houses. The Air is clear and sharp, the Valleys rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Tanners are incorporated with many ancient Laws and Privileges in four Divisions, called *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwile*, in each of which Stannary-Courts are held, and sometimes Parliaments of the whole Society, under the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*. The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers and healthy. This County is enriched likewise by the great Number of Fish, especially Pilchards, which are taken on these Coasts: Its other Commodities are *French* and Bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great abundance, Wood-cocks especially; the fine blue Salt, which the *French* call *Ardois*; transparent Pebbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreese in considerable Quantities. Here is Plenty of *Rosa Solis* and Sage, Hyssop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; and also Samphire and Eringo, or Sea-holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vastly spacious, from whence a great Trade is carried on to *Lisbon*, *Porte*, &c. The chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Camel* and *Fale*. It contains 171 Parishes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launston*, or *Launceston*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most Note, are *Truro* and *Lanbidrock*, the Earl of *Radnor*'s; *Godolphin*, Earl *Godolphin*'s; *Tregothan*, Lord *Falmouth*'s; *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel*'s; *Mount Edgcomb*, Lord *Edgcomb*'s; *Trelowarren*, Sir *Francis Vyvyan*'s; *Pencarrow*, Sir *John Molefworth*'s; *Trelawney*, Sir *John Trelawney*'s; *Trebitch*, Sir *Bourchier Wrey*'s; *Clowance*, Sir *John St. Aubin*'s; *Boconock*, Mr. *Pitt*'s; *Newton*, Mr. *Goodal*'s.

Cumberland,

In the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, in Circumference 168 Miles, contains about 1,040,000 Acres, and 44,825 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil tolerably fruitful, the Hills for feeding, and the Vallies for Corn. It has diverse Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County has been found many Roman Antiquities. Here is Fowl and Fish in great Plenty; in the Muscles are found Pearls. Here are great Mines of Copper about *Newland* and *Keswick*; Black Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise, the only Place, some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 58 Parishes and 15 Towns. The City *Carlisle*, a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle and Trade, 235 Miles from *London*:

don: *Penrith* is noted for Tanners; *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. The Colliery here is brought to such Perfection, that it is reckoned Sir *James Lowther*, Bart. sends annually to *Ireland* as many Coals as brings him near 30,000 *l. per Annum*. This having been a Frontier County to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the most part Castle-wise: The most noted are *Greystock Castle* and *Drumbugh Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Cockermouth Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Kirk-Oswald* and *D'Acre-Castle*, late Earl of *Sussex's*; *Hutton-Hall*, late Sir *George Fletcher's*, Bart.; *Eden-Hall*, Sir *Philip Musgrave's*; and *Hayton-Castle*, Sir *Richard Musgrave's*.

Derbyshire,

In the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680,000 Acres, and 21,155 Houses. The Air and Soil good, especially the *South* and *East* Parts; the *North* and *West* are hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is stored with Corn, Cattle and Wood. Here are Mines of Alabaster, Marble, Crystal, Mill-stone, and Whetstone: It has Pit-Coal, Iron and Lead, the best in *England*, in great Plenty; in some Places is Antimony. Here are 106 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous and rich; 97 Miles from *London*. [Upon the River *Derwent*, which runs by this Town, were erected in the late Reign, by Sir *Thomas Lombe*, those Mills which work the three capital *Italian* Engines for making Organzine or Thrown-Silk, which was purchased formerly by the *English* Merchants with ready Money in *Italy*; and in the Sessions of Parliament held in the Year 1732, an Act passed for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 14000 *l.* to be paid to Sir *Thomas Lombe*, as a Reward for his eminent Service in discovering and introducing the Arts of making and working the said three Capital *Italian* Engines, and preserving the Invention for the Benefit of the Kingdom; and a further Term of 14 Years was granted him for the sole Privilege of making and working the said Engines.

N. B. By this Invention One Hand will twist as much Silk as above Fifty could before, and it is done much truer and better than by any other Way.

A Brief Account of Sir Thomas Lombe's Machine for Working Italian Organzine Silk, erected at Derby, is as follows:

It contains 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which works 73,726 Yards of Silk-Thread every time the Water-Wheel goes round, which is thrice in one Minute, and 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night; one Water-Wheel gives Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stopp'd separately; one Fire-Engine conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine, and one Regulator governs the whole Work.

Chief

Chief Seats are *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Belvoir Castle*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Bretby*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Sutton*, late Earl of *Scarfsdale's*; *Starvelly*, the Lord *James Cavendish's*; *Kedleston*, Sir *J. Curson's*; *Walton*, Sir *Jonathan Jenkinson's*; *Calke*, Sir *John Harper's*; *Balsover Castle*, Mr. *Farr's*; *Longford*, Mr. *Cook's*; *Melbern*, Mr. *Coke's*. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton Well* has two Springs, one of hot, and the other of cold Water: The *Peak* is famous for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called the *Devil's-Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, and *Poole's-Hole*, which has been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found.

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,920,000 Acres, and 56,310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil hilly, woody and barren, but manured with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side: Its Rivers, *Tamier*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw* and *Dart*. The Men are strong and active: Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-Fish and Fowl, Kerfies, Serges and Bone-lace, besides the Production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and some Quantities of Silver and Load-stone formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth* and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well built City, 138 Miles from *London*; a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and had a strong Castle: It hath a good Trade for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10,000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Hayton*, Lord *Walpole's*; *Culliton*, Sir *William Yonge's*; *Poudram Castle*, Sir *William Courtney's*, Bart.; *Shute*, Sir *William Pele's*; *Poltimore*, Sir *John Bampfylde's*; *Ashe*, Lady *Drake's*; *Colomb* and *Ackland*, Sir *Thomas Ackland's*; *Werrington*, Sir *William Morrice's*; *Pyne*, Sir *Henry Northcote's*, Bart.

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772,000 Acres, and 21,944 Houses; a pleasant Country, the Air healthy, the Soil rich both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, *Frome*, &c. famed for Tenches. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Fish, Fowl, Hemp and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tun: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Dorchester*, noted for a fine Situation, 112 Post Miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury* for its fine Prospect and Market; *Sherburn* for the curious Workmanship of its Church; *Bridport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built and rich. The chief Seats are *Winburn St. Giles*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Sherbourn*, Lord *Digby's*; *Puddle-Town*, Lord *Walpole's*; *Critchell*, Sir *William Napier's*;

pier's; Eastbury, Mr. Dodington's; Charborough, Mr. Drax's; Chettle, Mr. Chaffin's; Kingston, Mr. Pitt's; Melbury and Stinsford, Col. Horner's; Litchett and Woolveton, Col. Trenchard's; Lulworth Castle, Mr. Weld's; Smedmore, Mr. Clavell's; Kingston-Hall, Mr. Banks's; High-Hall, Mr. Fitch's; Bryanstone, Mr. Portman's. Portland is an Isle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-stone.

Durham,

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains about 610,000 Acres, and 15,984 Houses; is a County Palatine, the Royalty whereof belonging to the Bishop, therefore it is called *The Bishoprick of Durham*. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, the South rich, the West rocky and moorish: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the West Parts. The Rivers in it are *Tine, Ware, Derwent, Tees*. It hath 118 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 230 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, whose Palace is a fine Castle: *Bishop-Awkland* is also noted for its Castle and good Air, belonging likewise to the Bishop. *Darlington* for three Pits near it, caused by an Earthquake in 1179, called *Hell-kettles*. The chief Seats are *Lumley-Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Ravenworth Castle*, Sir *Henry Lyddal's*, Bart. Mr. *Bowes's*; *Raby Castle*, Mr. *Vane's*.

Essex,

In *London* Diocese, 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,240,000 Acres, and 34,819 Houses: Its Air temperate, but towards the Sea and *Thames* moist and aguish. The Soil in some Places is so rich, that after 3 Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 Years together without dunging. Its Rivers are *Thames, Stowre, Coln, Chelmer, Lea, Crouch, Roding*. At *Stratford by Bow* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in *England*. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl and Fish: 'Tis noted likewise for Cloths, Stuffs and Hops. Here are 415 Parishes and 21 Towns: The most noted are *Colchester*, which has a great Trade for White Bays and Oysters, and is remarkable for the many Roman Antiquities found there; *Chelmsford* is the County Town; *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland*, and for a petrifying Spring near it; *Walden* for Saffron. Here, over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-Fort*, a strong Block-house upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are *Havering*, Duke of *Ancafter's*; *Leigh Priory*, Duke of *Manchester's*; *St. Osyth*, Earl of *Rochford's*; *Audley-End*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Moulfam-Hall*, Earl of *Fitzwalter's*; *Shortgrove*, Earl of *Thomond's*; *Wansted*, Earl *Tilney's*; *Tofts*, Lord *Barrington's*; *Thorndon*, near *Brentwood*, Lord *Petre's*; *Hill Hall*, Sir *Edward Smith's*; *Felix Hall*, late Sir *Anthony-Thomas Abdy's*; *Albys*, Sir *Robert Abdy's*; *Little Leighs Hall*, Sir *George Alleyne's*; *Giddy-Hall*, Sir *John Eyles's*; *Copt Hall*, Mr. *Conyer's*;

New

New-Hall, Mr. Olmius's; Hallingbury Hall, Mr. Houlton's; Marcks, Mr. Mildmay's.

Gloucestershire.

In *Gloucester* Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 800,000 Acres, 26,764 Houses; the Air sweet, the Soil fruitful. Its Rivers *Severn, Wye, Stroud, Isis, Avon*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Syder and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, the Trade of which amounts to 500,000*l. per Annum*, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the *Spanish* Strain ('tis said) came from a Present of *Edward I.* made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*. Here are 280 Parishes, and 26 Towns: The City of *Gloucester*, 81 Miles from *London*, is a County of it self, a Bishop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewise stands Part of *Bristol*, one of the largest and best trading Cities of *England*, which is a County of it self, and contains above 5000 Houses; *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet; *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactory and Mustard Balls. Near *Bristol* is a Place called *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are Plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores*, or *Spars*: At the Bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well. Its chief Seats are *Badmington*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Berkley Castle*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Camden House*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Course-Court*, Earl of *Coventry's*; *Stowel*, Earl of *Stafford's*; at *Cirencester*, Lord *Bathurst's*; *High-Meadows*, Lord *Gage's*; *Barrington*, Lord *Talbot's*; *Kemsford*, Lord *Weymouth's*; *Barr's Court*, Sir *John Newton's*, Bar. *Rendcomb* and *Elsmore*, Sir *John Guise's*; *Sherburne*, Sir *John Dutton's*; *Durham*, Mr. *Blaithwait's*; *Fairford*, Mr. *Lamb's*; *Stoke*, Mr. *Berkley's*; *King's Weston*, Mr. *Southwell's*; *Siston-House*, Mr. *Trotman's*.

Hant or Hampshire.

In the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1,312,500 Acres, and 26,851 Houses; the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey and Bacon. Its Rivers *Stowre, Avon, Itching*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kersies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Parishes and 16 Towns; the Shire-Town (tho' it be a County of it self) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a considerable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Assize-Town: It has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 School-Masters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; likewise here is a Palace begun by King *Charles II.* which he did not finish. *Portsmouth* is a fortified Town and Harbour, and Royal Arsenal; *Weymouth* a fine Harbour. The chief Seats are *Hackwood* and *Abbot-Stone*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Quicksett*, Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Rochborn-House*, Earl of *Shaftesbury's*; *Farnborough-Place*, Earl of *Anglesea's*; *Eadsworth*, Lord *Dormer's*; *Wbor-*
well,

well, Lord *Delaware's*; near *Southampton*, the late Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Down-Husband*, Lord *Lymington's*; *Chilton-Candover*, Sir *Robert Worsley's*, Bar.; *Mottisfont* and *Newton-Berry*, Sir *Richard Mill's*; the *Grange*, Mr. *Henley's*; *Stratfield-Sea*, Mr. *Pitt's*; *Hermaid*, Mr. *Jervis's*; *Kelsey*, Mr. *Pointer's*; *Throokill*, Mr. *Allaway's*; *Moyle's Court*, Mr. *Lisle's*.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplined in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies and wild Fowl. Its Wool is next in fineness to that of *Cotswold*. It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Corwes* and *Carisbrook* are two Places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is, 2. *Sanham*, and 3. *Yarmouth*. *Spithead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy Royal frequently rendezvous; and so also is *St. Helen's*, about two Leagues beyond the other, nearer the Island. The chief Seat, *Appledoor-Court*, Sir *Robert Worsley's*, Bart.

Hertfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451,000 Acres, and 16,569 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part Gravel and Chalk; but fruitful enough in Corn and Wood; of which it is said, That they who buy a Seat in *Hertfordshire*, pay 2 Years Purchase for the Air. Its Rivers, *Coln* and *Lea*. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley and Malt. It has 120 Parishes and 18 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Hertford*, 20 Miles from *London*; *Barnet* was noted for Medicinal Waters; *Barkhamstead* for its ancient Castle, chief Place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwal*; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with New-River-Water. Its chief Seats are, *Holywell*, the Dutches Dowager of *Marlborough's*; *Hatfield*, the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Casbiobury*, Earl of *Essex's*; *Coley-Green* and *Hartingfordbury*, Earl *Corwper's*; *Langley*, Lord *Raymond's*; *Gorhambery*, Lord *Grimston's*; *Lammer*, Sir *Samuel Garrard's*, Bart.; the *Hoo*, late Sir *Harry O Keate's*, Bart. now Mrs. *Brand's*; *Titenhanger*, Sir *Harry-Pope Blunt's*; *Beachwood*, Sir *Thomas Seabright's*; *Offley*, Sir *Henry Penrice's*; *Bell-Bar*, Lady *Jekyll's*; *Northall*, Sir *William Leman's*; *Gubbins*, Sir *Jeremy Sambroke's*; *Balls*, Governour *Harrison's*; *Cognedge*, Mr. *Jennings's*; *Moore-Park*, Mr. *Eyle's*; *Apston-Hall* Mr. *Freman's*; *Bennington*, Mr. *Cæsar's*; *Blakesware*, Mr. *Plummer's*; *Knebworth*, Mrs. *Robinson's*; *Widgell-Hall*, Mr. *Gulston's*; *Ware-Park*, Mr. *Byde's*; *Tring*, Mr. *Gore's*; *Penly*, Mr. *Harcourt's*; *Briggins*, Mr. *Chester's*; at *Berkhamstead Magna*, Mr. *Roper's*.

Herefordshire,

In the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660,000 Acres, and 15,000 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful. Its Rivers are *Wye*, *Arrow*,
Luz,

Lug, Frome. This County exceeds in four Things, Wheat, Wood, Wool and Water, in which last Salmons are plentiful. It is famous for Syder, especially Red-streak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 8 Towns, the most noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire-Town, a Bishop's See; 105 Miles from *London*. Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College and Hospital; *Leominster* noted for Bread; and Wool equal to any in *England*; *Kyneton* for narrow Cloths. At *Marcley-Hill* was that notable Earthquake in 1571. Chief Seats are *Brampton-Bryan*, Earl of *Oxford's*; *Shopton-Court*, Lord *Bateman's*; *Hampton-Court*, Viscountess *Coningsby's*; *Cross-Castle*, Sir *Arthur Crofts's*; *Burhope*, Sir *John Dinely's*; *Newport* and *Stoke*, Mr. *Foley's*; *Heywood*, Mr. Auditor *Harley's*; *Mockas-Court*, Mr. *Cornwall's*.

Huntingdonshire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 67 Miles in Circumference, contains about 240,000 Acres, and 8,217 Houses. The Air is diverse, for the most part moist. It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former Times very woody. Its chief River *Ouse*, and diverse lesser. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. It contains 79 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town is *Huntingdon*; 50 Miles from *London*, having a good Free-School: *St. Ives* and *St. Neots*, eminent for Markets and Fairs, and for their neighbouring Medicinal Waters; *Godmanchester* for good Husbandmen. Its chief Seats, *Kimbolton-Castle*, Duke of *Manchester's*; *Hinchinbroke*, the Earl of *Sandwich's*; *Great Gidding*, Earl of *Rockingham's*; *Long-Overton*, Earl of *Lincoln's*; *Bugden*, Bishop of *Lincoln's*; *Stoughton*, late Sir *Baldwin Conyer's*.

Kent,

Has in it the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, 162 Miles in Circumference. The People of it boast they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villainage; contains about 1,248,000 Acres, and 39,240 Houses. It was formerly a Kingdom of it self. It is accommodated with two great Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially Pippins and Cherries, Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyn, Samphire; near *Deal*, Fowl and Fish. The *Medway* yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choicest Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large. The Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well stored with Sheep and Corn. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns. The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of it self, 54 Miles from *London*: Its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, formerly noted for its rich Window (destroyed in the Civil Wars) and Tomb of *Thomas à Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Royal Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by the Descendants of *Walloons*. *Rocheſter* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*,
noted

noted for its Cathedral Church and stately Stone-Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *England*, built by Sir Robert Knolls in the Reign of *Henry IV.* At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-Royal, and one of the best Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidstone* is the County-Town, noted for Thread and Hops; *Dover* for its Castle and Peer; *Fewerham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*; *Tunbridge* for its Medicinal Waters; *Wyte*, its Free-School; *Sevenoak*, its Free-School and Hospital; *Dover*, *Hythe*, *Rumney* and *Sandwich* are four of the Cinque-Ports, the fifth *Hastings*; and two of their Appendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Sussex*. These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges; their Burgeffes are called Barons of the Cinque-Ports. In the Proceffion of a Coronation they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that Day a Table at the King's Right-Hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats, are *Greenwich*; a Palace-Royal, of which more when we come to the Account of Hospitals: *Knowl*, the Duke of *Dorset's*; *Eastwell*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*; *Heathfield*, the Earl of *Thanet's*; *Penshurst*, the Earl of *Leicester's*; *Chewenig*, Earl *Stanhope's*; *Mereworth-Castle*, Earl of *Westmorland's*; *Waldershire*, Earl of *Rockingham's*; *Fair-Lawn*, Lord *Vane's*; *Leeds-Castle*, Lord *Fairfax's*; *Surrenden*, Sir *Edward Deering's*; on *Blackbeath*, Sir *Gregory Page's*; *Mersham*, Sir *Windham Knatchbull's*; *Leeds-Abby*, late Sir *Roger Meredith's*; *Sutton*, Sir *Edward Filmer's*; on *Barham Downs*, Sir *Bazil Dixwell's*; *Chilham Castle*, Mr. *Colebrooke's*; *Squirrels*, Mr. *Ward's*. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this Country are threefold; 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Though the Father were convicted of Treason, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*. These three Privileges, granted and confirmed to them by *William the Conqueror*, are denominated *Gavel-kind*.

Lancashire,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester*, 170 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,150,000 Acres, and 40,200 Houses; a County Palatine. The Air is serene and sharp, the Soil diverse; the moorish Part is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all Sorts of Provisions; the Rivers *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Irk* and *Irwell*. The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen especially, those of this County and *Somersetshire* are the stateliest in *England*; Fowl, Fish, particularly Chart; Pit-coals (which serve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utensils little inferior to Jet) and Flax. The chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloths, Cottons and Ticken. Hete are 60 Parishes and 26 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Lancaster*, 187 Miles from *London*; *Lewerpool* is a Sea-Port Town, and of late much enlarged and frequented: *Manchester* is a Town of great Trade
for

for Woollen and Linnen Manufactures. *Wigan* has near it a sulphureous boiling Well. Chief Seats are *Stoney-Hurst*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Astton-Hall*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Knowsley*, the Earl of *Derby's*; *Dunkeyhalgh*, Lord *Petre's*; *Haigh*, Sir *Roger Braidshaigh's*, Bart. [In this Lordship are the finest Works of Coals, called *Cannel*, in *England*, greatly admired for its Heat and Brightness, with which abundance of Curiosities are made.] *Hough-End*, Sir *John Bland's*; *Heaton*, Sir *Edward Egerton's*; *Latham*, *Thomas Bootle's*, Esq.

Leicestershire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 96 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 18,700 Houses. The Air is mild and healthy, the County champaign, the Soil diverse, very rich in Pastures; it abounds likewise with Pease and Beans to a Proverb, *Leicestershire Bean-Belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool off the largest Sheep in *England*. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Reek* and *Swift*. It has 200 Parishes and 12 Towns; *Leicester* the chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are *Garenton*, Duke of *Montagu's*; *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* and *Dunnington-Park*, Earl of *Huntingdon's*; *Stanton-Harold*, Earl of *Ferrers's*; *Stanton-Brudenell*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Stapelford*, Earl of *Harborough's*; *Broadgate*, Earl of *Stamford's*; *Bosworth*, Sir *Wolstan Dixie's*; *Stamford*, Sir *Thomas Cave's*; *Kirkby-Mallory*, Sir *Edward Noel's*.

Lincolnshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,740,300 Acres, and 40,590 Houses, divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindsey* and *Kesteven*. The Air on the South and East Parts is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and rich: The West and Northern Parts are pleasant and fertile. The Rivers *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wythem*. The chief Commodities are fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great Plenty. It contains 630 Parishes and 35 Towns. *Lincoln* is the Shire-Town, the Bishop's See, a County of it self, 104 Miles from *London*. *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boston* for its Port and Harbour, and Tower, one of the finest in *England*; *Grantham* for its Steeple; *Bowm* and *Walcot* for Mineral Waters. The chief Seats are *Belvoir-Castle*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Grimsthorp* and *Earshy*, Duke of *Ancaster's*; *Belton*, Lord *Tyrconnel's*; *Nocton*, Sir *William Ellis's*; *Doddington*, late Sir *Edward Huffy's*, Bart.; *Gunby*, late Sir *William Massenbeard's*; *Gainborough*, Sir *Willoughby Hickman's*; *Stanfield*, Sir *John Tyrwhit's*; *Afwarby*, Sir *Francis Whichcote's*; *Normanby*, Mr. *Shelfield's*; *Ormsby*, Mr. *Massenbeard's*; *Thoresby*, Captain *Wood's*; *Harrington*, Mr. *Amcourt's*.

Isle of Man,

Lying Westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad, is a Principality held lately by the Earl of *Derby* of the Crown of *England*. The Duke of *Athol* is now in Possession of it. The Proprietor was anciently called

of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is not Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful. Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Middlesex,

Is in the Diocese of *London*, 81 Miles in Circumference; containing about 247,000 Acres, and about 130,000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by Compost brought from *London*. Its River *Thames* and *Colne*; its Commodities Cattle, Corn, and Fruit; has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides *London* and *Westminster*, of which see more hereafter. Its Palaces are *Hampton-Court*, a most magnificent Structure, Part of which King *William* pulled down, and re-edify'd with great Magnificence and State; *Kensington*, late the Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by King *William*, greatly enlarged for his Residence in the Winter, and no less improved by her late Majesty; and great Additions made to the Gardens by his present Majesty, a Fourth of *Hide-Park* being taken into them. St. *James's* and *Somerset-House*. Its chief Seats are *Sion-House*, and *Northumberland-House*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Montagu-House*, the Duke of *Montagu's*; *Southampton-House*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Berkley-House*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Cannons*, the Duke of *Chandos's*; *Marborough-House*, the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough's*; *Chiswick* and *Sutton-Court*, Earl of *Burlington's*; *Busby-Park*, Earl of *Halifax's*; *Halenton*, Earl of *Holderness*; *Cranford*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Bellise*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; at *Chiswick*, late Earl of *Wilmington's*; *Holland-House*, Earl of *Ailsbury's*; *Hanworth*, Lord *Vere Beauclerk's*; *Kempton-Park*, Sir *John Chardins's*; at *Harrow*, Sir *John Rusbouts*; *Harfield*, Sir *Edward Newdigate's*; at *Sunbury*, Sir *Roger Hudson's*, and Mr. *Turner's*; *Busb-Hill*, Sir *Jeremy Vanacker Sambrook's*; *Buckingham-House*, Mr. *Sheffield's*; at *Chiswick*, *Henry Barker's*, Esq; *Gunnorsbury*, Mr. *Furnese's*; *Dawley*, Mr. *Stephenson's*; *Forty-Hill*, Mr. *Breton's*; *Holland-House*, Mr. *Edwards's*.

Monmouthshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in Circumference; contains about 340,000 Acres, and 6,490 Houses. The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile. Its Rivers *Monow*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Runney*. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes and 7 Towns, *Monmouth*, the Shire-Town, is 100 Miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well built-Town. Its chief Seats *Troy-House*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Tredegar*, late Sir *William Morgan's*; *Pont-pool*, Mr. *Hanbury's*.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Diocese, 140 Miles in Circumference : contains about 1,148,000 Acres, and 47,180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, partly clayish, and partly sandy : The Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers *Ouse, Waveny, Yare* and *Frin*. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Coenies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about *Walsingham*; and on the Sea-coasts are abundance of Herrings. Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worsted Stuffs, which are said to have that Name from *Worsted*, a Town in this County, and Stockings. It has 660 Parishes, and 31 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire-Town, 90 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See, contains about 7000 Houses, and 30,000 Souls, is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the Value of 100,000 *l*. There is a Cathedral Church, and the Bishop's Palace. There is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloisters, and a fine Market-Cross. *Yarmouth* is a beautiful Town, and hath an excellent Harbour; *Lynn* is a fair Town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are *Norwich Palace*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Paston-Hall*, late Earl of *Yarmouth's*; *Stifcay* and *Raynham*, Lord *Townshend's*; *Blickling*, Lord *Hobart's*; *Holkham*, Lord *Lovel's*; *Houghton*, Earl of *Orford's*; *Melton Constable*, Sir *Jacob Aspley's*; *Garboldisham*, Sir *Edmund Bacon's*; *Kirby Bedon*, Sir *Thomas Berney's*; *Oxborough*, Sir *Henry Bedingsfield's*; *Hunstanton*, Sir *Thomas L'Estrange's*; *Narford*, Sir *Andrew Fountain's*; *Ramworth-Hall*, Col. *Sidney's*.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 550,000 Acres, and 24,808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasture, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats in it than any County in *England*: The Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers, *Nen, Weland*, and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Cattle, and Salt-petre. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire-Town, *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See. The chief Seats are *Boughton*, Duke of *Montagu's*; *Althorp*, Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Burleigh*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Castle-Asbby*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Easton*, Earl of *Pomfret's*; *Easton Maudit*, Earl of *Suffex's*; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Rockingham*, Earl of *Rockingham's*; *Kirby*, Lord *Hatton's*; *Drayton*, Lady *Betty Jermain's*; *Finedon*, Sir *John Dolben's*; *Farthingoe*, Sir *Edward Egerton's*; *Culworth*, Sir *John D'Anvers's*; *Brampton*, Sir *William Norwich's*; *Kelmarsh*, Mr. *Hanbury's*.

Northumberland,

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 155 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,370,000 Acres, and 22,741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air; the Soil is rough, hilly, and hard to be

be manured, but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*. Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fish and Fowl. It is divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chapels of Ease, 11 Towns; the chief is *Newcastle upon Tine*, 212 Miles from *London*: It furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, especially *London*, with about 600,000 Chaldrons a Year. The Southern Part of the County, round a Market-Town called *Hexham*, is from thence named *Hexhamshire*.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the *Scots* Side of the River *Tweed*. Near and belonging to this County are diverse Islands; the three most noted are *Croket*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Island*. Its chief Seats, *Alnwick-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Morpeth-Castle*, Earl of *Carlisle*; *Belfrey*, Sir *William Middleton's*; *Gibside*, Mr. *Bowes's*; *Elswick*, Mr. *Jenison's*,

Nottinghamshire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 90 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560,000 Acres, and 17,554 Houses; has a wholesome Air, and different sort of Soil: The South-East Part is fertile, the Western woody. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Idle*, &c. The chief Commodities here are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-coal, Wood, Fish and Fowl. It hath 168 Parishes and 9 Towns: The Shire-Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*, a large well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. *Mansfield* is of Note for Malt, *Worksop* for Liquorice; *Newark upon Trent* drives a considerable Trade. Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are *Nottingham-Castle*, *Houghton*, and *Welbeck-Abbey*, the Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Worksop*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Thorsby* and *Holmes-Pierre-Pont*, Duke of *Kingsfon's*; *Woollaton-Hall*, Lord *Middleton's*; *Newstead-Abbey*, Lord *Byron's*; *Warsop*, Lord *Willoughby's* of *Parham*; *Rufford*, Sir *George Savil's*; *Bunny*, Sir *Thomas Parkyns's*; *Kelham*, Mr. *Manners's*.

Oxfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 534,000 Acres, and 19,000 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pastures. Its Rivers *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Isis*, from whence the other has its Names, besides the *Cherwell*, *Windrush*, and *Evenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two noblest Universities in the World; of which see more hereafter. *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, said to be the oldest in *England*; *Tame* for its Free-School; *Henly* for Malt; *Whitney* for Blankets, Free-School, and Library. The rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese; *Burford* for Saddles. Its principal Seats are *Woodstock*, once a Palace Royal, now the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough's*: A stately Fabrick is now erected near the old Palace, called *Blenheim-Castle*, in Memory of that most signal Victory gained over the *French*,

Aug. 2, 1704, at *Blenheim* near *Hochstat*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, on the Banks of the *Danube*; *Hethrop*, Earl of *Shrewsbury's*; *Ditchley*, Earl of *Lichfield's*; *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Rycott*, Earl of *Abingdon's*; *Sherburne*, Earl of *Macclesfield's*; *Stanton Harcourt*, Lord *Harcourt's*; *Caversham*, Lord *Cadogan's*; *Waterstock*, late Sir *Henry Asburst's*; *Northbrook*, Sir *James Dashwood's*; *Chislehampton*, Sir *John D'oyley's*; *Sarsdon*, late Sir *Robert Walter's*; *Walton*, Sir *Robert Jenkinson's*; *Ambroesden*, Sir *Edward Turner's*; *Kidlington*, Sir *Charles Browne's*; in which Gardens was an old Font, wherein *Edward the Confessor* is said to have been Baptized, being brought thither from an old decayed Chapel at *Islip*, the Birth-place of that Religious Prince, where it had been put to an indecent Use, as well as the Chapel. *Camden's Brit. Edit. Nov.*; *Wood-Perry*, late Mr. *Moss's*.

Rutlandshire.

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in Circumference; contains about 110,000 Acres, and 3263 Houses; hath a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks, for its Proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Weland* and *Wasb*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood. It hath 48 Parishes and 2 Towns: *Oakham*, the Assize-Town, 74 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money; the other Town is *Uppingham*; both have Free Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are *Burleigh on the Hill*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*; *Martinsborough*, the Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Exton-Brook*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Ashton*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Normanton*, Sir *John Heathcote's*.

Shropshire.

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, and of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 134 Miles in Circumference; contains about 890,000 Acres, and 23,284 Houses. The Air is wholesome, the Soil fruitful, though hilly and mountainous towards the South and West Parts; the Inhabitants healthy: Old *Parr*, of this County, lived 152 Years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn*, *Culm*, *Rea*, *Roden*, *Teme*, *Tern*. Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pitcoal. It has 170 Parishes and 15 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 Miles from *London*, a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well built. At *Pitchford* is a bituminous Well. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in *England*, which are now the Houses of Nobility and Gentry. The chief are, *High Ercal*, Earl of *Bradford's*; *Oakley-Park*, Lord *Herbert of Cheshire*; *Haughton*, Sir *Hugh Brigg's*; *Wattleborough*, Sir *Edward Leighton's*; *Longner*, Sir *Richard Corbet's*; *Cond*, Mr. *Creswell's*; *Wallcot*, Mr. *Wallcot's*; *Stoke-Castle*, Mr. *Baldwin's*; *Henly*, Mr. *Powis's*.

Somersetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,075,000 Acres, and 44,686 Houses; has diverse sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its Rivers, *Severn, Avon, Frome, Parret, Torr and Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, and *Bristol* Stones. *Mendip* Hills were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*, and for a large Cave, called *Ockie-Hole*, with a petrifying Water in it. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Cheddar* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 385 Parishes and 30 Towns, the chief *Bristol*, Part of which stands in this County, and Part in *Gloucestershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in Palsies, Gouts, Rheumatisms, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrophulous Distempers, 94 Miles from *London*: *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. These two Cities jointly gave a Title to the Bishoprick: *Taunton* for Cloth, in making of which, 8,500 Persons are here Weekly employed; *Glassenbury* for its ancient Abbey; *Bishop's-Cue* for red Bolus found there; *Stanton-Drew*, for a Circular Monument of Stones, *Ilchester* likewise for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Hinton St. George*, Earl *Powlet's*; *Ham-House*, Lord *Stowell's*; *Nettlecomb*, Sir *John Trecvelyan's*; *Orchard-Wyndham*, Sir *William Wyndham's*; *Ford-Abbey*, Mr. *Gwyn's*; *Orchard-Portman*, Mr. *Portman's*; *Fairfield*, Mr. *Palmer's*.

Staffordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Coventry and Lichfield*, 141 Miles in Circumference; contains about 810,000 Acres, and 23,747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse. Its Rivers *Trent, Churnet, Dove, Blithe, Linc, Tcan, Sow, Pink, Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster about *Castle-Hay*, and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utenfils. Its most considerable Manufacture are Nails and Utenfils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes and 18 Towns; the most eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize-Town, well built, has a Free-School, 106 Miles from *London*. The City of *Lichfield*, 94 Miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, gives a Title to the Bishoprick; it hath a fine Cathedral Church, and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Beaufort*, Earl of *Uxbridge's*; *Chartley-Castle*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Drayton*, Lord *Pager's*; *Trentham*, Lord *Gower's*; *Dudley-Castle*, Lord *Dudley's*; *Tixall*, Lord *Aston's*; *Ingstree*, Lord *Chetwind's*; *Oakley*, Sir *Philip Chetwood's*; *Wrine Hill*, Sir *Edward Egerton's*; *Patesbul*, Sir *John Astley's*; *Pillaton*, Sir *Edward Littleton's*; *Wolesley*, Sir *Charles Wolesley's*; *Keel-Hall*, Mr. *Sneyd's*; *Okeover*, Mr. *Okeover's*.

Suffolk,

Is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, 165 Miles in Circumference; contains about 995,000 Acres, and 34,422 Houses. Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter, exceeding good, and Cheese in great Plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen Cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Ipswich*, 55 Miles from *London*, large and cleanly, hath a Free-School and Library; *St. Edmundsbury*, noted for its Free-School, and the majestick Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beccles*, a fair Town on the *Wavenney*, and *Buddefdale* Free-School of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham* and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Ewston-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Ickworth*, Earl of *Bristol's*; *Eston*, Earl of *Rochford's*; *Broom-Hall* and *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis's*; *Milden-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer's*; *Ketton* and *Brightwell*, Sir *Samuel Barnadiston's*; *Long Melford*, Sir *Cordel Firebrass's*; *Heringfleet*, Sir *Edmund Bacon's*; *Pakenham*, late Sir *William Spring's*; *Benhall*, Mr. *Tyrell's*; *Glenham-Hall*, Mr. *North's*.

Surrey,

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 592,000 Acres, and 34,218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the Middle, being of a deep Sand, especially about *Essex* and *Red-Hill*, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames*, *Mole*, which runs under Ground 2 Miles, and *Wandle Way*. Its Commodities, Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Rigate* Fuller's Earth; it is worth 4 *d.* per Bushel at the Pit. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10,000 Houses; *Guilford*, or *Guildesford*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge. Its Palaces are that of his Majesty's at *Richmond*, and those of the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* at *Lambeth* and *Croydon*. Near the latter is a Free-School and Hospital, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; also *Oatlands*, Earl of *Lincoln's*, where is a Park, fine Gardens, and the longest Terras-Walk in *England*. Here is *Banstead-Downs*, much frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Clermont*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Wimbledon*, Dutchess of *Marlborough's*; at *Richmond*, Earl *Cholmondeley's*; *Weybridge*, Earl of *Portmore's*; *Albury*, Earl of *Aylesford's*; *Great Rockham*, Earl of *Effingham's*; *East-Clandon*, Lord *Onslow's*; *Ockham*, Lord *King's*; at *Epsom*, Lord *Guilford's*; at *Woodcote*, Lord *Baltimore's*; *Petersham*, Lord *Harrington's*; *New-Park*, Lord *Walpole's*; *Ashsted*, Lord *Berkshire's*; *Eathersea*, Lord *Bolingbroke's*; *Beddington*, Sir *Hacket Carcw's*; *Wotton*, Sir *John Evelyn's*; Sir *Matthew Lecker's*, at *Richmond*; *Wimbledon*, Sir *Theodore Janssen's*; *Row-Hampton*, Mr. *Clarke's*; *Castleton*, Mr. *Scarwen's*; *Fetcham*, Mr. *Revel's*; *Essex-Place*, Mr.

Mr. Pelham's; at *Rygate*, Mr. Parson's; at *Byfleet*, Brig. Cornwall's. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, and 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, a Chaplain, School-Master, and Usher. At *Non-such* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Suffex,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*, 158 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,140,000 Acres, and 21,537 Houses. The South Downs, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Grass, and are pleasant; the Low Lands, or Wild of *Suffex*, bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Forests barren, and towards the *East*, full of Iron-Oar. Its Manufactures are Cast-Iron of all sorts, for which there are many great Forges in the Eastern Wild towards *Kent*. It has diverse Rivers, but the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-Ear* Bird is said to be peculiar to this County. A *Suffex* Carp, and *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 50 Miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church; *Lewes* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Petworth*, Duke of *Somerfet's*; *Haland* and *Bishopstone*, the Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Arundel-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Stoneland* and *Buckhurst*, Duke of *Dorset's*; *Goodwood*, Duke of *Richmond's*; *Stanstead*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Eastborne Place*, late Earl of *Wilmington's*; *Halnaker*, the Earl of *Derby's*; *Ashburnham*, the Earl of *Ashburnham's*; *Up-Park*, Earl of *Tankerville's*; *Cowdry*, Lord *Montagu's*; *Firle*, Sir *William Gage's*; *Battle-Abbey*, Sir *Thomas Webster's*; *Ratton*, Sir *Walter Parker's*; *Michel-Grove*, Sir *John Shelly's*; *Parham*, Sir *Cecil Bishop's*; *Hurfinonceaux*, Mr. *Naylor's*; *Den*, Mr. *Eversfield's*; *Stammer*, Mr. *Pelham's*; *Slaughtam*, late Mr. *Morton's*.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 670,000 Acres, and 21,973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*. Its Commodities Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese. The Medicinal Water of *Newnham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the Chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of itself, 74 Miles from *London*; *Warwick*, the Shire and Assize-Town, 68 Miles from *London*, hath a Free-School for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women, and Children. Within two Miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring, within an Ell of one another; *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polleworth*.

worth for its School. Chief Seats are *Tamworth-Castle*, Earl of *Ferrer's*; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Compton in the Hole*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Hewel-Grange*, Earl of *Plymouth's*; *Ettington*, Earl of *Ferrer's*; *Castle-Bromwich*, Viscount *Hereford's*; *Stonley*, Lord *Leigh's*; *Ragby* and *Popham*, Lord *Conway's*; *Warwick Castle*, Lord *Brook's*; *Colehill*, Lord *Digby's*; *Newhold-Hall*, Sir *Francis Skipwith's*; *Arbury*, Sir *Edward Newdigate's*; *Tamworth*, Mr. *Archer's*; *Rugby*, Mr. *Conway's*; *Bagington*, Mr. *Bromley's*.

Westmoreland,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 510,000 Acres, and 6,501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The North Parts are best. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodities and Manufacture is Cloth. Here is 26 Parishes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 Miles from *London*; a rich populous Town, has a Free-School well endowed, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats and Stockings. *Kirby-Lansdal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone-Bridge, and a good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats, *Pendragon-Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Beltham-Castle*, Earl of *Derby's*; *Appleby-Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Lowther-Hall*, Lord *Lowthdale's*; *Rydall*, Sir *George Fleming's*; at *White-haven*, Sir *James Lowther's*.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, 128 Miles in Circumference; contains about 876,000 Acres, and 27,093 Houses; a pleasant and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, *Isis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy* and *Nadde*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn-Chase*. Near *Market-Lavington* is Knot-Grass, ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 Foot long; its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great. It has 304 Parishes and 23 Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*, 70 Miles from *London*, which has one of the finest Cathedral Churches in the World, founded by *Richard Poor*, Bishop of *Sarum*, in the Year 1216. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest Spire of *England*. Most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along thro' them. Near it is the famed Wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington* are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriors. *Hendon* and *Chippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Tokenham*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Ednington*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Wilton*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Tylshhead*, Earl of *Godolphin's*; *Longleat*, the Lord *Weymouth's*; *Lidiard-Tregose*, Lord *St. John's*; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord *Arundel's* of *Wardour*; *Maiden-Bradley*, Sir *Edward Seymour's*; *Standlinch*, Sir *Peter Vandepui's*; *Longford*, Sir *Jacob Desbouverie's*;

bouverie's; Stourton-Castle, Mr. Hoar's; Madington, Mr. Drax's; Barrford, Mr. Duncomb's; Compton, Mr. Northey's.

Worcestershire,

Is in *Worcester* Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540,000 Acres, and 20,634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of *Evesham*. Its Rivers, *Severn, Avon, Team, &c.* Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Parishes and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worcester*, 86 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, a great Cloth-Trade. *Stowerbridge* is noted for its Free-School, and Library, and Iron and Glass-Works, and *Kidderminster* for Stuffs, and *Droitwich* for its Salt Springs. The chief Seats are, *Grafton*, Earl of *Shrewsbury's*; *Crome*, Earl of *Coventry's*; *Great Whitley*, Lord *Foley's*; *Lenchwich*, Lord *Craven's*; *Ombersly*, Lord *Sandy's*; *Westwood*, Sir *Herbert-Perrot Pakington's*; *Hagley*, Sir *Thomas Lyttleton's*; *Sodington*, Sir *Edward Blount's*.

Workehire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 360 Miles in Circumference; contains about 3,770,000 Acres, and 106,151 Houses. The Air diverse, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Divisions, anciently called *Tithings* (i. e. Third Parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, East, North, and West, which is the largest. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Aire, Calder, Dun, Derwent, Nile, Ouse, Savall-Youre Warf*) and *Tees*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, fine Horses, Allom, Jet, Lime, Fish, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures, Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and Spurs. In the *North-Riding* is a Tract of Land, called *Richmondshire*, whose Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pitcoal: Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Parish-Churches, with many Chapels of Ease, and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town, *York*, 150 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the second City of *England*, large, the Buildings old, and the Streets narrow, though there's now built there one of the finest Rooms in *England* for an *Assembly-Room*, by Subscription of the neighbouring Gentlemen, and is computed cost upwards of 10,000 *l.* This City hath in the Middle of it a noble Stone-bridge over the River *Ouse*, consisting principally of one huge Arch: It is inclosed with a strong Wall, contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are still in Use; has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbishop's See. This City is governed by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, has been one of the strongest Fortresses of *England*, but now of little or no Strength, there being no Guns mounted at the Fort, which daily runs to Decay. *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade: *Rotteram* for three Schools, first for Languages, second for Musick,

Musick, third for Writing; *Knareborough* for four medicinal Springs of different Operations; one of which, called the *Dropping-Well*, is the most famous of all the petrifying Springs in *England*; *Doncaster* for knit Waistcoats, Gloves and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-School; *Pontefract*, *Knareborough*, and *Ripley* for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spur-makers. *Borough-Bridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal-stones (called by the Vulgar, *The Devil's Arrows*) a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its medicinal Spaw-Waters; *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are, *Mulgrave-Castle*, late Duke of *Buck's*; *Sheffield Mannor*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Kiveton*, Duke of *Leeds*; *Castle-Howard*, the Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Stainsborough* and *Wentworth-Castle*, the Earl of *Strafford's*; *Londesburgh*, the Earl of *Burlington's*; *Hornby-Castle*, Earl of *Holderness's*; *Wentworth-House*, Earl *Malton's*; *Snaith-Hall*, Lord *Downs's*; *Temple-Newsum*, Lord *Irwyn's*; *Leadstone-Hall*, Lady *Betty Hastings's*; *Newby*, Sir *Edward Blacket's*; *Constable-Burton*, Sir *Marmaduke Wyvil's*; *Great Ribston*, Sir *Henry Goodrich's*; *Sprotborough*, late Sir *Godfrey Copely's*; *Angleby Mannor*, Sir *William Foulis's*; *Acklam*, Sir *William Hustler's*; *Swillington*, Sir *William Lowther's*; *Boyn-ton*, Sir *William Strickland's*; *Scampston*, Sir *William St. Quintin's*; *Wheatly*, Sir *G. Cooke's*; *Albrough*, Sir *Roger Beckwith's*; *Calverley*, Sir *Walter Calverley's*; *Nostel*, Sir *Rowland Wynne's*; *Nun-Appleton-Hall*, Sir *William Milner's*; *Kirkleatham*, Mr. *Turner's*; *Whixley*, Mr. *Tancred's*; *Gisborough*, Mr. *Chaloner's*; *Hemsley*, Mr. *Duncomb's*; near *Beverley*, Mr. *Bradshaw's*.

WALES is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Anglesey,

IS in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 60 Miles in Circumference; contains about 200,000 Acres, and 1840 Houses; an Island encompassed with the *Irish* Sea on all Sides but the South East, where it is parted from *Caernarvon* by the River *Menia*. This Island was anciently called *Insula Opaca*, from the great Quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now so bare, especially in the Northern and Western Parts, that very few Trees can be seen fit either for Timber or Shelter. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 74 Parishes, and 2 Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seat, Lord *Bulkeley's*, near *Beaumaris*.

Brecknockshire,

Is in *Landaff* Diocese, 106 Miles in Circumference; contains about 620,000 Acres, and 5,934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys are very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter-Furr. It hath 61 Parishes and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from

from *London* at the Meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Ujk*. It is a well-built Town, where the *Affizes* are kept, and hath a good Trade for Cloathing. Its chief Seats are *Crikhowel-Castle* and *Tretowre-Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*.

Cardiganshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 94 Miles in Circumference ; contains about 520,000 Acres, and 3,163 Houses ; a plentiful Country, and noted for its Lead and Silver Mines : It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Affize-Town, *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tywy*, over which it has a fair Stone-bridge. It has a large populous Town, walled about, and fortified with a Castle ; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats *Peterwell*, Mr. *Lloyd's* ; *Nanteos*, Mr. *Powell's* ; *Gagarthen*, Mr. *Pryse's*.

Caermarthenshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 102 Miles in Circumference ; contains about 700,000 Acres, and 5,352 Houses ; not so mountainous as other Countries in *Wales* ; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes, and 8 Towns. The Shire and Affize-Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, two Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State, 178 Miles from *London*. At *Castle-Kareg* are vast Caverns, supposed to have been Copper-Mines of the *Romans*. Its chief Seats are *Golden-Grove* and *Emlyn*, Duke of *Bolton's* ; *Edinsford*, Sir *Nich. Williams's* ; *Newton*, Sir *John Price's* ; *Aberglasney*, Mr. *Gwynn's*.

Caernarvonshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 95 Miles in Circumference ; contains about 370,000 Acres, and 2,765 Houses ; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills, the highest in all *Wales* ; plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Caernarvon* is the County-Town, 180 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats *Bod-ryan*, Sir *Thomas Wynn's* ; *Madrin*, Mr. *Bodwell's*.

Denbighshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph* ; but the Vale of *Clywd* is all, or most of it, in *Bangor* Diocese, and *Denbigh* itself is in that of *St. Asaph*. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the Reason why the Jurisdictions of the Bishops of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor* are so intermixed, is supposed to be, because the former was Bishop in the Dominions of the Princes of *North-Wales*, and the latter in those of the Princes of *Powis-Land*. This County is 116 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 410,000 Acres, and 6,398 Houses. The East Part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long lived. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and good Quantity of Lead-Oar in many Parts of this County. It hath 57 Parishes and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath a most

a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers. *Wrexham*, the biggest Town in *North-Wales*, has a neat Church and lofty Steeple. The Chief Seat is *Llewenny*, Sir *Robert-Salisbury Cotton's*; *Winstay*, Sir *Watkin Williams's*; *Chirk-Castle*, Mr. *Myddleton's*; *Llannogh*, Mr. *Davies's*.

Flintshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest in *Chester*. It is 40 Miles in Circumference; contains about 160,000 Acres, and 3,150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long liv'd. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones and Honey, with which they make good Store of Methegin. It has 28 Parishes and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire-Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market. *St. Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Caerwys* is the chief Market-town in the County, every Village being well furnished of its self. Chief Seats, *Moslyn*, Sir *Roger Moslyn's*, near which are the famous Coal-pits of that Place, which go a great way to supply *Dublin* with Coal; *Harwarden-Castle*, Sir *John Glynn's*; *Leefwood*, Sir *Geo. Wynn's*; and *Llanerch*, Mr. *Davies's*.

Glamoeganshire,

Is in *Llandaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540,000 Acres, and 9,644 Houses. The North Part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. Here are 118 Parishes and 9 Towns. *Llandaff*, 226 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, is a City, but so small, it hath not a Market. At *Newton* is a Well which swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood encreases. The chief Seats are *Swansey-Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Coyty-Castle*, late Earl of *Leicester's*; *Cardiff-Castle*, Lord *Windsor's*; *Kynsig-Castle*, Lord *Mansel's*; *Keven Malby*, Sir *Charles Keymis's*; *Wenwoe*, Sir *William Thomas's*; *Llantrithid*, Sir *John Aubrey's*; *Hensol*, Mr. *Talbot's*; *St. Donat's*, Mr. *Mansel's*.

Merionethshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in Circumference; contains about 500,000 Acres, and 2,590 Houses; extremely mountainous, and the Mountains steepy. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes and 3 Towns, the chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of Note heretofore for its stately Castle. Chief Seat *Nanna*, Mr. *Vaughan's*.

Montgomeryshire,

Is in three Dioceses; *New Town, Pool, Llanvelling, and Machynlleth*, are in *St. Asaph*; *Llandylos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*. It is 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560,000 Acres, and 5,660 Houses, delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys, breeds very good Horses, and Plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has

has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis Castle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, Marquiss of *Powis's*; *Vaynor*, Lord *Hereford's*; *Llymore Lodge* and *Llyffin*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury's*; *Lloydierd*, Mr. *Wynne's*; and *Garth*, Sir *Charles Lloyd's*.

Pembroke-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Circumference; contains about 420,000 Acres, and 4,329 Houses. The East Part is very pleasant, and the whole County plentiful in all Necessaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen. I.* Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is Plenty of Fish, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Parishes and 9 Towns; *Pembroke* the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradesmen, fortified with a Wall and strong Castle. *St. David's* the Episcopal See: An ancient Seat in it, *Piston-Castle*, belonging to Sir *John Phillips*; *Orielton*, Sir *Arthur Owen's*; *Pendergraff*, Sir *Thomas Stepney's*; *Sle-betch* and *Colby*, Mr. *Barlow's*; *Stacpole-Court*, Mr. *Campbell's*. In this Shire is also contained the Town and County of *Haverford-West*, and *Milford-Haven*, the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

Radnor-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *Herefordshire*, 90 Miles in Circumference; contains about 310,000 Acres, and 3,158 Houses; hath great Varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meres. Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It hath 52 Parishes and 4 Towns. *Radnor* is the Shire-Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Prestigne* is a large well-built Town, where the Assizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats, *Harnage-Grange*, Sir *William Fowler's*; *Macfyllkwich*, Sir *Humphry Howarth's*; *Artlis* and *Harpton*, Mr. *Thomas Lewis's*.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together, 25 Cities, 750 great Towns, called Market-Towns, 9,913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 Miles Circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Observations and Calculations of the late *George King*, Esq; published by Dr. *D'Avenant*, that the Rents of the Lands, by the Produce of the late Taxes, seem to be near 10 Millions *per Annum*; and that the Houses (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People, and Territories of the King of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one Half of those of *France*. And since the whole annual Expence of the King of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions [The annual *Income* I suppose is meant here instead of the annual *Expence*, and no body ever yet supposed our whole annual *Income* to amount to more than 32,000,000. I hope our *Expences* don't much exceed our *Income* at present] it will require but an 8th Part thereof to maintain 100,000 Foot, 30,000 Horse, 40,000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges, of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary. [But if our annual Interest of 50,000,000 *l.* in which the Nation is indebted, amounts

mounts to 5,000,000 *per Annum in Time of Peace*, and if we should be obliged to enter into War, which would cost 6 or 7 Millions more annually, in all 11 or 12,000,000 *per Annum*, how long would the Nation be able to maintain such a War, when her whole Income amounts to no more than 32 Millions *per Annum*; 30 Millions whereof are supposed to be expended annually in maintaining the People; whether in this Case we should not run out 10 Millions every Year beyond our Income?] *The*

England, without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a Year. It is also divided by the King's Justices in Eyre of the Forests, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South-side* of *Trent*.

C H A P. IV.

Of its AIR, SOIL and COMMODITIES.

Air.] THE Air is far more mild and temperate, if not more healthy, than any Part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the Cold in Winter is oftentimes less sharp than in some Parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more *Southerly*:

And the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some Parts of the Continent that lie much more *Northward*.

Soil.] It is blessed with a very fertile wholesome Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in diverse Parts with great Navigable Rivers; and several of late Years have been made so. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleasant Hills, rising with easy Ascents and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Grass, or Wood.

Commodities.] As it is divided by the Sea from the rest of the World, so it may, without the Assistance of any other Part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neighbouring Countries.

First, For wholesome substantial Food (as well as Delicates) there is Plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Flesh of all sorts.

England likewise abounds with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine and Pleasure.

The Fields are sufficiently full of every thing the Earth produces for the Use of Life.

For Drinks, we abound with Beer, Ale, Cyder, Perry, Metheglin and Mede, Brandy made either of Malt or Apples, &c.

Here is great Plenty of excellent Fruit of all sorts; but in Orchards and Gardens you have Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Strawberries, &c. Variety of all sorts, and in as great Perfection as any of the said Fruits, especially Pears, are found in the Kingdom of *France*.

The

The Kitchen-Garden affords us as great Plenty of all sorts of Herbs and Roots, and they come to as great Maturity as any of the same Species in our neighbouring Nations.

It is endless to reckon up the Varieties of the Flower-Gardens: From all Quarters and Climates curious Plants have been brought, especially of late Years, into *England*: And in the Physick-Garden at *Chelfea*, we may at once see Specimens of every known Sort of the whole Vegetable Kingdom, that at *Oxford* not being kept up in the Manner it ought.

Now of all these Things there is such a constant Continuance, by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* these 400 Years.

Then for *Raiment*, *England* produceth generally very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better conditioned against Wind and Weather; and in such Abundance, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are cloathed therewith; but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of the *English Wool*, which then brought such Plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy* (where the Staple of *English Wool* was in those Days kept) he instituted that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, after the *English Garter*, the noblest Order of Knighthood in *Europe*.

This Abundance and Cheapness of Wool in *England* proceeds not only from the Goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create Charge and constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also; and if the Woollen Manufactory had proper Encouragement, and Running of Wool prevented, it would be of vast Service to the Nation: And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, called *Fullers-Earth*, is no where else produced in that Abundance and Excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all Uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, and fine Paper made of Linnen, although there hath been much Linnen imported with much Paper, to the Shame and Damage of the Nation: But there are lately many Paper-mills erected, and tolerable fine Paper made in several Places of *England*.

Besides, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather for all sorts of Uses; insomuch, that the poorest People in *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor Ardoise, or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Mortar or Lime, Lead nor Glafs.

For *Firing*, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost every where to be had at reasonable Rates, and also Turf.

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where such Knee-Timber, as they call it, for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, *viz.* *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Sherwood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Wind-for-Forest* near the *Thames*. We have likewise great Store of Iron. For *War*, for *Coach* and *Waggon*, for *Travelling*, *Hunting* and *Racing*, no where greater Plenty of Horses, tho' your *New-England* Pads are esteemed as the swiftest Pacers; also for *Plough* and *Pack-Carriage*; insomuch as Mules, and Asses, so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*.

Here are Dogs of all Sorts, Sizes and Uses, as Mastiffs, Greyhounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter, Lurchers, Setting-dogs, &c. The Bear and Bull-dog Mastiffs seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of their Size in the World; one of them will encounter singly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and not give over to the last Breath of Life. Our *Game-Cocks* likewise are so stout and hardy, that if two of them are well matched, they both become dying Conquerors by slaying one another; but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable Time they degenerate.

Moreover, *England* produceth, besides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass; much Allum, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-furs, Salt-petre, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all Sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, &c. and diverse other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancashire*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which yield ordinarily six or eight Ounces *per Cent.* but most of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire*, *Derbyshire*, and other Places, abound in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by Stool or Urine, as at *Tunbridge*, *Epsom*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Atton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shooter's-Hill*, *Richmond* and *Hampstead*. [Of late Years the *Holt* Water has been much used: At *Otters-Pool* near *Waterford* in *Hertfordshire* is an excellent Cold Bath, which has done great Good to Persons afflicted with the Rheumatism, Scorbutick, Leprosy, and other Humours,]

Tho' some Countries excel *England* in such Things, yet generally there is no one Country which hath greater Abundance of all Things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food; insomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consumed in *England*, by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times the Number of People. Add to all this, that being encompassed with the Sea, and well furnished with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for Safety and Security all the neighbouring Countries.

C H A P. V.

Of its INHABITANTS, their Number, Language, and Character.

Inhabitants.] THE first Inhabitants in *England* were *Britons*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; subdued after by the *Romans*, who, by reason of their Troubles nearer Home, were constrained to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Christ; whereupon the *Extra-Provincial Britons* (then called *Picts* from retaining the Custom of painting their Bodies; once in common to the Inhabitants of the whole Island) invading the *Britons*, they called to their Aid the *Saxons*; who casting away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britons*. But these, not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles and Attempts to recover their lost Liberties and Country, retired, or were driven, some of them into *Bretaigne* in *France*, but most of them into the two utmost western barren and mountainous Parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons*, *Walishland*, as the *Germans* still call *Italy*, *Welshland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*, and the *French* call our Country of *Britain*, *Le Pais de Galles*.

The *Saxons*, solely possessed of all the best Parts of this Isle, were for a long Time infested, and for some Time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English* Blood at this Day is a Mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*; not without a Tincture of *Danish*, *Roman*, and *British* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an exact Account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult; but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

England contains, according to the Calculation of Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed Anno 1693, 1,175,951 Houses. Now allowing to each House, one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7,055,706 Souls, and amongst them 1,000,000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13,500,000, or at the most 15,000,000, of which 270,000 are Churchmen, besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* are not 15,000.

Their Language.] The *English* Tongue is a Mixture, chiefly of the old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the old *Norman* (which was Part *French*, Part *Danish*) with a large Mixture of the *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Languages.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places, and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most Nouns Appellative, and a great Part of the Verbs.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are written some old Statutes; and many old Books and Reports of the Common Laws, and

learned by young Students thereof; the Reports and Law-Books of late Date are all in *English*, and, by a late Act of Parliament, the Proceedings and Pleadings are to be so: In Parliament the Assent or Dissent to Bills made by the King, Lords, or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Cookery, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, &c. are still *French*.

Character.] The Natives of *England* are generally of a middle Stature: They are fair, especially the Women: The Men are strong, courageous, warlike, resolute, enterprising, liberal to Prodigality, open-hearted, easy to be provoked, yet, when exasperated, stomachful 'till Satisfaction be given, and then easy to be reconciled; sumptuous and splendid, great Lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous, beneficent, and learned: They are thought to be industrious (the Mechanicks being of all Nations the greatest Improvers) but want Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and, which is most of all to be deplored, Content: Yet these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, and the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled, by any People in the World.

The Women are not without Vanity, Pretensions to Satire, Railery, and the like; which Vices they have borrowed from their Neighbours the *French*: But no Women out-do them in Modesty, Patience, Charity, providential Care, Temperance, Wit, good Humour, Cleanliness, and that which crowns all the rest, is the Sincerity and Zeal of religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a Qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that, as a noble Writer observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of solid Parts, apprehensive and sagacious; successful in finding out new Discoveries, but most of all in improving of old, especially Mechanicks; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond Sea, but are here improved to a greater Height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, Air-pumps, &c. in the World. The late Queen *Mary* had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coven-*
try, worth a thousand Pounds, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies; [and of late Years, Mr. *Pinchbeck* has made several Musical; and other fine Clocks, which he has sold at 1000 Guineas.] Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty Pounds a Lock; Watches so curious, that one Part of the Movement of a Repeating-Watch comes to ten Pounds, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty Pounds a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send them into foreign Countries; so valuable and so inimitable is the Work.

Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Balances, Sea-Compasses, &c. The late great Improvement in making Glass; of polishing the Insides of great Iron-Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea; in Fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 Years ago; and many other noble Inventions and Improvements, as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills of Copper, Gunpowder, polishing Glass, &c. *Mortlake* Tapestry, Earthen-ware of *Fulham*, Speaking-Trumpets, making of Lustring, Engines for raising of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linnen, Paper, making Damask Linnen, watering Silks, the Way of separating Gold from Silver, Bolting-mills, Lanthorns of diverse Sorts, Cane-Chairs, making Horn-Ware, &c. All these Instances shew how excellently the *English* Nation is turned for all manner of mechanical Arts.

The common People will endure long and hard Labour; inso-much that after 12 Hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Cricket, Prison-bars, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such like vehement Exercise for their Recreation.

They are as long liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. In the Reign of King *James* the First, 8 old Men danced a Morrice-dance, all living in one Manour in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 800 Years; and in the Year 1635, died old *Parr*, aged 152: And in the Year 1671, died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, aged 168 Years. But on the other Side, by reason of Intemperance, there is no Part of the World wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

CH A P. VI.

Of RELIGION.

Christianity was very early planted in *England*; but when or by whom, is very uncertain; probably in the latter End of the first, or the Beginning of the second Century. In *Tertullian's* Time, even that Part of *Britain* which did not own the *Roman* Yoke, submitted to the Name of Christ. Three *British* Bishops of *Caerleon*, as it is supposed, of *London*, and of *York*, subscribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles*, A. C. 314. Under them were, as is said, 25 other Bishops; which Number of Bishops (considering that the Province then reached as far as *Grahme's Dike*) was much the same as there are now.

The *British* Church, upon the Invasion of the Saxons, was, with its People, driven into the Western Parts, as *Wales*, *Gloucestershire*, *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*, where it

continued. When *Augustine* the Monk converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and his People to Christianity, *A. C.* 596, by Order of his Master, Pope *Gregory* the Great, he laboured to bring the *British* Bishops to acknowledge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbishop. This when they refused to do, the *Saxons*, at his Instigation, fell upon 1200 Monks and Priests of the *British* Nation, and killed them.

The *Saxons*, and after them the *Normans*, owned five Popes Authority; and after King *John* had basely subjected his Crown to the Pope, the better thereby to free himself from his too powerful Barons, *England* was, 'till the Reformation, one of the tamest Countries that anywhere submitted to the *Roman* Yoke. Our Parliaments indeed did many times exert themselves vigorously; but still the Papal Yoke lay heavy upon the Shoulders of the whole Nation: But in *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when *Luther's* Preaching had alarmed the greatest Part of the Kingdoms of the North, and inspired them with almost an universal Consent to set their Consciences free at once from the *Romish* Tyranny, *England* join'd in with the general Torrent. *Henry VIII.* himself being enraged at Pope *Clement VIIth's* Usage of him in the Matter of his Divorce from Queen *Catherine*, abolished the Pope's Supremacy, and seized upon all the Monasteries and other religious Houses in *England*, and divided their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; but in other Articles of Religion he continued a Papist: So that the Reformation went on but lamely in his Time. Under his Son *Edward VI.* it gained more Ground; and the Superstitions of Popery were almost entirely abolished. Queen *Mary*, who reigned but five Years, brought Popery in again: But the bloody Executions of above 500 Protestants in her Time, who were burned for their Faith, did so alienate the People's Affection from her, that Queen *Elizabeth*, who succeeded her, found it no difficult Matter to settle the Reformation again upon that Foot on which it still continues.

Bishops were then consecrated by other Bishops, whose Succession was unquestionable from the first Planters of Christianity among us, and placed in every See where there had been Bishops formerly. Articles of Religion were appointed, which still are required to be subscribed and assented to by every Man that takes any Ecclesiastical Preferment in our Church; and a Liturgy was enacted to be observed in performing Divine Service in the *English* Tongue: Afterwards, in King *James's* Time, a Book of Canons was also set forth, by which the Discipline of the Church of *England* was settled. And from all these any Man may frame an Idea of our Church.

And tho' there be several other Persuasions in this Nation that differ from the Church of *England*, as established by Law, and who were liable to some Inconveniences because of their Persuasions, 'till of late, such as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*,

and *Anabaptists*, nevertheless, since the Revolution, all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of *England*, are, by an Act in the First of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned: So that no Man is to be molested upon account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to his present Majesty, [and the Oath of Abjuration, required by an Act of 13 *Will. III.* and confirmed by several subsequent Acts, with some small Alterations: Instead of which Oath and Declaration, the *Quakers* solemn Affirmation of the like Tenor is accepted; and by an Act of 8 *Geo. I.* Cap. 6. they were indulged so far, as to have the Name of God struck out of their Affirmation and Declaration. But in Case of Life and Death, they must swear, or can't be Witnesses] and subscribes the Declaration enjoined in an Act of 30 *Car. II.* entitled, *An Act to prevent Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament*, when tendered to them.

There is also a Toleration granted to the *Quakers*, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the *Declaration* every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows:

I A. B. do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King *GEORGE*: And I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce, as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes Excommunicated or Depriev'd by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Deposed, or Burthens'd by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words:

I A. B. Profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore: And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

In *Oliver Cromwell's* Time, the *Jews* were in some measure tolerated in *London*, and they are since continued by the bare Permission of our Princes, and suffered to hire a private House, wherein to hold their Meetings: They were not at first considerable either for Number (not making above 80 or 100 Families)

milies) or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries ; yet of late they are encreased, and have built a sumptuous Synagogue near *Duke's-Place*, within the City of *London*. [The *Jews* are now very numerous and immensely rich ; many of the *Portuguese Jews* having escaped hither of late Years from the Inquisition, which is very severe upon them in *Portugal*.]

C H A P. VII.

Of T R A D E.

AS our Religion is the purest, so is our Trade the most considerable of the whole World. Trade is either *Inland* or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear in Time of Peace to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purfes.

But that which makes us so considerable in the Eye of the World, is the wonderful Greatness of our *Maritime Trade* ; for upon the three Articles of *Exportation*, *Transportation*, or *Re-exportation*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the First of these ; *Spain*, *Italy*, and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the First and Third ; *Holland* only vies with us in the Second.

First then for *Exportation* : Our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Butter*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Cloths*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Leather*, *Copperas*, *Pit-coal*, *Allom*, *Saffron*, &c.

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving ; as it has lately done *Holland*, *Flanders*, and *Portugal*. Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued by all Nations for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, and Goings. With *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Pork*, *Poultry*, *Biscuit*, we victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we export manufactured in *Great-Guns*, *Carcasses*, *Bombs*, &c. Our *Cloth* is sent to many Parts of the World, the *Mediterranean*, the *East* and *West-Indies*, &c.

The Manufactures of *Wool* in *Broad-Cloth*, long and short, *Northern Dozens*, *Rashes*, *Kerfies*, *Bays*, *Serges*, *Flannel*, *Perpetuano's*, *Says*, *Stuffs*, *Frize*, *Pennistone*, *Stockings*, *Caps*, *Rugs*, &c. exported, may be computed to amount to two Millions *per Annum*. Dr. *D'Avenant* and Mr. *King* having calculated the yearly Produce of *Wool* in *England* to be two Millions Sterling, and that the same, when manufactured, will be eight Millions ; they allow six Millions for *Home Consumption*, and two Millions for *Exportation*.

Prodigious, and almost incredible, is the Value likewise of other Goods from hence exported; *viz.* Hops, Flax, Hemp, Hats, Shoes, Ale, Beer, Red-Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Oysters, Saffron, Liquorice, Watches, Ribbands, Toys, &c.

The Vestments, Hats, Shoes, Household-stuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, are computed at 200,000 *l.* I mention not Wool and Fullers-Earth, because they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5,000,000 Chaldrons of Sea-coal, 1,200,000 Pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Aliom; of all which, great Quantities are exported to foreign Parts, to the Value at least of 500,000 *l. per Annum.*

Secondly, Our *Transportation*, or *Re-exportation*: For the Wool, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from *Ireland*, being the Concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to his Majesty, have been reckoned at 300,000 *l. per Annum.*

We transport from our Plantations in *America*, besides what we consume our selves, of Sugar, [Our Exportations of Sugar are come to nothing; the *French* have almost work'd us out of that Trade] Indico, Tobacco, Cocoa-Nuts, &c. besides the Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Bever, &c. from *New-England*, and the Northern Parts of *America*, to 400,000 *l. per Annum.*

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the Value of our *Transportations* from *Denmark*, *Sweden*, [We are great Losers by our Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and the rest of the Countries on the *Baltick* at present, the Balance being very much against us] *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turky* and *Guiney*, &c. The most considerable of all is that from the *East-Indies*, from the first Beginning of that Trade 'till now: In its Infancy, *viz.* *Anno* 1613, of Pepper only, besides what we consumed at home, we transported in one Year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the Value of 200,000 *l.* and now of late Years, our Exportation, of which we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently supplied our selves, is computed at 500,000 *l. per Annum*, in Pepper, Salt-petre, Callicoes, Silks, Drugs, Diamonds, Pearls, &c.

The third Article of our Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves. The ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Discourse of Trade, hath made appear, that we yearly imported from *France*, almost 1,600,000 *l.* worth of Goods more than the Value of what we exported thither; *viz.* of Silks, Sattins, Taffaties, Stuffs, Armoifins, Paduasoyes, Tabbies, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Galloons, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the Value of 600,000 *l. per Annum*, Linnen 400,000 *l. per Annum*. Wines 600,000 *l. per Annum*, Serges and Calons 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Hats 120,000 *l. per Annum*, Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-Glasses, Watches, Pictures,

Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Paper 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Household-stuff, as Beds, Matresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, &c. 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Verjuice, &c. 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Castle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olaves, Capers, Prunes, &c. 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoise-shell Combs, &c. 20,000 *l. per Annum*, perfumed and trimmed Gloves, 10,000 *l. per Annum*, Fine Ironmongers Ware, 40,000 *l. per Annum*: All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin, and other Things to a great Value, amount to 2,540,000 *l. per Annum*.

Now, though it is possible Mr. *Fortrey* might reckon the Over-balance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was, since at the very same Time the *French* estimated the Over-balance on the *English* Side; yet, doubtless, the Nation lost yearly by the *French Trade* a considerable Sum.

And at the same Time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, Knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allom, Coals, &c. did not amount to above 1,000,000 *l. per Annum*. So that the Nation was yearly impoverished by the *French Trade* almost 600,000 *l. per Annum*. [It is computed, that at this Day we lose 500,000 *l.* annually by our Trade with *France* and *French Flanders*.] Thus our Gold and Silver was exported, to fetch from thence strong Drink and Vanity, to the debauching and emasculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys of other Nations we likewise expend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest Shame of all to us) even for the bare Freight; suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemings*, and *Hamburgers*, to be, in a manner, the common Carriers between us and all Parts of the World; a Grievance, which the Act of Navigation 12 *Car. II.* restrained, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

In ancient Times, the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactured Wool, which Foreigners, coming from all Parts, bought of us; insomuch, that the Customs of *English* Wool exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted, at 50 *s.* a Pack, to 250,000 *l. per Annum*, an immense Sum of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactured Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Laws against Exportation of Wool, are now found to do: Yet most of this Wool being sent but just a-cross the Seas, to *Flanders*, *France*, or *Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discovered by our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after, but few Ships of any considerable bigness. In the Year

1540, there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, besides the Navy-Royal: And towards the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it is said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchant Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each. And how little our *Maritime* Trade in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time was, appears by the Customs in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40,000 *l. per Annum*. And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath since King *James's* Time encreased, may in part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620 at 12 Years Purchase, and now at 21 or 23, even to 30 about *London*.

Our Fish Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* were not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *West*, Cod-Fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

They that compute the Cash, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6,000,000 *l.* come doubtless very short of the Whole: And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600,000 Tun, I am persuaded he doth not exceed. [A late Writer computed the Shipping of *London* alone amounts to 600,000 Tons.]

We have diverse very considerable Societies of Merchants who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade, the *Merchant-Adventurers*, the *Turky*, the *East-India*, the *Moscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudson's-Bay*, and the *South-Sea* Companies. Some of these trade in Joint-Stock, as the *East-India* and *African* Companies, that Part of the *Turky* called the *Morea* Company, and the *Greenland*: The others act upon separate Stocks, but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a Word, *Great-Britain* may be justly counted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, except the *Dutch*, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island which hath many commodious Ports and Havens, natural Products, considerable Manufactures, great Encouragement from the State for the sake of Customs and Duties paid, the Breeding of Seamen, and Encrease of Shipping, Freedom in Religion, the Pleasure and Healthfulness of our Clime, the Ease and Security of our Government; all conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less Advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Boroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays, besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work. We have, in favour of Dissenters, a Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*. The Interest of Money is here but 5 *per Cent.* at the utmost, and upon some Securities less.



THE
Present State
 OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.

PART I, BOOK II.

Of the GOVERNMENT of that Part of
Great-Britain call'd ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Of the GOVERNMENT of England in general.



HE Kingdom of *England* is an *Hereditary Limited Monarchy*, governed by the Supreme Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from any Mischiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject.

It is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main Advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It is such a *Monarchy* as, by most admirable Temperament, affords very much to the *Industry, Liberty and Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

CH A P. II.

Of the KING of England, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

Name.] THE King is so called from the Saxon Word *Cyning*.

The Title of the King of *England* is, *By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

Defender of the Faith was anciently used by the Kings of *England*, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of *Oxford*; but in the Year 1521, more particularly affixed by a Bull from Pope *Leo X.* for a Book written by *Henry VIII.* against *Luther*, in Defence of the Seven Sacraments, and since continued by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the Ancient Catholic, and Apostolick Faith.

Christianissimus was, by the *Lateran Council*, under Pope *Julian II.* conferred on the Kings of *England* in the fifth Year of *Henry VIII.* though before used by *Henry VII.* and since only by the *French King*.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the Time of *Henry IV.* To *Henry VI.* *Excellent Grace.* To *Edward IV.* *High and Mighty Prince.* To *Henry VII.* sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness.* To *Henry VIII.* first *Highness*, then *Majesty*: And now, *Sacred Majesty*, or *Most Excellent Majesty.*

The King of *England*, in his publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos, We*, in the Plural Number. Before King *John's* Time, Kings used the Singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the End of Writs, *Teste meipso apud Westm'.*

In speaking to the King, is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) the Appellation *Sir*, which we have received immediately from *France*, where the King is always spoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Frantic Word *Sibor*, signifying *Lord*. But *Syr*, or *Sir, Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in *England*

land given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergymen*, prefix'd before the Christian Names ; now in that Manner only *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, *Knights Batchelors*, and *Batchelors of Arts*, in both the *Universities*.

Person.] *Rex Angliæ est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers: He is, as it were, a *Priest* as well as a *King*. He is Crown'd, an Honour, saith *Guillim*, which the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarre*, and diverse other Kings have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oil, as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual.

Of this Sacred Person of the King, of the *Life* and *Safety* thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High-Treason* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King: Although in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *Englishman* may not in other Cases be punished with Death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those Things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the Crown-Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High-Treason*; because by all these the King's Person is represented.

And rather than *Treason* against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished: For if an Ideot, or Lunatick, shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traitor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of High-Treason.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared, That no *Physick* ought to be administred to him without good Warrant; this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; no other Physicians but what are mentioned in the Warrant are to administer to him; the Physicians to prepare all Things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary; and to use the Assistance only of such Surgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant.

Office.] The Office of the King of *England*, in the Laws of King *Edward the Confessor*, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum Terram & Populum Domini, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, regat, & ab injuriis defendat*. And, according to the Learned *Fortescue*, it is, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & eos rectissime judicare*, to fight the Battles of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or, more particular, as is promised at the Coronation, to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the *Royal Prerogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

Supremacy and Sovereignty.] Whatsoever Things are proper to *Supreme Magistrates*, as *Crowns, Scepters, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of England as to any other Prince in *Europe*; and therefore the Crown of England hath been declared in Parliament long ago, to be an *Imperial Crown*.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor.

He owns no Superiority to the Bishop of *Rome*, whose long arrogated Authority in *England* was, 1535, in a full Parliament of the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal*, declared null, and the King of *England* declared to be, by ancient Right, in *all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governour*.

The King hath the *Supreme Right of Patronage* through all *England*, called *Patronage Paramount*, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of *England*; so that if the mean Patron present not in due Time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is, *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief-Justice of *England*. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is derived.

Power and Prerogative.] The King alone by his *Royal Prerogative* hath Power, without Act of Parliament, to *declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues and Treaties* with any *Foreign States*, give *Commissions* for levying *Men and Arms* by Sea and Land, or for pressing *Men*, if Need require, [*Men* cannot be pressed into the Land-Service at this Day, but must list voluntarily, 5th and 6th of *Will. and Mary* 15.] disposing of all *Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens, Ships of War, and Publick Monies*, appoint the *Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value* thereof.

By his *Royal Prerogative*, he may of his meer Will and Pleasure *Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments*: May to any *Bill* passed by both Houses of *Parliament*, refuse to give, without rendering any Reason, his *Royal Assent*, without which, a *Bill* is as a Body without a Soul: May at his Pleasure encrease the Number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more *Barons*, and bestowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns to send *Burgesses* to *Parliament*. Yet this Branch of his *Prerogative* seems to be given up by our late Kings, and therefore it was thought necessary that the *Legislative Power* should intervene, to enable *Durham* to send its *Representatives* to *Parliament* in the Time of King *Charles II.* He hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all *Commanders*, and other Officers

at Land and Sea; the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and Officers of State; of all *Bishops*, and other high Dignities in the *Church*; the bestowing all *Honours*, both of *higher* and *lower Nobility* of *England*; the Power of determining *Rewards* and *Punishments*, either by pardoning the Offence, or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters Patent may erect new *Universities*, *Boroughs*, *Colleges*, *Hospitals*, *Schools*, *Fairs*, *Markets*, *Forests*, *Chases*, *Free-Warren*, *Beacons*, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath Power to grant Letters of *Marque* or *Reprisal*, to grant *Safe Conduicts*, &c.

Debts due to the King, are in the first place to be satisfy'd, in case of *Executorship*, and *Administrators*; and until the King's Debt be satisfy'd, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distrain for the whole Debt upon one Tenant that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the *Ancestor's* Debt of the Heir, though not especially bound; is not obliged to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distrain where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No *Protection* for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Patents*, in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise; to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People, without which no Man may ask it publickly.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his Property therein; if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No *Occupancy* shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are privileged from serving in any Office that requires their Attendance, as *Sheriff*, *Constable*, *Church-warden*, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their *Persons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all Times: For, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy, by a *Quominus* in the *Exchequer*, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of Personal Action, supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King; and in this Suit the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In *Doubtful Cases*, *Semper præsumitur pro Regi*.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of *Gavel*.

Cavel-kind, the Rules of *Joint-Tenancy*: No *Estoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments entered against the King's Title, are entered with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*; that if at any Time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him; which is not permitted to the Subject.

In all Cases where the King is *Party*, his Officers with an *Arrest* by Force of a *Process at Law*, may enter; and if Entrance be denied, may break open the House of any Man, although every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Privilege to protect him against all other *Arrests*.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not *full* against the King by *Institution* only, without *Induction*, although it be so against a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea of false Judgment* in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of *England*, by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Custos*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such as for want of Understanding cannot govern themselves, or serve the King; so the Persons and Estates of *Idiots* and *Lunatics* are in the Custody of the King; that of *Idiots* to his own Use, and that of *Lunatics* to the Use of the next Heir.

The King, by his Prerogative, is *Ultimus hæres regni*, and is, as the great *Ocean* is of all Rivers, the Receptacle of all Estates, when no Heir appears: For this Cause, all Estates, for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, *Revert* or *Escheat* to the King. All *Treasure-Trove* (that is, *Money, Gold, Silver, Plate* or *Bullion* found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; so all *Waifs, Strays, Wrecks*, not granted away by him or any former Kings; all *waste Ground* or *Lands* recovered from the Sea; all *Lands* of *Aliens* dying before *Naturalization* or *Denization*, and all Things whereof the Property is not known: All *Gold* and *Silver* Mines, in whose Ground soever they are found: *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c.* *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not marked, and swimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the *Church*, the King's *Prerogative* and *Power* is extraordinary great: He only hath the Patronage of all *Bishopricks*; none can be chosen but those whom he hath first nominated by his *Congé d'Eslire*; none can be consecrated *Bishop*, or take Possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the King's especial Writ or Assent. The King hath Power to call a *National*, or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons, Orders, Ordinances*, and *Constitutions*; introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; reform and correct all *Heresies, Schisms*; punish *Contempts, &c.* and to declare what *Translation* of the Bible is fit to be allowed, &c.

The

The King hath a Power not only to *Unite, Consolidate, Separate, Enlarge, or Contract* the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*, but also by his Letters Patents may erect new *Bishopricks*, as *Henry the Eighth* did Six at one time; and the late King *Charles the Martyr* intended to do at *St. Alban's*, for the Honour of the first *Martyr of England*, and for contracting the too large Extent of the *Bishoprick of Lincoln*: May also erect new *Archbishopricks, Patriarchates, &c.*

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, excepting such as have received the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens, & non malum in se*; as, for a *Bastard* to be a *Priest*; for a *Priest* to hold *two Benefices*; or to succeed his *Father* in a *Benefice*; or to be *Non-resident, &c.* for a *Bishop* to hold an *Ecclesiastical Benefice in Commendam or Trust*.

Hath Power to dispense with some *Acts of Parliament, Penal Statutes*, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned to moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to *Equity and Conscience*; to grant special *Privileges and Charters* to any Subject; to pardon a Man by Law condemned, except in Appeals of Murder; to interpret, by his Judges, Statutes; and in *Cases* not defined by Law, to determine and pass Sentence; yet in *Rebus Arduis*, and in Matters of great Importance, the Judges have thought it safest to adjourn the same, *ad Prox' Parl' propter Difficultatem, &c.*

Every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so he is in Consequence obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in Possession; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence: As on the other Side, it much concerns every King of *England* to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of *Charles the First*, That *the King's Prerogative is to defend the People's Liberties; and the People's Liberties, to strengthen the King's Prerogatives.*

The *Laws of England* looking upon the King as *God's Vicegerent* upon Earth, do attribute unto him diverse Excellencies not belonging to other Men: So the Law will have no *Imperfection* found in the King; as, no *Injustice, no Error, no Negligence or Laches*; no *Infamy, no Stain or Corruption of Blood*; for by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just *Attainder* (and such *Attainder* made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged; no *Nonage or Minority*, for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural, not Political, Capacity*, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*: Higher than this, the Law attributeth a kind of *Perpetuity*, not to say *Immortality*, to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*: His Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not

to be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same Moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation*, *Ceremony*, or *Act* to be done *ex post facto*.

Moreover, the *Law* seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Nonsuited*, as Lawyers speak.

And yet there are some Things that the King cannot do, *Rex Angliæ nihil injustè potest*.

There are also diverse Things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an *Oath* at his *Coronation*, and indeed without any *Oath*, by the *Law* of *Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Christianity*, he holds himself bound, as do all other Christian Kings, to protect and defend his People; to do Justice, and to shew Mercy; to preserve Peace and Quietness among them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of *bad Laws*, and to the *Enacting* of *good*. Two Things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the Consent of both *Houses of Parliament*, *viz.* make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being something of *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects *Liberty*, and the other to infringe his *Property*: Therefore, that all Occasion of *Disaffection* towards the King (*the Breath of our Nostrils, and the Light of our Eyes*, as he is stiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these should *Petitions* and *Supplications* be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending *Domesticks* by the *Laws* of *England*, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram*, of *Nogent* in *France*, and of *Manning*, whom King *Charles II.* caused to be try'd and executed in the Duke of *Newburgb's* Territories in *Germany*.

These, and diverse other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *England* were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Isles adjacent, even to the Shore of all the neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof, all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded Leave to *fish*, and pass in these Seas, and do at this Day lower their *Top-sails* to all the King's Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as sometimes hath happened) are accounted *natural* born Subjects to the King of *England*, and needed not any *Naturalization*, as others born out of his *Dominions*.

To *England*, *Henry II.* annexed *Ireland*, being stiled only Lord of *Ireland*, 'till the 33d of *Henry VIII.* although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Edward I. annexed all *Wales*, and *Edward III.* the *Right*, tho' not the *Possession*, of all *France* ; but *Henry V.* added both, and his Son *Henry VI.* was Crowned and Recognized by all the States of the Realm at *Paris*.

King *James I.* being King of *Scotland* before, upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, the whole Island was united under one Head ; and since that Time sundry considerable Plantations in *America* have been peopled by the Subjects of the Crown of *England*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* at this Day in Possession, are *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are a Parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, the Port of *Gibraltar*, and the Island of *Minorca* in the *Mediterranean Sea* ; besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, [*Nova Scotia*, or *New-Scotland*,] *New York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Pensylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Bermudos*, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa* ; also upon the North Parts of *America*, by Right of first Discovery ; to *Essoitland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *Newfoundland*, and to *Guiana* in the South ; to all which the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not *Possession of the Whole*.

Strength.] And let our Sovereign be considered abstractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortrefs, or a garrison'd Town, fenced not only with strong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch, the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World : It is so abundantly furnished with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunitions, with Cloaths and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid !) they could hardly conquer it, provided it be at Unity in itself.

This for the *Defensive* Strength of the King of *England* ; now for the *offensive*. How formidable must He be to the World, when they shall understand that a King of *England* is well able, whenever he is willing, to raise of *English Foot* two Hundred Thousand, and of *English Horse* fifty Thousand (for so many, during the Civil Wars, were computed to be in Arms on both Sides.) And when they shall consider the Valiant and Martial Spirit of the *English*, their Natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness and Stedfastness is such, and their Fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever beat them, either at Sea or

Land; when they shall consider, that for Transporting of an Army, the King of *England* hath at Command two Hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire two Hundred stout *English* Merchant-Ships, little inferior to Ships of War; that he can soon Man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers in the whole World; and that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money, for a competent Time, may be raised only by a Land-Tax.

Patrimony.] All other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superior, depend mediately or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possess'd by the Crown being held of none, can *escheat* to none, and are now made unalienable; though they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of the Weal Publick) much alienated: However, there is yet left many *Parks*, *Castles*, or *Palaces*, and *Forests*, still belonging to the King, to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his Royal Progress to visit those Parts.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England* were anciently enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues, and Strength by Sea and Land of our two next Neighbour Nations abroad, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly Revenue of twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds; and, accordingly, with the King's Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths, so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the said Sum. But the Impost upon Fire-Hearths, the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of ever blessed Memory, were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament to remit. At the Death of King *Charles* II. the Revenue amounted to about 1,800,000 *l. per Annum*; and in King *James* the Second's Reign, in the Time of Peace, it was raised to 2,000,000 *l. yearly*. [These have ever since the last Peace been raised to three Millions annually and upwards for the Service of the Government, besides near three Millions more to discharge the Interest of a Debt of fifty Millions contracted by the late War, and the Revenues of all the Lands of *England*

do not amount to fifteen Millions *per Ann.*] Notwithstanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of *England* was not then above the tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above one hundred and eighty Millions of *Livres*, which is above twelve Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth Part of the whole Revenue of *France*, and the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purcs, is above six Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary Charge of the Government, or Civil List, as it is now called, was, upon her late Majesty's Accession to the Crown, settled by Parliament at 700,000 *l. per Annum*, upon the best Funds in *England*: [The Civil List Revenue is now increased to one Million *per Annum* at least.] And the Crown of *England* before the long, but necessary War, was as little in Debt as perhaps any State of so great a Consideration in the World.

Respect.] In Consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence, Honour, and Respect*, than the King of *England*. All his People at their first Addresses kneel to him: He is at all Times served upon the Knee: All Persons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's Absence.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all *Deceit and evil Meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit as any *Record*; and in all Writs sent forth for the Dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself; *viz. Teste meipso.*

Arms.] It is the common Tradition, that after the Conquest the Kings of *England* bare *Two Leopards*, borne first by the Conqueror, as Duke of *Normandy* (and it is remarkable that they belong to his present Majesty, as he is Duke of *Brunswick*) 'till the Time of *Henry II.* who in Right of his Mother annexed her Paternal Coat, the *Lion of Aquitain*, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thence forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lions*, as at present.

King *Edward III.* in Right of his Mother claiming the Crown of *France*, with the Arms of *England* quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure, Semée de Flower-de-luces, Or*; afterwards changed to *Three Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon *Henry V.* of *England* caused the *English* Arms to be changed likewise. King *James*, upon the Union of *England*

and Scotland, caused the Arms of France and England to be quarter'd with Scotland and Ireland, and thus blazoned :

In the first Place, *Azure, Three Flower-de-Luces, Or*, the Regal Arms of France quartered with the Imperial Ensigns of England, which are *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant in Pale, Or*. In the second Place, *Or, within a Double Tressure, Counter-flower'd Lys, Gules, a Lion Rampant of the Second*, for the Royal Arms of Scotland. In the third Place, *Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed, Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth Place, as in the first ; all within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order : Above the same, an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction ; upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold doubled, *Ermin*, adorn'd with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmount-ed for a *Crest*, by a *Lion Passant Guardant, Crowned* with the like ; supported by a *Lion Rampant Guardant, Or, Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn, Argent, Gorged* with a *Crown*, thereto a *Chain affix'd*, passing between his Fore-legs, and re-flexed over his Back, *Or* ; both standing upon a *Compartment* plac'd underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* his Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit*.

The Arms of France were placed first, for that France is the greater Kingdom ; and because from the first bearing, those Flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom ; whereas the Arms of England were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid.

The Blazon of the Arms of Great-Britain since the Union is as follows :

Quarterly of Four : In the first Quarter, *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant, Or, Impaling, Or, a Lion Rampant within a double Tressure Flory, Counterflory, Gules, Great-Britain*. 2. *Azure, Three Flower-de-luces, Or, France*. 3. *Azure, a Harp, Or, stringed Argent, Ireland*. The Fourth as the First.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui maly pense* ; that is, *Shame be to him, that evil thinketh of it*, was first given by King Edward III. the Founder of that Order ; and that none might believe his Design therein was any other than just and honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every Garter that he bestowed : Whereof more in the Chapter of the *Knights of the Garter*.

The Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit* ; that is, *God and my Right*, was first given by Richard I. to intimate, that the King of England holdeth his Empire not in Vassalage of any mortal Man, but of God only ; and afterwards taken up by Edw. III. when he first claimed the Kingdom of France. The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many Places, was the Badge, or Cognizance, of the House of Lancaster.

The *White Rose* was the ancient Bearing of the House of York, and the *Red Rose* that of Lancaster.

The *Thistle* belongs to Scotland.

C H A P. III.

Of S U C C E S S I O N to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

TH E King of *England* hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of *England*.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of *England*, or born of Parents not Subjects of *England* (as by Law and many Examples in the *English* Histories it doth manifestly appear) is immediately King, before any *Proclamation*, *Coronation*, *Publication*, or *Consent* of *Peers* and *People*.

The Crown of *England* from the Father to the Son, and his Heirs for want of Sons, to the eldest Daughter and her Heirs; and for want of a Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. The *Salique* Law, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no Force.

Formerly at the Death of every King, not only the Officers of the Court, but all Commissions Civil and Military expired; but now they are to continue in Force six Months longer.

Minority. If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tuition of him; sometimes, for want of such Appoinment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who, by Nature and Alliance, hath most Interest in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's Side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of *Edward IV.* his Uncle by the Mother's Side, the Duke of *Somerſet*, had the Tuition of him, and was call'd *Protector*: And when this Rule hath not been observ'd (as in the Minority of *Edward V.*) it hath prov'd of ill Consequence.

Absence.]

Absence.] If the King was absent upon any foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a Vicegerent by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been call'd *Lord-Warden*, or *Lord-Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith had the general Power of a King, as was practis'd during the Absence of *Edward I, II, III,* and of *Henry V.* Of later Times, the King has appointed Regents, or Lords Justices, who are commonly the Great Officers of State.

Incapacity.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or, by reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or old Age, becomes incapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian*, to govern.

C H A P. IV.

Of the present KING of Great-Britain, &c.

HIS Majesty now reigning, is *GEORGE II.* by the Grace of *G O D* of *Great-Britain, France, and Ireland,* King, &c. Defender of the Faith; eldest Son of his late most Sacred Majesty King *GEORGE I.*

He was proclaimed King of *Great-Britain, June 15, 1727.* Born in the Palace of *Harenhausen* in *Hanover*, the 30th Day of *October, 1683.* On the 23d of *August, 1705,* He married the Princess *Wilhelmina-Dorothea-Charlotte* of *Brandenburgh-Anspach*, late Queen Consort of *Great-Britain*, by whom he has two Sons and five Daughters, *viz.* His Royal Highness *Frederick-Lewis*, Prince of *Wales, &c.* born at *Hanover January 20, 1706.* Prince *William-Augustus*, born at *London April 15, 1721.* Her Royal Highness Princess *Anne* (married to his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange*) born *October 22, 1709.* Princess *Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora*, born *May 30, 1711.* Princess *Elizabeth Carolina*, born *May 30, 1713,* Princess *Maria* (married to his Serene Highness the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*) born *February 22, 1723.* And the Princess *Louisa*, (married to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*) born *December 7, 1724.*

Of the QUEEN of England when she is Consort only, not Regent.

THE Word *Queen* comes from the Saxon *Cwen*, signifying a Woman, as also a *Wife*, and seems to be applied, in Process of Time, by our Ancestors, to the King's Wife, as *Hlæfdig*, or Lady, afterwards was, and as *Madam*, or *Mademoiselle*, is used

now in *France*, to signify the Wife and Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, where the one is the first Lady, and the other the first Gentlewoman, because she was the chiefest *Woman*, or *Wife*, in the Kingdom; just as we now say, *the Town*, or *the City*, for *London*, &c. She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

Prerogative.] From the *Saxon* Time the *Queen-Consort* of *England*, tho' she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King she be *Feme Covert*, as our Law speaks, yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to *Give*, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Feme-Sole*; may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by herself to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Quare Impedit* brought by her, *Plenarty*, by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be *Amerced* if she be *Non-suited* in any Action, &c.

Of latter Times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in *Christendom*; hath her Royal Court apart, as Officers, &c.

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* 'till first *Petitioned*; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon Her, as to make it *High-Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Sollicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the *Bar* with the King's Council.

The like *Honour*, *Reverence* and *Respect* that is due to the King, is exhibited to the Queen both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the *Queen-Dowager*, or *Widow-Queen*; nor does she, like other Subjects, lose her *Dignity*, tho' she should marry a private Gentleman: Thus Queen *Catherine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodoret*; Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England*: Much less doth a Queen by *Inheritance*, or a *Queen-Sovereign* of *England* follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject, as other Queens; but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed on in Parliament, as in the Case of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Glorious Memory.

C H A P. V.

Of the SONS and DAUGHTERS of England.

THE Children of the King of *England* are called the Sons and Daughters of *England*, because all the Subjects of *England* have a special Interest in them.

Eldest Son.] The *Eldest Son* of the King was sometimes stiled, in the *Saxon Times*, *Clito, quasi Κληδοκ, illustris*: And so likewise *Ætheling* or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymic of the *Saxon Word Athel, Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, so *Etheling*, the Son of a Nobleman, was afterwards used only for the King's *Eldest Son*. He is born Duke of *Cornwal*; and as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-Day presumed, and by Law taken, to be of full Age; so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*; whose *Investiture* was formerly performed by Imposition of a *Cap of State* and *Coronet* on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge of Gold*, the *Emblem of Government*, and a *Ring of Gold* on his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to his Country, and Father of her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters Patent to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, *Kings of England*; by which Words the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke's*; his Coronet is of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, it was solemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir Apparent of the Crown of *England* shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the Midst a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall use and bear their Coronets composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only; but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes* who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King *Edward* the First to his eldest Son; for the *Welsh Nation*, 'till that Time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so ordered, that his

Queen

Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Caernarvon Castle* in *Wales*.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britannię Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England*'s eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remained in their Hands) was always stiled Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bore *quarterly, Gules and Or, four Lions passant guardant counterchanged*.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this Day differ from those of the King only by Addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteaux*; and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet* beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscribed with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German* Language signifies, *I serve*. This Device was born at the Battle of *Cressy*, by *John* King of *Bohemia*, serving there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Prince's Arms*.

Dignities.] The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth.

Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High Treason*.

He can retain and qualify as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet, as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seignories* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesnes in *Cornwall* have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin Mines* in that Dutchy, which with all other Profits thereof amount yearly to the Sum of 14,000 *l.* 2. The Revenue of the present Prince, as established by Act of Parliament, amounts to 100,000 *l. per Annum*, clear of all Deductions whatever.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed three hundred Years ago, was above 4,680 *l.* yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all Things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

The CADETS, or Young Children of the Royal Family.

Cadets.] The *Cadets*, or young Sons of *England*, are created (not born) *Dukes* or *Earls* of *England*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain *Appenages*, as in *France*, but only what the good Pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are by their Birth *Counsellors of State*, that so they may grow up in the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are stiled *Princeesses*, the Eldest of which to violate unmarried, is *High-Treason* at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their Presence; to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands; and at Table, they are, out of the King's Presence, served on the Knee.

The Children, the Brothers, and Sisters of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of Fifteen Days, as in the Case of other Subjects.

All the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews of the King are by *Stat. 3 Hen. VIII.* to precede others in *England*. It is true, the Word *Grandson* is not there in *terminis*, but its understood, as Sir *Edward Coke* holds, by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also and chiefly a *Grandson*.

The *Natural* or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King bear what *Surname* the King pleaseth to give them; and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baslon*, or a *Bordure Garbonne*, or some Mark of *Illegitimation*.

C H A P. VI.

Of the several Acts of SUCCESSION, by which the most Serene House of Hanover is called to the Succession of the Crown of Great-Britain, &c.

UPON the Death of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Anno 1700, his late Majesty King William having recommended in his Speech to both Houses of Parliament the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, in case of the Death of his said Majesty, after the Decease of her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark without Issue of their Bodies; the Parliament thereupon, in the same Session, pass'd an Act, Entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*; whereby it is Enacted,

That the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most Excellent Princess Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Eldest Daughter of King James I. of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declared to be the next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of England, France and Ireland, with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, after his Majesty, and the Princess Anne of Denmark; and in Default of Issue of his Majesty and the said Princess Anne respectively to the Crown and Regal Government of the said Kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, &c. shall be and remain, and continue to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, &c.

Soon after his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, She was pleas'd to order the Princess Sophia to be prayed for in the Prayers of the Royal Family: And the more firmly to secure the Succession in the Protestant Line, did, in the Parliament holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Reign, give the Royal Assent to two farther Acts; viz. One, *For Naturalizing the said Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body*: And the other, *An Act for the greater Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line.*

And by the Treaty of Union between the two Kingdoms, the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of Hanover, to the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, &c. was made a Fundamental Part of our present most happy Constitution.

C H A P. VII.

Of ECCLESIASTICAL Government.

THE Government of *England* under the King, is *Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military*; of which three great Heads of Government in their Order.

The Christian Faith being preached in *England*, Bishops were consecrated, and the Number of them encreased by Degrees in Proportion to the Growth of the Gospel. They had, like all other Bishops of the Christian Church, a Pre-eminence over the Clergy within certain Precincts, and in Process of Time their Seats were all placed in the most considerable Towns within their Jurisdiction, pursuant to a Canon made for that Purpose.

Afterwards, the Bishops being necessitated to meet about publick Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations for Remedy of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Bishop should be called in Question, or Appeals from Bishops, our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches, even before the first *Nicene Council*) had one to be the Chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus, Arch,* or *Chief Bishop*; whereof we have two in *England*, called *Primates, Metropolitans, or Archbishops*; that is, *Chief-Bishops*, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocese, a *Province* consisting of several Dioceses; and by Grants of several Kings, they have each certain *Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities* in their own States.

Under these two Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 21 are reckon'd in the Province of *Canterbury*, and three in the Province of *York*, besides the Bishoprick of *Sodor and Man*; all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to the Bishopricks; and have Precedence immediately after Viscounts, both in Parliament, and in other Assemblies.

The *Function* of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*; he may dedicate *Churches* and *Burial-places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; and without a Bishop none of these may be done. Of which Offices the *Power of Ordination* has been ever since the Apostle's Times understood to be inseparable from the Office of a Bishop.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Diocese; the *Delegated*, is what

what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the Jurisdiction itself, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction it self is established partly by Statute Law, as to License *Physicians, Surgeons, and School-Masters*, to unite and consolidate *small Parishes*, [N. B. That no Bishop in England has this last Power now but the Bishop of Norwich, and that only within a certain Distance; and he alone has such a Power, by Virtue of which an Incumbent can take a third Living by an *Archiepiscopal, or Royal Dispensation*; otherwise in any other Diocese, he that has two Livings, cum Curâ Animarum, is a Pluralist, by a Statute of 21 Hen. VIII.] to assist the Civil Magistrates in Execution of some Statutes concerning *Ecclesiastical Affairs*; to compel the Payment of *Tenths* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of smaller Benefices:

Partly by *Common Law*, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages:

And partly by *Common and Ecclesiastical Law together*; as to cause *Wills* of the Deceased to be proved; to grant *Administration* of Goods to such as die intestate; to give Order for the gathering and preserving of *perishable Goods*, where none is willing to administer; to cause Account to be given of *Administrations*; to collate *Benefices*; to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons; to command Induction to be given; to order the collecting and preserving the Profits of vacant Benefices for the Use of the Successors; to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church; to visit their particular Diocese once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresy, Errors against the Thirty-nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from Divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacraments, Dilapidations of Buildings or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any one's Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the Want of Parents Con-

sent,

sent, the Want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private Place, in an undue Time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Arch-Bishops.] There are two Archiepiscopal Sees in England, *Canterbury* and *York*, to which all the Bishopricks in England and *Wales* are subject. Both were founded in the Saxon Times in the Metropolis of the several Kingdoms; *Canterbury* in the Head City of *Kent*, and *York* in the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*. The Rights, Powers, and Privileges are now distinctly known, and the See of *Canterbury* has the undisputed Pre eminence, which was long disputed by the Archbishops of *York*.

[Canterbury.] *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, That the Archbishop of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Irish* Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Archbishop until the Year 1152. He was therefore sometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britannici Pontifex*: He was so highly respected Abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Pope's Right-Foot. He was at Home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood.

He is *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family, to procede not only all Dukes, but all the Great Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England, and Metropolitan*.

At the solemn Coronation of King *Charles II.* it was expressly ordered, in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*; whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*.

To Crown the King belongs to him; and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.*

The Bishop of *London* is his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Sub-Dean*, the Bishop of *Lincoln* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter* his *Chaplain*.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace*, as is to all Dukes, and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law within his own Province, the Power of *Probate* of all Testaments, and granting Letters of *Administration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, five Pounds worth or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of *London*;

or

or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he hath no Goods out of the Dioceſe where he died : Alſo to grant Adminiſtration of the Goods and Chattels of all ſuch as die inteſtate without his Province.

By *Stat. 25 Hen. VIII.* he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licences* and *Diſpenſations* in all Caſes heretofore ſued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative ; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or *Truſt* ; to allow a Son, contrary to the Canons, to ſucceed his Father immediately in a Benefice ; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls ; to diſpenſe with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by Defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of *Simony* ; to allow a beneficed Clerk, for certain Cauſes, to be *Non-refident* for ſome Time ; to conſtitute Publick Notaries, whoſe ſingle Teſtimony is as good as the Teſtimonies of any two other Perſons. All which aforementioned *Licences*, *Diſpenſations*, &c. the ſaid Archbiſhop grants by himſelf, or by his Deputy, called the *Maſter of Faculties*, in all his Maſteſty's Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*. He hath alſo the Power to grant *Literas tuitorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may proſecute the ſame without any Moleſtation ; to beſtow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Dioceſe within his Province, otherwiſe in the Gift of the Biſhop thereof, which-ſoever he ſhall chooſe ; which is therefore called the Archbiſhop's *Option*, upon every Creation there of a new Biſhop.

He hath a Prerogative to conſecrate a Biſhop (though it muſt be done in the Preſence, and with the Aſſiſtance of two other Biſhops) ; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him ; to be Preſident of thoſe Synods or Convocations ; to viſit the whole Province ; to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities* during the Vacancy of any Biſhoprick within his Province, whereby all the Epiſcopal Rights of that Dioceſe belong to him, and all Eccleſiaſtical Juridiſdictions, as Viſitations, Inſtitutions, &c.

The Archbiſhop may retain and qualify eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold diſverſe Courts of *Judicature* for deciding of Differences in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs ; as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars* ; all which ſhall be handled particularly.

Theſe and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wiſdom of our firſt Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Perſon (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

Bozk.] The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high Repute in this Nation, and has under his Province several Bishopricks in the *North of England*, and the Bishoprick of *Sodor and Man*.

He hath still the Place and Precedence of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the *Queen-Consort*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of *Sodor and Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many Things is wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamsire* in *Northumberland*; may qualify also eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province diverse others of the 'fore-mentioned Privileges and Priveleges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Bishops.] The next in Place among the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek*, *Επίσκοπος*, which properly signifies an Overseer.

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are Barons by a three-fold Manner (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks; they are Barons by *Writ*, being summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts: In Parliament have Place in the *Upper House* in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops; they have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost Regal; as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Bishops Courts (though held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and though all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Bishops sent out Writs in their own Names, *Teste* the Bishop, and not in the King's Name, as all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another, as the King doth, either to their *Bishops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Com-*

missaries, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay Lords; *viz.* That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may, *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Lay- Baron, Viscount, Marquis, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

Upon severe Penalty, by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials, where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one Knight at least be not returned of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

Since the *Reformation*, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly loyal and true to the Crown, and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England*, unless we reckon Archbishop *Laud's* Case to be so, for their Manner of Trial for Life.

Primo Eliz. Chap. 2. it is expressly declared, That all Lords of Parliament (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tried in that Particular by their Peers.

The Bishops of *England* enjoy at this Day many other Privileges, as, Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitaturam*, or a Journey.

Every Bishop may, by Statute Law, qualify as many Chaplains as a Duke; *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to a Bishop, that not only in the Trial of *Bastardy*, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Trial of *Heresy*, which touches a Man's Life; and made the Offences of *Parricide* and *Episcopicide* equal; *viz.* Petit-Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quandam dignitate cæteris anteposendus, quia ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis*. Being Bishop over the *Imperial* and *Capital* City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later Times expressly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the Bishops of *England*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the Common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been a long Time an *Armed Knight*

Knight holding in one Hand a naked Sword, and in the other a Church.

He hath also at this Day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the Bishoprick by the King.

In the fifth Place, by Virtue of the forementioned Statute, is the Bishop of *Winchester*, reputed anciently Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled in the Statutes of the *Honourable Order of the Garter*, by *Henry VIII.* though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is *Sub-Dean* of the Province of *Canterbury*, and in the Vacaney of the See of *London*, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convocation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as *Chancellor* of the Province, in the Vacancy of both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these five aforementioned, all the other Bishops take Place according to the Seniority of their Consecration.

Next follow *Suffragan-Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*; to whom belong diverse considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some Part of his Burden, as the Number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there was ordained, in the Primitive Times, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragans*, or *Subsidiary Bishops*.

Suffragan-Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* still in Force, are to be only of these Towns following :

The *Suffragan-Bishop* for the Diocese of *Canterbury* must be at *Dover* only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Isle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntingdon*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton* and *Marlborough*; for *Bath* and *Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgnorth*; for *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *St. Germans*; for *Carlisle*, at *Penrith*. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops-Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed than so many to each Diocese as above-mentioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take Place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm.

In every Cathedral-Church in *England* there are a certain Number of *Prebendaries*, as *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latin *Decanus*, from *Δίκα*; because anciently set over ten Canons at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus* (the other being the *Arch-deacon*, who, tho' a *Presbyter* himself, is so named, for his Charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

Dean and Chapter.] The *Dean* and some of the *Prebends* are, upon the Bishop's Summons, to assist him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnations* of ob-

stinate Hereticks, in the great *Excommunications*, and in such like weighty Affairs in the Church.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Letter Missive* to the Chapter; they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of *Abbies*, or *Priories*, transformed by Henry VIII. into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a shorter Course installed by Virtue of the King's Letters-Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

In most of the old Foundations the Prebendaries are of two Sorts; some are Canons, or Residentiaries, who, with their own Dean, make one Body, or College, or Corporation: These are what they call the lesser Chapter; and some are *Minor* Prebendaries, who have each his own separate Estate, or Corpse: They are not obliged to Residence, only to preach upon certain Days; they have a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the lesser Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the Prebendaries of all Sorts.

Note, That the Canons in these old Foundations cannot regularly be made so, unless they are first *Minor* Prebendaries.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the Right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio præbenda*.

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the *English Church* may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are sixty in all *England*: Their Office is to visit two Years in three, and to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese: Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon* is, upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons*, and some *Prebendaries*, in old Foundations, have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as *Bishops* have: Whereof more hereafter.

Rural-Deans.] After the *Archdeacons* are the *Archipresbyters*, or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their Oversight of ten Parish-Priests, but now seldom created or used.

Parish-Priests, or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tithes are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take Care of all the Parishioners Souls; to chastise the

the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Wavering, convince the Obstinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours; to read duly Divine Service; to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to Preach, if the Bishop shall think fit; to Visit the Sick; to Marry; to Bury; to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing; to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christenings, and Burials that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office was to take Care of the Poor, is now to Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In *England* are two *Archbishops*, twenty-four *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, twenty-six *Deans* of *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural-Deans*, and about 9,700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who, for certain Stipends, assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Churches than one.

Note, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as *Bishopricks* and most *Deaneries*, are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and of several great, and very many small *Parsonages* and *Vicarages*, which are under the Visitation of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and *Free-Chapels* which are subject to the Visitation only of the *Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any *Bishop*.

Next are the *Church-Wardens*, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament and Sermons; that the *Church-yard* be sufficiently bounded or enclosed; that there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-Land*; to enquire after, to admonish and to present to the Bishop scandalous Livers; to collect the *Charity* of Parishioners; to declare and to execute the Orders of the *Bishop*. The *Church-Wardens* are elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joined with the *Church-Wardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Church-Wardens* in Enquiries into the Manner of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly called the *Sexton*, or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, *Curate*, and *Church-Wardens*.

Note, Where the Office of the *Clerk* and *Sexton* are distinct, the Minister chooses the former, the People the latter.

CHAP. VIII.

Of ECCLESIASTICAL Courts of England; and first of the CONVOCATION.

FOR the Church's *Legislative Power*, or the making of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, as often as he calls a Parliament, convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*; which is summoned in Manner following:

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each *Province*, requiring him to summon all *Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches*, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Mandate to the Bishop of *London*, as his *Dean-Province*; first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like Manner to cite all the *Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his Province, to such a Place and such a Day prefixed in the Writ; but directing withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral and Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the Inferior Clergy of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishop of every Diocese of the Province, citing them in like Manner to appear, and to admonish the *Deans and Archdeacons* to appear personally, and the *Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches*, and Inferior Clergy of the Diocese, to send their *Proctors* to the Place, and at the Day appointed; to certify also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, is *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, from whence they are, by the Archbishop, prorogued or adjourned to *Westminster*, where the Bishops assembled in the Chapel of *Henry VII.* and the lower House in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*. [They have of late been adjourned to the *Chapter-House* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; but I think they have not been allowed to sit and do Business above once since the Reign of *Queen Anne*; so that this Part of our Constitution is in a manner lost.]

The Higher House of *Convocation*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper End of a great Table, and the Bishops on each Side of the same Table, all at the

Opening

Opening of a Convocation, in their scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Bishops with *Miniver*,

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocese, in all 166 Persons, *viz.* 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks, representing the Dioceſan Clergy.

The first Day, both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop presides at the Head of the Clergy of his Province; and the Lower Clergy being required by the most Reverend, choose them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper House by one or two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the elected Person makes another Speech in *Latin*. Lastly, the Archbishop answers it in the same Language, and with the Consent of the Bishops, approves of the Person.

The major Vote in each House prevails.

All the Members of both Houses of *Convocation* have the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same Time may hold at *York* a *Convocation* of all his Province in like Manner; and, by constant Correspondence, debate and conclude of the same Matters as are debated and concluded by the *Provincial Synod* of *Canterbury*: But the Northern Province is by no means ty'd down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they obliged to debate upon any thing but what the Southern Province has before determined.

All *Suffragan-Bishops* and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*, have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representatives, to sit and vote in the Lower House of *Convocation*.

Court of DELEGATES.

FOR Civil Affairs, that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided, 25 *Henry VIII.* That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of Defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of *Chancery*; and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great-Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly design'd for that Business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*; and beyond this to none other, except to the House of Lords.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next Day after the Prerogative.

The *Citations* and *Decrees* here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no *Appeal* in the common Course :

But the King, of his meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth, grant a *Commission of Review* under the *Broad-Seal*.

In this College also usually resides the *Vicar-General* belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* ; who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the Vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-General*.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which, for the most Part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same ; and that before the Vicar-General and Chancellors of the Bishops are triable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan-Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party, to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same,

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Westminster*, and in every *Term* there are several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixed and known by the preceding Holy-days, Saints-days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

Next to the Court of *Delegates* are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons within his Province, may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided.

Court of ARCHES.

Amongst them, the highest Court is the *Court of Arches*, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of *St. Mary-le-Bow* in *London*, where this Court was wont to be held ; the Judge

Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanery consisting of 13 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs diverse Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil-Law, 2 Registers, and 34 Proctors.

The Judge of this Court sitteth alone, without any Assessors; and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Astuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*. The Office of the *Astuary* is to attend the Court, set down the Judge's Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The Office of the *Register* of the Court is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations and Exhibits of Witnesses, file all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil-Law in one of the Universities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to Practise for one whole Year after such Admittance.

The Manner of their Admittance is thus: The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop; then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à dextris*, or *sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Miniver Fur, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge, thus, *L. L. D. Almæ Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*.

The

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Court of AUDIENCE.

THE *Court of Audience* is wherever the Archbishop avocates a Cause to his own Hearing, and meddleth with any Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations* of Bishops, Admission and Institution into Benefices, dispensing with *Banns* of *Matrimony*, &c.

PREROGATIVE Court.

THE next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop, *Jure Prærogativæ suæ*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the Time of Death had 5 *l.* or above in several Dioceses: And these Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

The Judge of this Court's Title, is *Curia Prærogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, five Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next Day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register and his Deputy, who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records; all original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The Place is commonly called the *Prerogative-Office*, now kept in *Doctors-Commons* near *St. Paul's Church-yard*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several Places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed. Under the Register are six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court are likewise in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Court of PECULIARS.

LASTLY, the *Court of Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes lying in several Dioceses, and exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly

ly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such *Peculiars*.

BISHOP'S Court.

BESIDES these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath a Chancellor; termed anciently *Ecclesiasticus*, & *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skilled in *Civil* and *Canon-Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote Place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the Diocese, and some certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his *Commission*; and these are called *Consistory-Courts*.

ARCHDEACON'S Court.

Moreover, the *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences arising within his Limits are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in Places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, There are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to some certain *Parishes*, especially in some Prebendal-Churches, where the Corpse of some Prebends in old Foundations are situated, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's, are subjected to their respective Prebendaries.

CAUSES belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.

CAUSES belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are *Blasphemy*, *Ap-
postacy from Christianity*, *Heresy*, *Schism*, [As to Heresy and Schism, they have not been permitted to take Cognizance of these Matters for many Years.] *Ordinations*, *Institution of Clerks to Benefices*, *Celebration of Divine Services*, *Rights of Matrimony*, *Divorces*, *General Bastardy*, *Tithes*, *Oblations*, *Obventions*, *Mortuaries*, *Dilapidations*, *Reparation of Churches*, *Probate of Wills*, *Administration*, *Simony*, *Incest*, *Fornication*, *Adulteries*, *Sollicitations of Chastity*, *Pensions*, *Procurations*, &c. The Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are first *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; also the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave Decrees of several holy Bishops of Rome in its purer Times, which

which the Kings of *England*, from Time to Time, have admitted.

Next, our own *Constitutions* made anciently in several *Provincial Synods*, either by the Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from *Rome*, or by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *Hen. VIII.* of Force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the King's *Prerogative*: Then the Canons made in *Convocation*, of later Times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority: Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs: And, lastly, diverse Customs not written, but yet in Use beyond the Memory of Man: And where these fail, the *Civil-Law* takes Place.

The Manner of Trials by these Laws and Customs are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus: First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Libel* and *Answer*; then by *Proofs*, *Witnesses* and *Presumptions* the Matters are argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil-Law* quoted; then, without any *Jury*, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and, upon that, *Execution*. And this is the Manner of trying *Ecclesiastical Civil Causes*; but *Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes* are tried by Way of *Accusation* or *Denunciation*: The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime; the second, when the *Church-Wardens* present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious.

Of *Punishments* inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities, see *Book III. Tit. Punishment*.

Before *William the Conqueror* there were no Ecclesiastical Courts, properly so called in *England*; for anciently the Bishops sat in Judgment together with the Secular Judges on the same *Tribunal*.

C H A P. IX.

Of the CIVIL Government of England; and first, of the Great Officers of the Crown.

NEXT to the King and Princes of the Blood, are reckoned the Great Officers of the Crown, whereof there are Nine; the Lord High-Steward of *England*, the Lord High-Chancellor, the Lord High-Treasurer, the Lord President of the King's Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High-Constable, the Earl-Marshal, and the Lord High-Admiral.

High-Steward.] The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the *Lord High-Steward of England*, or *Vice-Roy*, for so the Word *Steward* imports in the Saxon Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*; *locum tenens*, in French, *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichs Drosset*; that is, *Regni Vice Rex*, in Sweden, and the *Stadtholder* in Denmark, who is also called *Vice-Roy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit no longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject; for his Office was *super-videre & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an ancient Record speaks) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guer-rarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was *Henry of Bolinbroke* (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of Lancaster, *John of Gaunt*) afterwards King of England; since which Time they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate at a *Coronation*; by Virtue of which Office he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court in the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by reason of their *Tenure*, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient *High-Stewards* were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth. During his Stewardship he bears a White Staff in his Hand; and the Trial being over, openly breaks it, and so his Office ends.

Lord-Chancellor.] Next is the *Lord High-Chancellor*, *Sum-mus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are sign'd, if well, or cancell'd, where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines a-cross like Cross-bars or Lettices, called in Latin *Cancelli*; or else because anciently he sat *intra Cancellis*; that is, such a Partition as usually now separates the Church from the Chancel.

Dignity.] He is, after the King and Princes of the Blood, in Civil Affairs, (there being now no Lord High-Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's *Great-Seal*, to judge not according to Common-Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to *Equity*, *Conscience*, or *Reason*; to bestow all Ec-clesiastical

ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books; and for this, and other Causes, he was formerly often a Clergyman.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly to *counsel* the King; to keep secret the King's Counsel, nor suffer, so far as he may, the *Right* of the *Crown* to be diminish'd, &c. This high Office is in *France, durante vita*; but here 'tis *durante bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l. per Annum*, and when the *Star-Chamber* was up, 200 *l. per Annum* more for his Attendance there: The Whole is now above 7000 *l.* [Of late Years few have accepted this Office without receiving a large Sum from the Crown on their Entrance upon it, and a Pension of four or five Thousand Pounds a Year for Life on their being dismissed from this high Station. They are usually continued in it about seven Years.]

Creation.] The *Lord-Chancellor* and the *Lord-Keeper* are the same in Authority, Power, and Precedence, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; the *Keepers* are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath only; the *Lord-Chancellor* hath besides a Patent.

Lord-Treasurer.] The third great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord High-Treasurer* of England, who receives this high Office by a Delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the Delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury. [Since the Revolution this Office hath generally been under the Management of several Commissioners, called Lords of the Treasury, as it is at present.]

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the *Lord-Chancellor*.

Office.] He is *Præfectus Aerarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Imposts, Customs, Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the Officers of the Customs in all the Ports of England.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every County; and in some Cases, by Statute, is to appoint a Measurer for the Length and Breadth of Cloths.

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without letteth *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their Wine *Custom-free*.

The ancient annual Salary of the *Lord High-Treasurer* of England, was in all 383 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* but the late Salary was 8000 *l.* *per Annum*.

Lord-President.] The fourth great Officer named in the Statute 31 Hen. VIII. is the *Lord-President* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King John's Time, and was usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-Table, and then to report to the King several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great-Seal, *durante bene placito*.

Lord-Privy-Seal.] The fifth great Officer is the *Lord-Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great-Seal of England; also diverse other Matters, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass by the Great-Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy-Council, and besides his Oath of *Privy-Counsellor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord-Privy-Seal*.

His Salary is 1500 l. per Annum.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord-President* of the King's Council.

Dignity.] This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 Richard II. and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

Chamberlain.] The sixth great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord Great-Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop, or Bishop, when they do their Homage, or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have 40 Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coif*, and *Wearing-Cloths*; and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all the *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coif*, *Gloves* and *Linnen* to be used by the King upon that Occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe-Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the *Basin* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c.

Moreover, to this Great Officer belongs the Care of providing all Things in the *House of Lords* in the Time of *Parliament*; and to that End he hath an Apartment near the *Lords House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*. He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing, fitting, and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against *Coronations*.

nations and Trials of Peers in Parliament-time: The Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, the Yeoman-Usher, and Door-keepers are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the Right-hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord-Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall* and the Keys of the *Court of Wards* and *Court of Requests* are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoy'd by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the Time of *Henry I.* by an *Estate Tail*, or *Inheritance*; but in the two last Coronations, by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance* from a Daughter and Heir-General claimed and controverted: But by a late Act he is not to have Precedence of Dukes, but according to his Creation.

Constable.] The seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High Constable of England*, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford Duke of Buckingham* 1521, and the last *High-Constable of England*, it was thought too great for any Subject: But since, upon Occasion of Coronation, and at solemn Trials by Combat (as that which was intended between *Key* and *Ramsay*, 1631, was made *Robert Earl of Lindsey*) there is created *pro illâ vice*, a *Lord High-Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl-Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshal's Court*, and takes Place of the *Earl-Marshal*.

Earl-Marshal.] The eighth Great Officer of the Crown is the *Earl-Marshal of England*: In *French*, *Mareschal*, and used by them to signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymologies, according to the several Senses, are different. *Mareschal*, when it signifies a General of an Army, is derived from *Mare*, a *Frankish* Word, denoting *Great* and *Honourable*, and *Scalc*, a *Servant*. When it signifies a Farrier, it comes from *Mare*, a *Horse*, and *Scalc*, as above. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all Matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds of Arms* out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by *Common-Law*; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the *Civil-Law*.

Note, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but hath now only the *Marshalsea*.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now [though of late he has held several Courts at *Doctors-Commons*, to enquire into the Right several

People

People had assumed of bearing Arms.] and has been long hereditary in the House of *Norfolk*: For the first Duke of *Somerset* of the present Family, was Earl-Marshal in 1553.

Admiral.] The Ninth and last great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High-Admiral of England*.

The Learned *du Fresne* says, this Word was borrowed from the *Saracens*, first by the *Sicilians*, and afterwards by other Christian Nations.

The Patent of the *Lord-Admiral* did anciently run thus: *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus; *Magnæ Britanniciæ, & Hiberniæ, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villæ Calestiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandiæ, Gasconiæ, & Aquitaniæ, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum regnorum*.

To the *Lord High-Admiral of England* is by the King entrusted the Management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. [This Office also is usually in Commission. At present the Commissioners are stiled *Lords of the Admiralty*.] He is that High-Officer, or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all *Cases Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all Things done upon or beyond the Sea in any Part of the World; all Things done upon the Sea-Coast, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord-Admiral* hath a Power to commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rear-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular *Coasts*; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; *Commissioners* or Judges for exercising *Justice* in the *Court of Admiralty*, to imprison, release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow Knighthood on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High-Admiral* belongs, by Law and Custom, all *Penalties* and *Amerciaments* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore; in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, *Condemn'd*, *Out-law'd*, or *Horned*. Moreover, all *Waifs*, *Stray-Goods*, *Wrecks of Sea*, *Deodands*, a Share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotsen* and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of *Manours* adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary Bigness, called *Royal-Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

C H A P. X.

Of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of *England*, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called the *Privy-Council*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

The primitive and ordinary Way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his *Privy-Council*; and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Precedents; and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment until they had first consulted the King, or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oftentimes left Matters of high Moment to the King and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition better able to transact some State-Affairs than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King and his *Privy-Council* take cognizance of few or no Matters that may well be determin'd by the known Laws and ordinary Courts of Justice, but only consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Complaint, and sudden Emergencies. [*Ireland* and the Plantations are still very much under the Influence of the *Privy-Council*,]

A *Privy-Counsellor*, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath is, That they shall, according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly, and evenly counsel and advise the King in all Matters to be treated in his Majesty's Council; That they shall keep secret the King's Counsel, &c.

By Force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a *Privy-Counsellor* is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

The King, with the Advice of his *Privy-Council*, doth publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute or Common-Law, but in Execution of them.

The Members of this most Honourable Council are such as the King of his own free Will and meer Motion shall please

to choose, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates the lowest delivers his Opinion first, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter of Debate.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

Secretaries of State.] The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the End of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those Days, and some while after, they sat not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either Hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But *Queen Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least,

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesty's Answers and Directions.

The Correspondence with all Parts of *Great-Britain* is, without Distinction, managed by either of the Secretaries, relating to the Church, the Army, the Militia, Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. But as for the Foreign Affairs, all the Nations which have Intercourse of Business with *Great-Britain*, are by them divided into two Provinces, the *Northern*, and *Southern*; of which the *Northern* is usually under the Junior Secretary, and contains *Scandinavia*, &c. The *Southern* under the Senior, and contains *Flanders*, *France*, &c.

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh Place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, tho' otherwise by their Creation some of them might have Right to precede him; and a

Knight, in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification ; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also Board-Wages.

Their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is 2000 *l. Sterling per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own Choice, and have no Dependance upon any other Power or Person besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet* ; the Use and Application whereof gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein here are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 *l.* yearly. Their Office is in *White-Hall*. They wait by Months, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and, by Warrant from the King, prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants either prepared by the King's learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when sign'd, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcript is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and seal'd, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it ; yet Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-signed by the Lord-Treasurer : But when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great-Seal, then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great-Seal ; as the *Signet* was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant. But in all three Offices, *Signet*, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King hath these several Ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also four Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27 of Hen. VIII.* worthy to be noted.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath

in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's Publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are, or ought to be, from Time to Time, transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within his Majesty's Palace of *White-Hall*.

CHAP. XI.

Of the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND, and therein of the Persons summoning, the Manner of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privileges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the Passing of Bills in either House, the Passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments, &c.

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons, in their own Tongue, *Wittena-Gemot*, the Council, or Assembly of the Sages, and *Micel-Gemot*, the Great Assembly. After the Conquest, about the Beginning of King *Edward I.* some say, in the Time of *Hen. I.* it was called by the French Word, *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as diverse great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry III.* The Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for diverse Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bear Date 49 *Henry III.* above 400 Years ago. Yet some Antiquaries are of Opinion, that long before, nothing of Moment, wherein the Lives or Estates of the Common People of *England* were concerned, ever passed without their common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament; in the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*, in the King's Name, doth summon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in Time of Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in Time of War: There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do; his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any Bounds.

A Parliament is summon'd in Manner following: Fifty Days at least before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *Cum Advifamento Confilii fui*; and the Warrant is, *Per ipfum Regem & Confilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter, or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual in *Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain Time and Place to treat and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County to summon the People to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgesses for each Borough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by *Henry VI.* That none should have any Suffrages in the Election of Knight of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40 *s.* (which, 'till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was more than 20 *l.* is now) yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *Englishmen*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representative; Copyholders in *England*, whereof there are some who have 1000 *l.* a Year, have no Voice in the Election of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statute of *Henry VI.* They ought to be native *Englishmen*, or at least such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien, or Denizen, none of the 12 Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen a Parliament-Man to serve for any County, City, or Borough.

To the Legality of Sitting in either House of Parliament, it is absolutely necessary, that a Man should be of full Age, that is, 21 Years old at least.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileged, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons,

Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the Time that they are on the Way to the Place of Parliament, all the Time of the Session, and all the Time they are on their Way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old Words); but they are not privileged from Arrest for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The Place of Meeting of this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House the King pleaseth; but of later Times it hath usually been held at the King's ancient Palace at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Chapel of *St. Stephen*.

The Manner of Sitting in the LORDS HOUSE is thus:

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the Opening of Parliaments, or at the Passing of Bills, or at solemn Debates, as some Kings, and particularly her late Majesty, have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right-hand is a Seat for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left-hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the King's Right-hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in Causes Ecclesiastick, in case his Majesty shall, as *Henry VIII.* did, create any such; and then next to him, on the same Form, the Two Archbishops; below these, on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then all the rest of the Bishops sit according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left-hand, upon Forms are placed the *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President of the King's Council*, and *Lord Privy-Seal*; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same Side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquisses*, and *Earls*, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form across the House, below the Wool-Sacks, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Form the *Barons*, all in Order.

The *Great-Chamberlain*, the *Constable*, the *Marshal*, the *Lord Admiral*, the *Great Master*, or *Lord-Steward*, the King's *Chamberlain*, sit above all other of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3 *Henry VIII.* N. 10. and the chief Secretary, being a *Baron*, shall sit above all *Barons*, who have none of the aforementioned

Offices ; and if he be a *Bishop*, above all other *Bishops* not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers sit according to the Order of their Creation.

Of late the Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, if the King be present, stands behind the Cloth of State, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him : He is *Lord-Speaker* of the Lords House. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the *Judges*, the King's *Council at Law*, and the *Masters of Chancery* : These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-Sacks may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation.

The *Clerk of the Crown*, and *Clerk of the Parliament*, whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament ; the other records all Things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same, sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the *Lords House* sits the King's first *Gentleman-Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a black Staff he carries in his Hand ; under whom is a *Yeoman-Usher*, that waits at the Door within, a Crier without, and a *Serjeant at Mace* always attending the Lord *Chancellor*.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* stand 'till the King gives them Leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done, by all that enter into the King's *Presence-Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be covered 'till the Chancellor, or Keeper, signify to them the Leave of the Lords.

The King's *Council*, and *Masters of Chancery*, sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The *Commons* sit in their House promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair, or Seat, fixed towards the upper End thereof ; and the *Clerk*, with his Assistant, sits near him at the Table, just below the *Speaker's* Chair. The Members of the *House of Commons* never had any Robes, as the *Lords* ever had, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*, who always in the House wear Gowns, as Professors of the Law in Term-time do ; and the four Members of the City of *London*, the first Day of every new Parliament wear Scarlet-Gowns, and sit altogether on the Right-hand of the Chair, next to the *Speaker*.

The Time of Sitting in Parliament is upon any Day in the Morning ; only upon some high Festivals, or Fast-Days, and *Sundays*, it hath not been usual to assemble, but upon the most urgent Occasions. The *Speaker* always adjourns the House to Nine of the Clock in the Morning of such Day as
the

the House agrees to adjourn to; though the House seldom meets 'till Twelve.

Upon the Day prefix'd by the King in the Writ of Summons, the King comes in Person; if to *Westminster*, where Parliaments of late Years have constantly been held, at his Arrival there, twenty-one Great Guns on the other Side of the River of *Thames* are discharged, as they are again at his Majesty's Return from the House of Lords; in the Room next to which, called the Prince's Chamber, the King puts on his Crown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the House of Lords by the *Lord Great-Chamberlain*; where being seated with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed in his Royal Robes, he sends for the Commons by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, who at the Bar of the House makes a Bow, and advancing a few Steps, a Second and a Third, saying, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the King commands this Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers*; and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws; and the Commons forthwith attending his Majesty in the House of Lords, are, in the King's Name, by the Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper, commanded to choose them a Speaker. Whereupon they returning to their own House, make Choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another Day appointed, they present to the King; and if approved of by his Majesty sitting on the Throne, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he petitions his Majesty, That the Commons may have, during their Sitting, *free Access to his Majesty, Freedom of Speech in their own House, and Freedom from Arrests*. After which the King makes his Speech in both Houses, the whole House of Commons being presumed to be at the Bar of the House of Lords.

The Manner of choosing the Speaker is, That any Member of the House, standing up in his Place, and making a short introductory Speech, moves, that such a Member of the House as he then names, may take the Chair; and being seconded in that Motion by some other Member of the House, if no Contest happen, they lead the Person so named from his Seat to the Bar of the House, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up the House to the Chair; where being placed, he stands up, and returns his Thanks to the House for the Honour they have done him, and modestly acknowledges his Inability to perform such a Trust, desires the House would make Choice of some more able Person; which being disapproved, he submits to their Pleasure; and after receiving the Directions of the House, about the usual Requests to be made at his appearing before the King, adjourns to the Day appointed for that Purpose; which being come, the Usher of the *Black-Rod* being sent again for the Commons, alters his Stile, and addresses himself to the Speaker: But if a Contest happens
about

about the Choice of a Speaker, some other Persons being moved for, and seconded as before, it is determined by a Question, as in a Committee of the whole House, by changing Sides, the Clerk of the House of Commons putting the Question.

Before any Affair be meddled with, even before the Choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the Presence of an Officer appointed by the King, who is usually the Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household. If the Parliament sit at *Westminster*, the said Oaths are taken in the Room called the *Court of Wards*; and since the Revolution, they take the New ones appointed by Act of Parliament, the 1st of *William and Mary*; and after the Choice of a Speaker, do, in the House, at the Table, take the said Oaths again, and declare and subscribe their Opinions against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass; which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take, before they can sit and debate upon any Affair whatsoever.

Note also, That all the Members are obliged, besides the other Oaths and Tests, to abjure the *Defender* in the House, before they can give any Vote therein, except for the Choice of the Speaker.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament are diverse and distinct one from another.

The *Lords House*, not only jointly with the *King* and the *Commons*, hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but also judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*.

The *Lords* that conform not to the *Protestant* Religion, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lord's House*, by *Stat. 30 Car. II.*

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have their Privilege, that if by reason of Sicknes, or other Business, they cannot appear, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their stead. But at the Beginning of every Parliament, such Lords as would make their *Proxies*, are obliged to enter them in Person.

The *Commons* also have the same Power in making and repealing Laws. And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater Part of the Monies; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any Alteration in a Money-Bill.

The *Commons* have the Privilege to impeach publick Delinquents, even in the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, summon'd from all Parts to present publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redress'd and punish'd by them ; and to this Purpose the *Lords* sit in their Robes on the Bench cover'd, as Judges do in other Judicatures ; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons House* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House* (which yet the *Commons* of late have refus'd to do) produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the *Commons House* be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute, to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States General of the United Netherlands are obliged to do in many Cases.

Altho' the *Lords of Parliament* are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves, yet all the *Commons*, both Laity and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are) that is, such Allowance as the King, considering the Prices of all Things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay. In the 17th of *Edward II.* it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgesses ; but not long after it was Four Shillings a Day for dubb'd Knights, and Two Shillings for all other ; which in those Days, as appears by the Prices of all Things, was a considerable Sum, in Comparison to what it is now.

The Manner of Debates, of Passing of Bills and Acts, is thus :

Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in ; which being agreed to by the House, the Person making the Motion, together with some others, who second that Motion, are ordered to prepare and bring in the same ; which when ready, some one of those Members so ordered, presents the Bill, reading the Order at the Side-Bar of the House, desiring Leave to bring the Bill to the Table ; which upon the Question being agreed to, it has a first Reading by the Clerk at the Table ; after whom the Speaker taking the Bill in his Hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of the said Bill ; which done, after Debate upon the Bill, if any happens, he puts the Question, Whether it shall have a second Reading, and sometimes, upon Motion, appoints a Day for it : When the Bill is read a second time, the Question is, Whether it shall be Committed, which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of Importance, or otherwise to a private Committee, any Member at Pleasure naming the Persons to be of that Committee ; whose Names being read by the Clerk at the Table, is ordered, That they meet in the Speaker's Chamber, and report their Opinion to the House ; who accordingly meeting, choose their Chairman, and either adjourn

adjourn to some other Time, or then proceed upon the Bill; after which the Chairman first causes a Clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill, then takes the Bill himself, and reads it Paragraph by Paragraph, putting every Clause thereof to the Question, filling up the Blanks, and making Amendments according to the Opinion of the Majority of the Committee, of whom there must be Eight of the Persons named, regularly to proceed, tho' Five may adjourn. When the Committee have gone through all the Bill, the Chairman, by Directions of the Committee, makes his Report at the Side-bar of the House, reading all the Alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these Amendments have changed the Scope of the Bill, and what Connexion they have therewith, the Clerk having at the Committee writ down what Folio and Line of the Bill those Amendments are to be found; and if any Clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked alphabetically, and read by the Chairman, and delivered to the Clerk, who reads all the Amendments and Clauses, the Speaker putting the Question, Whether they shall be read a Second Time? and if agreed to, reads them himself; and as many of them as the House agrees to, the Question is put, Whether the Bill so amended shall be ingross'd? that is to say, written fair in Parchment, and read the third Time some other Day. And then the Speaker, holding the Bill in his Hand, puts the Question, whether the Bill should pass? If the major Part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit Baille aux Seigneurs*; or if in the *House of Lords*, there is writ thereon, *Soit Baille aux Communes*, retaining still in this and some other Things about making Laws, the Custom of our Ancestors, who, after the *Norman Conquest*, were generally skill'd in the *French Tongue*. When an ingrossed Bill is read, and any Clauses referred to be added to it, they must be in Parchment engrossed like the Bill, which are then called *Riders*; and if agreed to, are accordingly added to the Bill.

Petitions are offered, after the Manner of Bills, at the Bar of the House, and brought up by the Member who presents them, and are deliver'd at the Table.

All Messages from the *Lords*, as likewise all Persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are introduced by the Sergeant attending the House, with his Mace upon his Shoulder.

The Mace, while the *Speaker* is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into *Westminster-Hall*, and *Court of Requests*, to summon the Members to attend. But when the House resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House, the Mace is laid under the Table, and the Chairman to that Committee takes the Chair where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

Forty Members are requisite to make a House in the *House of Commons*, and Eight a Committee. The House generally begins with reading some Bill unperfected the Sessions before.

After the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, the standing Orders of the House are read, and Grand Committees appointed to sit on usual Days ; but of late Years (though they are appointed by every new Parliament) they have not done so, except the Committee of Elections and Privileges, which being no Committee of the whole House, is first called in the Speaker's Chamber, and adjourns into the House, because usually very numerous, every one of the House having a Vote therein, tho' not nam'd of the Committee, of whom there must be eight to empower the Committee to act. When any Member in the House or Committee stands up to speak, he must be uncover'd.

If a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more propos'd during the same Sessions.

A Bill sent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is usually (to shew their Respect) attended with a certain Number of the Members of the House. As they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the Bill makes three profound Reverences, saying, *The Commons having passed an Act, entituled, &c. to which they desire your Lordships Concurrence* ; delivers it to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, who for that Purpose comes down at the Bar.

A Bill sent down by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is usually sent by some of the Masters of Chancery, or other Person whose Place is on the Wool-Sacks (and by none of the Members of the House) ; and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration. If afterwards it pass the House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assentex*. All Messages from the *Commons* to the *Lords* are introduced by the *Black-Rod*. All Messengers from the *Lords* are introduced by the Sergeant, who, with his Mace on his Shoulder, going on their Right-Hand, they with him make three Bows, as they draw near to the Speaker, and then deliver their Message : They do the same as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Messages of great Importance, the *Lords* make use of one or two of the Judges to go to the *House of Commons*.

When any one in the *Commons House* will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker ; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same Day (unless personally reflected on.) Also, if a Bill be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one Day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a Committee, and then every Member

Member may reply as oft as he or the Chairman judges it expedient.

If any one, in either House, speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the *Speaker*; but if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the *Tower*, and sometimes to other Prisons.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to persuade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor vote, except the House be equally divided.

In the *Lords House* they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Puisné*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not content*.] And if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allowed a Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

In the *House of Commons* they vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater Number, then the House divides; and if the Question be to bring any thing into the House, as a Bill, Petition, &c. then the *Ay's* go out; but if it be upon any thing the House is once possessed of, the *No's* go out. Upon all Questions where the House divides, the *Speaker* appoints four Tellers, two of each Opinion, who, after they have told those within, place themselves in the Passage betwixt the Bar and Door of the House, and tell the others who went out, and who, 'till then, are not permitted to come in; which being done, the two Tellers that have the Majority, take the Right Hand, and placing themselves within the Bar, all four make their Reverences as they advance three times, and then at the Table deliver the Numbers, saying, The *Ay's* that went out are so many; the *No's* that staid in, so many; and *vice versa*: Which the *Speaker* repeats, and declares the Majority.

In a Committee of the whole House, the Way of dividing is changing Sides, the *Ay's* taking the Right, the *No's* the Left Hand of the Chair, and then there are but two Tellers.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare, where the Business is debated: If they then agree not, that Business is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according

to his Instructions from the King, who hath before maturely consider'd each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a Publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut*, which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an *Embryo*. If a Private Bill, the Answer is, *Soit fait comme il est desire*.

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera*, which is taken for an absolute Denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

The King, without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires Haste.

If it be a Bill for Monies given to his Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*. [As one Design of this Work is to acquaint Posterity with the present State of Things, it would be imperfect, if they were not informed, that of late such has been the Harmony between the Crown and both Houses of Parliament, that the Court hath not been denied any Supplies of Men or Money, or indeed scarce any other Demand, since the present Illustrious House has been advanced to the Throne: An Observation that cannot be made of any preceding Reigns: By what Arts this has been accomplished, Posterity will understand from other Hands.]

The Bill of the King's General Pardon hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it as the King will please to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is pass'd by the King, the Answer is thus; *Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom du tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majesté & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longue*.

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry VII. were Passed and Enrolled in *Latin*, or *French*, now in *English* only.

The *Adjournments* are usually made in the *Lords House* by the *Lord-Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, in the *King's Name*, to what other Day the King pleaseth, and also to what other Place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done; and then all things already debated or read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting in the same State they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed. Note, *That this is to be understood only of such Adjournments as are in order to a Recess for some time; for in all other Cases 'tis the undoubted Privilege of each House to adjourn themselves, &c.*

In like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a *Prorogation* there is a Session ended; and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the Re-assembling of the Parliament, begin a new.

When the King's Pleasure is to *Prorogue* or *Dissolve* the Parliament, his Majesty commonly comes in Person, with his Crown on his Head, sends the *Black-Rod* for all the *House of Commons*

Commons to come to the Bar of the *Lords House*; and then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the special Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

The King being the Head of the Parliament, if his Death hap- pen'd during the Sitting of the Parliament, it was formerly, ipso facto, dissolved. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, That a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue; and if not sitting, shall meet expressly, for keeping the Peace of the Realm, and preserving the Succession.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one have Notice, by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament. Of later Times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

C H A P. XII.

Of particular Governments; and first, of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, who is usually some Grave, Learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior *Temporal* Jurisdiction, so is his Chapel from all *Spiritual*. It is called *Capella Domini*, the *Domain Chapel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but, as a Regal Peculiar, exempt and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is supreme Ordinary, as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the Chapel, namely, a *Sub-Dean*, or *Præcentor Capella*; thirty-two Gentlemen of the Chapel, whereof twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire Advice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, &c.

The other twenty Gentlemen, commonly called *Clerks of the Chapel*, are, with the aforesaid Priest, to perform in the Chapel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skilled in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof there are twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them

them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chapel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists.

There are moreover four Officers, a *Serjeant*, two *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chapel.

In the King's Chapel thrice every Day Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worship performed with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chapels in *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to his Majesty on Working-Days, Morning and Evening.

The Lord Almoner disposes of the King's Alms, and for that Use receives (besides other Monies allowed by the King) all *Deadands*, & *Bona Felonum de se*, to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the Lord Almoner hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases; that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof 4 *d. per Diem*. Next he distributes to twenty-four poor Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the King's Palace of Residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer; or instead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, to be equally divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court-Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms, to repeat the Creed and the Lord's-Prayer in the Presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the Lord Almoner, to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who is also to scatter new coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners, to the King and Queen below Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension either because they are so old that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widows of such of his Majesty's Household Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Life-times: Every one of these hath a Competency duly paid them.

Under the Lord *High-Almoner* there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a Clerk of the Closet, who is some Reverend Divine, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right-hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c.

Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors of Divinity; whereof four every Month wait at Court to preach in the Chapels on *Sundays* and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Household, to read Divine Service

before the King out of Chapel daily (as afore-mentioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's Absence, &c.

In Time of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Custom, Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more solemn Manner.

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only preached by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Lord-Chamberlain: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ash-Wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the *Dean of the Chapel* to preach; on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Majesty's more eloquent *Chap-lains*; every *Friday* the *Dean* of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good-Friday*, the *Dean of Westminster* is always to preach; on every *Sunday* in *Lent* some Bishop preaches; on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, an *Archbishop*; and upon *Easter-Day*, the Lord High-Almoner.

Collar and Offering Days.] Twelve Days in the Year being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty, after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn Manner, at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God.

All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King and Queen, belong to the Dean of the Chapel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days are *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Household-days*, upon which the *Byzant*, or Gold, to be offered, is delivered to the King by the Lord-Steward, or some other of the principal Officers: Then *New-Years-Day*, and *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, in several Purfes, are offered by the King: Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offered. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter* and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him.

The Gold offered by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzant*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold, supposed to be coined by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, which City was formerly called *Byzantium*. That which was used by King *Jam.* the First, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one Side the Portrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four Crowns before him, and circumscribed with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* And on the other Side

was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humilitatem non despiciet Deus.*

Of the CIVIL Government of the KING's Court.

Lord Steward of the King's Household.

FOR the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Officer is *Lord-Steward*, called also in the Time of Henry the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the French Mode; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since, called *The Lord-Steward of the King's Household*.

The State of the King's Household is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obeyed and observed. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *represent the State of an Earl*.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chapel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

Note, That to the *Lord-Steward* belongs at the Beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* to all the several Members of the *House of Commons*, and at the End of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expences*, &c.

The *Lord-Steward* is a *White-Staff Officer*; for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White-Staff*, and at other Times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White-Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

Lord-Chamberlain.] The next Great Officer is the *Lord-Chamberlain*, who hath the Oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the *Gentlemen-Ushers*) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe*, or of *Beds, Tents, Revels, Musick, Comedians, Hunting, Messengers, Trumpets, Drummers, Handicrafts* and *Artisans* retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the *Serjeants at Arms*, of all the *Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers*, &c. To him also belongeth the Oversight of the *Chaplains*, though he himself is a *Layman*.

Master of the Horse.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently called *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the Ordering and Disposal of

all the King's Stables and Races, or Breed of Horses, and had heretofore of all the Posts of England. He hath also the Power of *Escuries* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders* of the Great Horses, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Auener*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the King's Breed of Horses, and for Change of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make use of any *Horses*, *Pages*, or *Footmen* belonging to the King's Stables.

At any solemn *Carvalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *Lead-Horse* of *State*.

The *Accompts* of the Stables for *Horse-Meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Auener*, being Chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be passed and allowed by the Board of *Green-Cloth*.

Under these three principal Officers of his Majesty's Household are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, Under the *Lord-Steward*, in the *Compting-House*, the

Treasurer of the Household,
Comptroller,
Cofferer,

Master of the Household,
Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth,
Two Clerks Comptrollers.

It is called the *Compting-House*, because the *Accompts* for all *Expences* of the King's Household are there taken daily by the *Lord-Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Household*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make Provision for the Household, and make Payments and Orders for the well governing the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of the Persons last mentioned; whereof the three first are usually of the King's *Privy-Council*. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Court Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace within the *Verge*, wheresoever the Court shall reside, and the Power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they sit, over whom are the Arms of the *Compting-House*, bearing, *Viz*, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff*, *Argent*, *Saultier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct.

[*Treasurer of the King's House.*] The *Treasurer* of the King's House, in the Absence of the *Lord-Steward*, hath Power, with

with the *Comptroller* and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the Steward of the *Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the *Verge*, and that by Verdict of the King's Household.

Comptroller.] The *Comptroller's* Office is to Control the Accompts and Reckonings of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The *Cofferer* is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanor, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants above and below Stairs, and for Provisions, by Directions and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Household.] The next is the *Master of the Household*, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

All Bills of *Comptrolment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allotted and allowed by the *Clerks-Comptrollers*, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer*, *Master of the Household*, the two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and two *Clerks-Comptrollers*, sit in Judgment with the *Lord-Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* in the Court of *Verge*.

The *Clerks of the Kitchen* wait upon and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets, every other Month, and wait upon foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger-Books*, and *Debentures* for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar; keeps Account of, and makes up the Remains; with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as abovesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*.

The OFFICERS and SERVANTS in Ordinary above Stairs.

THE Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, both which are always *Privy-Counsellors*.

The next are the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber*, of whom these Things are worthy to be noted; viz.

King Henry the Seventh was the first *English* Monarch that instituted and established this Society of Gentlemen, limited their Number to forty-eight, and gave them the Title of *Honourable*: Which Establishment has successively continued in every King and Queen's Reign to this present Time. The chief End of their Institution, was to wait and attend on the

King and Queen at Court, in their Diversions, Progresses, and on all emergent Occasions : Six of these Gentlemen are constantly appointed by the *Lord-Chamberlain*, with a Nobleman, and the Master of the Ceremonies, to accompany all foreign Ambassadors from crown'd Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences. At every Coronation, two of these Gentlemen, in Ducal Robes, personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*. At all publick Solemnities they are appointed their Stations by the Heralds, to go next to the Privy-Counsellors (not Peers); and whenever the King is pleased to go to the Parliament by Water, two of this Society have Place in the same Barge, and likewise kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to interpose before them. As a particular Mark of Royal Favour and Trust, these Gentlemen are impowered to execute the King's Verbal Commands, without producing any written Orders; their Persons and Characters being sufficient Authority. For Example, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, Cardinal *Wolsey* was arrested for High-Treason by a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber without any written Order; the Cardinal obeyed, saying, His Person was a sufficient Warrant, after the said Cardinal had refused to submit to the Arrest by a great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

Gentlemen Cup-Bearers, four.

Gentlemen Carvers, four.

Gentlemen Sewers, four.

These were very ancient Officers of the Crown, and their Places honourable, and for that Reason they precede many other Officers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with considerable Perquisites.

At the Coronations three Earls put in their Claims to officiate in their Places of Cup-Bearer, Carver, and Sewer; there is likewise one of each Office who are Assistants to the Noblemen for that Day, and also have Rank in the Cavalcade, &c.

Gentlemen-Ushers of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber were also four.

They have the Power of commanding all Officers under them in the Privy-Lodgings (the Bed-chamber excepted) and the Honour of leading the Queen in the Absence of the Lord-Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. They also attend in the Closet at the Chapel, where no other Gentleman-Usher waits.

In the *Presence-Chamber* there are *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters in Ordinary, four; of whom the first hath that considerable Office of *Black-Rod*, and in Time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lord's-House, and is also *Usher* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black-Rod*, who is so called from a *Black-Staff*

Staff which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords ; and he is employed in sitting up the Lord's House, before the sitting of the Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House.

The Office of these *Gentlemen-Ushers* is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person ; and after the Lord-Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to order all Affairs, and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey them.

Next are *Gentlemen-Ushers* Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, in number Eight.

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers* Daily-Waiters (to whom they are subordinate, and as it were *Deputies*) to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices next below the said Quarter-Waiters.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven ; whereof the first is Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in *Greek*, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) Groom or Servant of the *Long-Robe* or *Vestment*, he having the Office and Honour to present and put on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the Things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary is 966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his Turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallat-Bed all Night ; and in the Absence of the Groom of the *Stole*, to supply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private ; for then the Cup-Bearers, Carvers and Sewers do not wait. This High Office, in the Reign of a Queen, as in her late Majesty's, is performed by Ladies, as also that of the Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber*, who are called *Bed-Chamber-Women*, and were five in Number

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

Next is the Master of the Robes ; whose Office is to order all his Majesty's Robes ; as those of his Coronation, of St. *George's* Feast, and of Parliament ; also of all his Majesty's Wearing-Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, *George* and *Garter*, beset with Diamonds and Pearls.

The King hath (besides the Great Wardrobe) diverse Standing Wardrobes at *White-Hall*, *Kensington*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, &c. whereof there are diverse Officers.

The Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also

upon Ambassadors, upon Christenings, Masques, Plays, &c. and is at the Command of the *Lord-Chamberlain*, who hath the disposing of vacant Places. Here are six Officers ;

One Yeoman of the *Removing Wardrobe*.

Two Grooms of the *Wardrobe*.

Three Pages of the *Wardrobe*.

Under the Master of the Robes is

One Clerk of the <i>Robes</i> and <i>Wardrobes</i> .	Keeper of the <i>Wardrobe</i> at <i>White-Hall</i> .
One Yeoman.	Keeper of the Standing <i>Ward-</i> <i>robe</i> at <i>Kensington</i> .
Three Grooms.	Necessary Women.
One Page.	Treasurer of the Chamber.
One Brusher.	Comptroller of the Chamber.
One Sempstrefs.	Auditor of the Chamber.
Body Laundress.	Master of the Jewel-House.
Starcher.	Other Officers, Four.

Master of the Ceremonies.] The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies* was instituted by King *James I.* for the more honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality. The Badge of his Office is a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one Side, under the Crown of *England*, an Emblem of Peace, with King *James's* Motto, *Beati Pacifici* ; and on the other, an Emblem of *War*, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

Under the said *Master of the Ceremonies* is an Assistant, or Deputy ; which Office is held during the King's Pleasure.

Heralds.] Among his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary, are to be reckoned *The Heralds*.

[See more concerning these in the *College of Heralds*, in the *Supplement about the City of London*.]

Groom-Porter.] The Office of *Groom-Porter*, is to see the King's Lodging furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing ; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

Master of the Revels.] Whose Office is to order all Things concerning Comedies and Masques at Court.

The rest of the Menial Servants under the several great Officers of his Majesty's Household, are found in their respective Lists at the End of the Book.

Some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King ; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the like.

In the Court of King *James I.* there was many more Officers ; and to several Officers there belonged many more Persons, which King *Charles I.* King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* much lessened, and the late King much more.

Upon

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, Masters of *Chancery*, the Learned College of Civilians, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, &c.

Of the MILITARY Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen-Pensioners.

AT Home, within the King's House, it is thought fit, that the King's Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the *Presence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen-Pensioners*, first instituted by King Henry VII.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes to and from Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodging; as also at Great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, *St. George's Feast*, *Publick Audiences of Ambassadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*.

They are 40 in Number, and each obliged to keep three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been mustered by their own Officers; but this last Part of the Duty, to which they are sworn, the King doth dispense withal during Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; they have a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Absence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Band wait half at a Time quarterly, but on *Christmas-day*, *Easter-day*, *Whitsunday*, *All-Saints*, *St. George's Feast*, the *Coronation-days*, and on extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance, under the Penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at *St. George's Feast*; at which Times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are gilt Pole Axes.

Their

Their Arms on Horse-back in Time of War, are Curassiers Arms, with Sword and Pistols. They have not appeared armed, either in this or any other manner in the Army, in the Memory of Man.

Their Standard borne in Time of War, is *A Cross, Gules, in a Field, Argent.*

Of the YEOMEN of the Guard.

A Gain, in the first Room above Stairs, called the Guard-Chamber, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be 250 Men of the best Quality under the Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary (for every one of them was to be six Foot high). Of later Times they were reduced to 170; but at present there are no more than 100. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind: Moreover, black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps (according to the Mode used in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*) with Ribbons of the King's Colour: One Half of them formerly bore in their Hands Harquebuzes (but ever since the Reign of King *William* the Harquebuzes have been disused) and the other Half, *Parizans*, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allowed them. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, 36 by Day, and 18 to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water, or Land.

Of the TROOPS of the Household.

THE Guards of Horse, which the *Spaniards* call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the *French*, *Gardes du Corps*; the *Germans*, *Leibgardy*; and we, *Life-Guard*; that is, the Guards of the King's Body, consist of 724 Horsemen, Officers included, well arm'd and equipp'd. They are divided into four Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there is now added by Establishment a Troop of Grenadiers, consisting of 44 Men, Officers included.

Each of these 4 Troops are divided into 4 Squadrons, or Divisions; Two of which, consisting of 100 Gentlemen, and commanded by one principal commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are relieved in their Turns. Their Duty is always, by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the King wheresoever he goes near Home; but if out of Town, he is attended by Detachments out of the four Troops.

Besides

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance weekly on the King's Person on Foot, wherefoever he walks, from his Rising to his going to Bed; and this is performed by one of the four Captains, who always waits immediately next to the King's own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff*, or *Truncheon*, with a gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown: Near him also attends another principal commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff* and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on Occasions, and at the same Time also two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Division of Grenadiers mounts with a Division of the Troops to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centinel Duty on Foot, and attend the King also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of the King's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions the Captains always command as eldest Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons, as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quarter-Masters, as youngest Captains of Horse; and amongst themselves, every Officer according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the four Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the four Troops of Guards his Majesty's Regiment of Horse takes Place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel; and all the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take Place according to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards takes Place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The *Coldstream* Regiment takes the next Place, and then all other Colonels, according to the Dates of their Commissions. [The first Regiment of Guards consists of three Battalions; the second, or *Coldstream* Regiment, of two Battalions; besides which there is now a third Regiment of *Scots* Guards, consisting of two Battalions.]

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards, taking Place according to their respective Seniorities from the Time they were first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the Death, or Removal of its Colonel.

Of OFFENCES committed within the Verge of the KING'S COURT.

THE King's *Palate-Royal* is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil, or Ecclesiastical, but only of the *Lord-Steward*, and, in his Absence, of the *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* of the King's Household, with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, who may, by Virtue of their Office, without Commission, hear and determine all *Treasons*, *Misprision of Treasons*, *Murders*, *Man slaughters*, *Breaches of the Peace*, &c. committed within the King's Court, or Palace, or within 200 Foot of the outward Gate. [But there is no Instance of any Trial before these Officers for Treason or Felony in the Memory of Man.]

If any Man presume to strike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right-hand shall be struck off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fined. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only Striking in the King's Court was punished with Death and Loss of Goods.

To make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds for Striking in the King's Court, it hath been ordered, That the Punishment for Striking should be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony. In brief thus :

Punishment for Striking in the King's Court.

The *Serjeant* of the King's *Wood-yard* brings to the Place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to fasten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, where the *Searing-Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Surgeon* to use; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery*; the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer the Criminal. The *Serjeant* of the *Exchequer* is to bring Linnen to wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* a Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery* seared Cloths; the *Master-Cook* a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the Place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Serjeant* of the *Larder*, till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and fin'd and ransom'd at the King's Will. [None have been punished in this Manner for many Years for Striking in the Court.]

C H A P. XIII.

Of the CIVIL Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature: And first, of the Court of Justice call'd the KING's-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in England at Common-Law is the *King's-Bench*; so called, because anciently the Sovereign sometimes sat there in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in his Absence, or, perhaps, because this Court determines Pleas between the Crown and the Subject.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all Things that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King. Here are handled all *Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c.* This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct Errors in *Facto* and in *Jure* of all the Judges and Justices of England in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas, real, personal, and mixed, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly four grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled the *Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench*, [he is also stiled *Lord Chief-Justice of England*, or, by way of Eminence, *the Lord Chief-Justice*] and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ thus: *A. B. Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarum nostrum Capitalem, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quamdiu te bene gesseris. Teste me ipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* did formerly hold their Places by Letters Patent in these Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste, &c.* But since the Revolution, their Tenure is like the former.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the Chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the Great Wardrobe. [In the Reign of King George I. the Salaries of the *Chief-Justices* and *Chief-Justices* were advanced to 2000*l.* each, and those of the *Puisné* Judges to 1500*l.* each]

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*; for the Law presumes that the Sovereign is always there in Person.

None may be Judges in this Court, unless he be a Serjeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Serjeant at Law; who, upon taking this high Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn-Coif under his Cap always at the Bar.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief-Justice* is very great over all *England*; and even in Parliament-time, the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of capital Crimes.

Secondly, Of the HIGH-COURT of CHANCERY.

NEXT to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall* is wisely placed this High-Court, to mitigate the Rigour of the other. It is *Curia Cancellariæ*; because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat anciently *intra Cancellus*, or *Latices*, as the East End of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellus* from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law; the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the *Civility* of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin* granting our Writs Mandatory and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: So that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the Equitable Part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trust, secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors; to relieve a Man, especially in three Things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs, or Summons, for Parliaments and Convocations, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable Part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari*, to remove Records and false Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*. Here are sealed and enrolled Letters-Patents, Treaties and Leagues with foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Majesterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which

which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold *Pleas* without it.

For the *Latin* Part of this Court, are the 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English* Part, are the 6 *Clerks*.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, his Lands or Goods.

Chancellor.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge; whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: But he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater Weight and Difficulty, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently.

Anciently the Lord-Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great-Seal*; but since Queen *Elizabeth's* Time they hardly differ in any thing but Name.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum Equum & Bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *ἀντιστοχασίον*, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied.

The Manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law; the Actions by Bill or Plaint; the Witnesses examined in private; the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*; no Jury of twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Masters of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, hath twelve Assistants, anciently called *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellariæ*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctor were anciently the same, as at this Day a Doctor in the Arts is called *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were called *Coadjutores*: But now all Masters in *Chancery* must be Gentlemen at the Bar.

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the Master of the Rolls; in *Latin* *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister, & Rotulorum Custos, sive Præfectus*, so called from the Chapel wherein the Rolls are kept. It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of these considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*; hath the keeping of the Rolls; hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and in the Absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders by Virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief-Justice of *England*, upon the Second Wool-Sack.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut but only in Term-Time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-Time out of the Term, the Lord-Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice, according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in Time of Vacation as well as in Term-Time.

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery* is 100 *l.* to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall*, with the Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper, three at a time in Term-Time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord-Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord-Keeper does often refer the further Hearing of many Causes: [Matters of Account are referred to the Masters, and other Things of small Moment, but never the Merits of the Cause.] They have also a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits.

The House, founded at first for the *Converted Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annexed for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all the Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, give Occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the Beginning of *Richard III.* the rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the *Six-Clerks-Office*, the Offices of the *Examiners*, three Clerks of the *Petty-Bag*, and the six Clerks of the *Rolls-Chapel*, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member, and also Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, Goal-Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to the King's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court.] This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*, whose Office is to receive all Money due for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-Time, and at
all

all Times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now (but anciently, probably, with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, and the like, and then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Six-Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, 'till by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry VIII.* they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

Under the fore-named Six-Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, *viz.* Ten to each of the Six-Clerks, and who, with their Under Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office.

Examiners in Chancery there are two. Their Office is to examine Persons on their Oaths, in any Suit on both Sides.

Clerks of the Petty-Bag in *Chancery* are Three. They are under the Master of the *Rolls*: Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d'Eslire's*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgessees to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office* is to issue out Writs to summon Persons to appear in *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters-Patents, under the Great-Seal of *England*.

The Principal *Register* of the Court of *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for Filing all *Affidavits* in the same Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters-Patent.

Curfitors-Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs: They were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de Curfu*: Of these there are Twenty-four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, for which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputy.

From this High Court are also issued out Commissions for Charitable Uses throughout *England*, where there is Occasion to enquire of any Abuses or Frauds in what has been given for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free-Schools, or Scholars in Universities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, Causeways, Churches, Sea-Banks, or High-ways; Education or Preferment of Orphans; Relief, Stock, or Maintenance of Houses of Correction; Marriage of poor Maids; Supportation, Aid, or Help

of young Tradesmen, Handicrafts-Men, or Persons decayed ; Relief or Redemption of Prisoners or Captives.

ALIENATION-OFFICE.

THere is also an Office called the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levied, and Recoveries suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commissioners.

In all are counted seventy-two Officers under the *Lord-Chancellor* or *Lord-Keeper*.

Thirdly, of the Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. By the Statute of *Magna Charta* it was ordained, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain Place ; and that hath been ever since in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court ; and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court is called, *The Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench* : He holdeth his Place by Letters-Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserit* ; and so do the other Inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually tried according to the strict Rules of Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered ; but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief-Justice* of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tuns of Wine, as is done to the *Lord Chief-Justice* of the other Bench ; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Serjeants is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the *Protonotarius* all Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by

by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second *Protonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, and signify the *first Notaries*. They are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and inrol all Declarations, Pleadings (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiscuously do) Affizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs, &c. for all *English* Counties except *Monmouth*. These considerable Offices are in the Hands of three Persons, in whose Offices all the *Attorneys* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes: Each of the said *Protonotaries* hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Business of the Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer* is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent.

In this Office there are several *Clerks*, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

The *Register* of the *Fine-Office*, which Office is the only proper Place for searching for Fines; they are not perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A *Clerk* of the *Proclamations*.

All these *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* afore-mentioned, sit in the Court, covered with black round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One *Clerk* of the *Treasury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and diverse other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice of this Court.

2. The *Clerk* of the *Inrollments* of *Fines* and *Recoveries* is, by Statute, under the three *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure. Note, That the Inrollment of the *Fines* and *Recoveries*, or any Part thereof, by Stat. 23 *Elizabeth*, Cap. 3. is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so inroll'd, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved, in Process of Time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The *Clerk* of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs of *Capias ut legatum* (after the Parties are returned *Out-law'd*) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are five Clerks or Officers more.

1. *Clerk of the King's Silver*, unto whom every *Fine* or *final Agreement upon Sale of Land* is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use, executed by a Deputy.

2. *Clerk of the Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entreteth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all *Deeds* acknowledged before any of the *Judges* of this Court.

3. *Clerk of the Juries*, who makes out the Writs called *Habeas Corpus*, and *Distringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the *Affizes* in the Country, by his Deputy,

4. *Clerk of the Effoins*, or *Excuses* for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. *Clerk of the Supersedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King *James the First's* Time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties of *England*, so called from the *French*, *Fill*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here set down. Of these there are Fourteen; the last of which is *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the rest are in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Justice* of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also four *Exigentes*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Process of Outlawry do lie. This Writ is called an *Exigent*, because it exacteth the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several County Courts, if he appears not, he is *Out-law'd*.

These are all in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Justice* of this Court, and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court four *Griers* and a *Porter*.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Of the Court of EXCHEQUER.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*, so called, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought Carpet* covering the great Table in that Court (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House is so called from the *Green-Carpet*) or else from the French Word *Estchiquier*, a *Chefs Board*; because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are tried all Causes which belong to the King's Treasury, or Revenue, as touching *Accompts*, *Disbursements*, *Customs*, and all *Fines* imposed upon any Man.

In this Court may sit,

The *Lord-Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief-Baron*, and three other learned Judges, called *Barons of the Exchequer*; also one other *Cursitor-Baron*.

The first of the five is the principal Judge of this Court, and answers the *Bar* of the *Barristers*, who direct their Speech to him; takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit: He is stiled *Lord Chief-Baron*; is created by *Letters-Patent*, to hold this Dignity *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. He alone, without the other Barons, sits at *Guild-Hall* in the Afternoon in Term-Time, upon *Nisi prius* in London; takes *Audits*, *Accompts*, *Recognizances*, *Presentations of Offices*, and many other Things of Importance. In the Absence of the *Lord Chief-Baron*, the other three *Barons* supply his Place according to their Seniority; but the fifth is said to be the *Cursitor of the Court*, and administers the Oath to the *Sheriffs*, *Under-Sheriffs*, *Bailiffs*, *Searchers*, *Surveyors*, &c. of the *Custom-House*; but is no Judge.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of *Law*, another of *Equity*.

All Judicial Proceedings according to *Law*, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of *Equity* held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its Beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other fore-mentioned Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long Time after the Conquest there sat in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in latter Times there sat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, because Barons used to sit there.

All the twelve Judges belonging to the High Tribunals sit in Robes and Caps like Doctors.

Officers belonging to the Court of EXCHEQUER.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

After the *Lord-Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and the *Barons of the Exchequer* afore-mentioned, the next Officer is the *King's Remembrancer*; in whose Office are eight sworn *Clerks*, whereof two are *Secondaries*.

In this Office are entered the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Monies imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual; all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accountants* and *Officers*, for faithful exercising of their Offices; and many of his Debts are taken here: All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law: All Proceedings upon the said Bonds, or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name by *Officers* appointed thereunto under the Great-Seal of England, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office, from whence issueth forth Process, to cause all Accountants to come in and attempt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of *Equity*, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office, with many other Things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the *Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer*; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment, as *Estreat Rules*, &c. All Charters and Letters-Patent, whereupon any Rents are reserved to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the *Clerk of the Petty-Bag*, to the end such Monies as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and Process made to recover the same by the *Comptroller of the Pipe*. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the 20 l. per Month due from *Popish Recusants*, when convicted; and also to seize the Two Thirds of their Lands, when *Schedules* thereof are made by the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm-Rents*, &c.

When

When the *Auditors of the Revenue* have made *Schedules* of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the States of all *Imprest Accompts*, and other great Accompts, and all other Accompts whatsoever, are also entered in this Office, as well as in the Office of the *King's Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn *Clerks*, whereof the two first were called *Secondaries*. This is also in the *King's Gift*.

All Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's Office*, are brought to the Office of the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the *Comptroller of the Pipe* taken into his Roll, *verbatim*, with the great Roll; and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, called the *Summons of the Pipe*, which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the *Pipe*, a *Nichil* be returned by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of such Debts as are *Nichill'd*, and sent to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias & Extendi Facias*.

All *Tallies* which vouch the Payments contained in such Accompts, are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomptants before-mentioned, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord-Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great-Seal, but for the most part pass the Exchequer. He hath under him eight Attorneys, whereof the two first are Secondaries.

Comptroller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entered into the great Roll can be discharged without his Privy. And if *Nichils* be returned, such *Schedules* are made to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer* as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High-Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileged Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all Matters at the Common-Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials,

as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where Attendance is required. In this Office there are four sworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green-Wax.

Clerk of the Exchequer.] His Office is to receive every Term the *Exchequer*, or Extracts, out of the Office of the Remembrancer of the Lord-Treasurer, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the Imprest.] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits and Tenth, Naval and Military Expence, Monies imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue.] are Seven.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenue, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.] takes all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenth, and makes Process against such as pay not the same.

Auditor of the First-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits. The Bishops were Collectors of the Tenth, and accounted annually for the same; but this is altered by Act of Parliament, and an Officer appointed, with the Title of Collector-General.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also two other considerable Officers, called *Deputy-Chamberlains*, in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) so exactly ranked by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joined with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proved true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allowed in the great Roll: But in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover diverse other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marshal*, the chief Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, four *Under-Ushers* and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief-Usher. He is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the *Ushers* also.

Of the other Part of the EXCHEQUER, called by some the LOWER EXCHEQUER, where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed.

THE principal Officer is the Lord-Treasurer, *Supremus Aerarii Anglici Quæstor* : Or, *Tribunus Aerarius Maximus*.

There is one *Secretary*.

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority ; he hath a principal Power not only in the *Exchequer-Court*, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue : He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He sits in the Court above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and has a Comptrolment over the *Lord-Treasurer's* Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, and of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, also of the *Clerk of the Nichils*, and of the *Seal of the Court*.

He is moreover an *Under-Treasurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praisers* of the Court.

Then there are two *Chamberlains of the Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books called *Dooms-day-Book* (which is in two Volumes) and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which might probably have been entered in a third Volume, now lost, with a true Value, and their Owners Names : It was six Years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and called at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-Day-Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle ; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Wood, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed : And when any one was cited, or any Difference arose about those Things, and Taxes, &c. there was no Place for denying or deceiving the King when this *Book* was opened. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be looked into under 6s. 8d. and for every Line transcribed is to be paid 4d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer* ; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received ; and to draw all Orders to be

be signed by the *Lord High-Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the *Pells*, and entred in the Office of the said *Auditor*, and lodged in his Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord-Treasurer* makes Debentures to the several Persons who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters-Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He receives every Day the State of the Accompt of each *Teller*; and also weekly certifies the Whole to the *Lord High-Treasurer*, or *Lords Commissioners*, who immediately present the Estimate, or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book called a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments made in the preceding half Year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord-Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor-Talliarum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Monies received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next these are four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by the *Auditor's Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his *Under-Clerk*, who there attends to enter it into his Book; then the *Tally* is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior-Deputy reads one Part, the Junior examines the other Part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells.] His Office is to enter the *Teller's* Bill on a Parchment Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office has its Name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever, and is in Nature of a Comptroller; hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part; also the *Tally-Cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb *Tailler*, and the Italian *Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and most certain Way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where else in *Christendom*; and is after this Manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Monies, receives for his Acquittance, or Acknowledgement, a *Tally*, which is a Stick with Words written on it on both Sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Monies received is for; which being cloven afunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, or
Part

Part thereof, called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays the Money, and the other Part, called *Counter-stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept 'till it be called for, and joined with the Stock; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Discharge of the Accountant.

This most ancient Way of *striking of Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best Way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsify or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoining it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the Cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Ushers* of the Receipt, a *Tally-Cutter*, and four *Messengers* of the Receipt. The Usher's Duty is to take Care to secure the Exchequer by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Papers, &c.

The Court of the DUTCHY-CHAMBER of Lancaster, at Westminster.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been annexed to the Crown ever since Henry the Fourth's Time.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor* of the Dutchy, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the Dutchy.

There are diverse other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster* are opened four Times a Year, called the *Four Terms*; viz.

Terms.] *Easter-Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty-seven Days.

Trinity-Term, beginneth the fifth Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth twenty Days.

Michaelmas-Term began heretofore a little after that Feast; but now, by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and lasteth thirty-seven Days.

Lastly, *Hilary-Term* begins now ten Days after *St. Hilary*, or the 23d of *January*, and lasteth twenty-one Days.

Affizes are held twice a Year, namely, after the End of *Hilary-Term*, and after the End of *Trinity-Term*; the twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both civil and criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King Henry II. Anno 1716, who at first divided

divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South-Wales*; for which are assigned in like manner two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common-Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in two or three Days all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of twelve Men, *ex vicinitate*, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the Business lies; so that twice a Year, in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administered, even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of C O U N T I E S, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, we shall next describe the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes Choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, [Men of very mean Fortunes and Talents have within our Memory been made Justices of the Peace, and the Legislature has in a late Sessions of Parliament, thought fit to fix 100 *l. per Ann.* as a Qualification for a Justice] who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great-Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stiled *Wardens of the Peace*; and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in, or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*, from these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the King made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace, is from the fourth Year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison, all Thieves, Murderers, wandering Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents*, that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects; to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot,

cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed ; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a Place and Time certain) and to see them brought forth in due Time to Trial. [They are also impowered to put many Laws and Statutes in Execution, and act in a Judicial Capacity, as in Cases relating to the Poor ; the Preservation of the same ; the Repairs of High-ways ; the Punishment of Vagrants and other dissolute and disorderly Persons.]

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire, and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*, and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County, is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be tried at the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits afore-mentioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, the King every Michaelmas-Term nominates for each County a Sheriff, so called from the Saxon *Scyre-Gerefa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County ; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.* and he is properly *Quæstor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the Exchequer, but call'd in our Law-Latin *Vice-Comes*.

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Court ; to impanel Juries ; to bring Causes and Criminals to Trial ; to see the Sentences both in civil and criminal Affairs executed ; to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is perform'd with great Pomp, Splendor, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his Under-Sheriff, diverse Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Serjeants, or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back, at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 Edward II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are ; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus :

Every Year, about the Beginning of November, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County ; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates. [It is very common of late Years to put on rich Yeomen or Farmers.] Out of these the Lord-Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and twelve Judges, assemble in the Exchequer-Chamber, and make choice of three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be Sheriff for that Year only, though heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes

sometimes Hereditary ; as the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, were *Sheriffs Hereditary* of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*, as the Earl of *Thanet* is at this Day.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff's-Office* is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes [He does not concern himself with the Land-Tax, or any Parliamentary Taxes] of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint : To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, &c.

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function : First, *Ministerial*, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same. Secondly, *Judicial*, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all criminal Offences against the Common-Law, not prohibited by any Statute. [There is no such Court as a *Sheriff's Turn*, held at this Day, or has been for many Years past.] The other, called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum ; so that by the great Fall of Monies now, the Sheriff's Authority in that Part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served, but by him ; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs.] Every County being subdivided into Hundred (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance, as the Manner at this Day is in *Sweden* at their solemn Weddings for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Lance or Pike. Every such Wapentake, or Hundred, hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority,

High-Constable.] Also Officers, called *High-Constables* *Custodes Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester* 13 *Edw.* I. for the Conservation of Peace, and View of Armour : They disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each Petty-Constable.

Coroners.] There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

They are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by Virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of Edward III. a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner*, was removed, *quia communes Mercator fuit*; whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County also hath an Officer called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none other be used in the same County, to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the CIVIL Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, and Villages.

Mayor and Aldermen.

EVERY City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They choose among themselves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is chosen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain Number of Burgeses.

Citizens are not taxed but by the Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City, by Charter of the King, hath *Haute, moyenne, & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, That all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*: Nor have they any Cognizance of Capital Offences.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his Time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

Boroughs.] The Government of Boroughs (that is to say such of them as are incorporated, for many of them are not) is much after the same manner: In some there is a Mayor; in others one or two *Bailiffs*; in others the chief Magistrate goes

goes by other Names, as *Aldermen, Portreeve, &c.* who have equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the same County.

Those Towns that send Burgesses to Parliament are what they strictly call Boroughs, without any Regard to their Incorporation, which is not essential to them; and also there are several Corporations which are not Boroughs, such as *Kingston* in *Surry*, *Southwold* in *Suffolk*, *Deal* in *Kent*, and others.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as they still are in *Scotland*; or else *Court-Baron*, i. e. Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Towns and Parishes, there is another very useful Officer, called a *Petty-Constable*. This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raise the *Hue and Cry* after Robbers fled away; to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison, 'till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which, if duly maintained, would render us a very happy People.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the MILITARY Government of England.

OF the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Disposition; and neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive and Defensive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno 14 Car. II.* but by the same Act the King is obliged to repay a Month's Pay formerly advanced, before he can raise the Militia; for which Reason it has ever since been raised by Act of Parliament.

Besides

Besides his Majesty's Guards afore-mentioned of Horse, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards; the first consisting of twenty-eight Companies, of eighty-two Men in each, Officers included; the Second, called the *Coldstream* Regiment, consisting of Eighteen Companies of eighty-two Men in each, Officers included. [And there is of late added a third Regiment of *Scots* Foot-Guards, consisting of 18 Companies of seventy-one Private Men in each Company.]

The first *General Officer* is the *Pay-Master-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is also *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The next is the *Commissary-General*, who has under him a Deputy commissioned by the King.

There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the *Commissary-General*; and the several Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit. Immediately after each Muster is taken, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the Deputy-Commissary-General, who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company, as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is delivered to the Pay-Master-General upon Oath, and signed by the Commissary who musters them, and signed also by two Commission-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor, or Chief Magistrate, where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garrisons.

The next is the Secretary of War, who has two chief Clerks; the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

The next is the Judge-Advocate.

The *Chirurgeon-General* of all his Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing MILITIA, or Train'd-Bands.

BESIDE the 'forementioned Forces there is a *Standing Militia* by Land of all *England*, settled in the King, to be governed, and ordered, and enlarged from time to time as his Majesty shall see Occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200,000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of diverse of the principal Peers, and by Commission creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to arm, array, and form into Companies, Troops and Regiments, to conduct and employ (upon Occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) the

K

Men

Men so armed within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, or in any other County, as the King shall give Order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the Absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horse-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, on condition, that no Person be charged with a Horse unless he hath 300 Pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 Pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds Personal Estate: Those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The fore-mentioned Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the Time of the Muster, to be allowed him, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 d. a Day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord-Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenant may levy every Year one fourth Part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000 l. a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man, so charged, to allow each Soldier one Month's Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the Security of the King and Kingdom. [The Militia, except those in and about London, are seldom raised or mustered of late Years, and very little depended on.]

Subservient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who, upon all Occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High-Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

Beacons.] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there were, upon certain eminent Places of all Parts of England, high Poles erected, whereon were fastned *Pitch-Barrels*, to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give Notice, in a few Hours, to the whole Kingdom, of the approaching Invasions. These are called *Beacons*, from the Saxon Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to *beckon*, or shew by a Sign.

Of the present MARITIME Power belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain.

THE Kingdom of *Great-Britain* being on all Sides surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings of this Nation will be necessitated to augment their Maritime Forces proportionably.

To the Crown of *Great-Britain* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great-Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all Times. First, the *Aborigines*, or ancient *Britons*, were possessed thereof, as Mr. *Selden* makes appear, and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, called himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed, and quietly possessed the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask Leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licences to fish therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King, as oft as they pass by any of them, thereby to express that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty* of the *British Seas* to belong to this Nation, according to an *Ordinance* made at *Hastings* in *Sussex* by *John* King of *England*, about Four hundred and Fifty Years ago. [Notwithstanding our boasted Dominion of the *Narrow Seas*, the *Dutch* take our Herrings on the very Coast of *Britain*, of which they make some Millions of Money annually, without so much as asking Leave: Nay, they disperse the Shoals of Fish, and disturb our Fisheries in such a Manner, that we make little or no Advantage of them.]

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the biggest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tuns.

In the Eighth Year of King *James I.* was built by the *Londoners* a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called *The Traders Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caused another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation: See the List of the Royal Navy. [Mr. *Burchet*,

Secretary to the Admiralty, in his Preface to his Naval History says, "Well may the *English* be called Lords of the *British* Seas, since the Royal Navy of *England* consists of 7 Men of War of 100 Guns, 13 of 90, 16 of 80, 23 of 70, 19 of 60, 47 of 50 (that is, 125 of the Line of Battle) besides 23 of 40, 9 of 30, and 25 of 20; in all 182."]

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualling (doth ordinarily amount to about 60,000 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the Prodigious Size of a First Rate *British* Man of War, let him take the following Account, as we received it from the Gentleman that built the *Royal Sovereign*; viz.

The *Royal Sovereign*, built at *Woolwich* by Mr. Fisher Harding, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was launched the 25th of *July*, 1701, and is of the following Dimensions.

The Length of the Taffarel to the Head	210	Foot.
The Guns	110	
The Men, full Compliment	1250	
The Breadth	50	Foot.
The Tuns	2000	
The full Tread	158	Foot.
The Draught of Water	22	Foot.
The Cloaths	10,544	Yards.
The Main-Sail in Length	54	Yards.
Ditto in Depth	16	Foot 6 Inches.
The Main-Mast in Length	39	Yards.
The Diameter of Ditto	38	Inches.
The Weight of the Anchor	82 C. 1 Q. 14 lb.	
The Cable in Length	200	Yards.
The Diameter of Ditto	22	Inches.

To Man the Navy Royal of *Great-Britain* requires about Thirty-six Thousand Mariners. [In the present War there are actually raised 40,000 Men to Man the Royal Navy, and the First and Second Rates are scarce ever all of them in Commission at once.]

The Lord High-Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom*, apart; the Lord High-Admiral of *Great-Britain* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *Great-Britain*.

The *Lord High-Admiral* of *Great-Britain* doth, by Virtue of his Place, appoint in diverse Parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals, by Patent under the Great-Seal of the High-Court of Admiralty. These *Vice-Admirals* and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs within their several Limits; and in case any Person be aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that has the Force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the *High-Court of Admiralty*.

Court of Admiralty.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the *Lord High-Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings runs in his Name, and not in the King's, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learned Doctor of the Civil-Law.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil-Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common-Law, but under the Admiral's Jurisdiction; therefore the Civil-Law only is made use of.

King *Edward* the Third, who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold, made at *Queenborough*, 1375, very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People; as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcellona*, and *Messina*.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English* Court of *Admiralty* are there of Force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil-Law, by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry VIII.* that Criminal Affairs should be tried by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the Lord-Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial, according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common-Law of *England* and the Admiralty there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observed, that is counted *Infra Cor-*

pus Comitatus adjacentis, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water Mark and the Land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constable's Case*, 5 *Report Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat. 13 Car. II. cap. 9*.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE, where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY-ROYAL is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord *HIGH-ADMIRAL* of Great-Britain, is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers for South-Britain are Four.

Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the *Lord-Treasurer*, or *Lords-Commissioners* executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he formerly had a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, besides 3 *d.* *per Pound* out of all Monies paid by him; but hath now an honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in Lieu thereof, *viz.* 2000 *l.* *per Annum*, and 800 *l.* *per Annum* more for his Instruments.

Comptroller.] The second is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages; to know the Market-Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping; to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accompts, &c. His Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the End of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l.* *per Annum.*

Clerks of the Acts.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 *l.* *per Annum*. In Time of War there is an Extraordinary Clerk of this kind, by reason of the Multiplicity of Business.

The Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executes that Part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum*.

The Second executes another Part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum*.

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the Care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum*.

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same Charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum*.

A Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employ there.

There are other Commissioners at large, the Number more or less, according to the Exigences of publick Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commissioners do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great-Seal: And since the great Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allowed by the King for the Dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

The Victualling of his Majesty's Navy, hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commissioners, who keep their Office on *Tower-Hill*, within the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*; and these have their Agents also at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

Yards.] There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy six great Yards, viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Shireness* and *Plymouth*, where his Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Launches, and Graving-Places for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of his Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodged great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores needful for his Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the Times of some great Sea-War; and there are also Officers to take Care of the Store-Houses there.

In the afore-mentioned Yards his Majesty hath diverse great Rope - Yards, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, &c.* wherein are made Cables, and all Sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the *Lord High-Admiral*.

All the other Officers, as well those in the several Yards as those belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the *Lord High-Admiral durante bene placito*.

A Year's Charge of the Navy.

The ordinary Charge of his Majesty's Navy for the Year in Time of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130,000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. [But this Charge is much encreased at present, as appears by Page 132.] And besides the setting forth of *Fleets*, which even at the Time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300,000 *l. per Annum*, as may be easily computed by the Number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per Menssem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

Of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich for disabled Seamen.

Greenwich Hospital, built upon the South Side of the River *Thames*, not much farther distant from *London-Bridge* Eastward than *Chelsea-Hospital* is Westward, doth as much excel the latter in Magnificence, Strength, and Usefulness, as it doth in its Capaciousness, being designed for about 1500 Seamen.

The great Court to the River is one hundred and twenty Yards in Length, and ninety Yards in Breadth, flanked on each Side by a Range of Stone-building, near one hundred Yards in Length, which, for Regularity of Architecture, and Exactness of Workmanship, may vie with any in *Europe*; that upon the West having been designed as part of a Palace for King *Charles* the Second. Parallel to these, upon the East and West, are other Ranges of Building of the same Extent, making two Courts, of about twenty Yards wide, between these and the fore-mentioned.

The Ends of these Buildings facing the River, form most beautiful Pavilions of Stone-Work of near sixty Yards in Length,

Length, on each Side of the great Court, which makes the whole-Extent of Building to the North about two hundred Yards.

The Facades of these Buildings to the River, as well as the Portico's in the Middle of their East and West Fronts, consist of a noble Disposition of *Corinthian* Architecture, formed upon eight Columns, and as many Pilasters on each Side, of near twelve Yards in Height, crowned with a very rich Entablature, which surrounds the Building; upon which, at each Extremity, there is raised a well-proportioned Attic and Ballustrade.

The Body of these Fabricks is of Rustick-work of *Portland* Stone, admirably fixed to the ornamental Parts of the Structure.

Before the Pavilions lies the Stone-wharf to the River, of more than three hundred Yards in Length, in the Middle of which are very handsome Stairs to the Hospital, as well as others at each End for the Service of the Town.

At the South End of the great Court, upon a small Ascent, is a Piazza, running Southward one hundred and fifty Yards in Length, and forty Yards in Breadth, having on each Side a Collonade with Doric Pillars, one hundred and fifty Yards in Extent, with an Entablature and Ballustrade; making a Communication in the Dry between the Buildings adjoining. These Collonades lead to the Vestibules of the Hall on the West-Side, and of the Chapel on the East-Side, over each of which rises a noble Cupola of about twelve Yards in Diameter, and more than forty Yards in Height.

The Cieling of the great Hall, about thirty-seven Yards long, and five Yards broad, has been very finely painted by our famous Countryman Sir *James Thornhill*, in Honour of the Founders, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Blessed and Immortal Memory, with a vast Variety of Historical Figures, chiefly respecting Navigation; and the Officers Hall, which is laid open to the other by one great Arch, making about sixteen Yards in Length, and twelve in Breadth, is now painted both upon the Cieling and Sides by the same Hand, in Memory of the Benefactions of the late Queen *Anne* and King *George I.* And as these Pieces are very justly esteemed inferior to none in *Europe* of the like Dimensions, for Correctness of Design and Beauty of Painting, so they produce a constant Income from the Generosity of Persons who go to see the Hospital, which is very charitably applied to the Maintenance and Mathematical Education of the Sons of as many Sailors as can be supported by it.

The Collonades before-mentioned, make Returns towards the East and West, as well facing the River to the North, as the Park to the South; so that nothing can be conceived more magnificent

magnificent in Architecture, than the Prospect this Hospital affords from the River, extending it self two hundred Yards, in Front, and in Depth near two hundred and twenty Yards, all of the most beautiful Stone-Work. The View through the Piazza is closed by a noble House belonging to the Crown, which by the Royal Favour has hitherto been always the Governour's Habitation, (but is now given to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*) seated at the Foot of the Park, above four hundred Yards distant from the River; but the most agreeable Terminations of the Whole, are the Plantations and rising Ground of the Park itself, which, at the Interval of less than half a Mile, is near as high as the Top of the Cupola.

On the Flanks of this Hospital, to the East and West, are very handsome Dormitories, or Wards, for the Sailors, of more than two hundred Yards Extent from North to South, with proper Entrances from the Town in the Intervals of the Buildings.




T H E
Present State
 O F
GREAT-BRITAIN.

B O O K III. P A R T I.

Of the Manners, Customs, Laws, &c. of that
 Part of *Great-Britain* call'd ENGLAND.

C H A P. I.

*Of Religious Manners, viz. of the CLERGY; their
 Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnifi-
 cence, &c.*

Names.]  **T**HE Clergy were so called, because
 they are God's, *Κλήρος*, or *Portion* ;
 for altho' all *Christians* may be stiled
 God's *Portion* as well as God's *Ser-*
vants ; yet among *Christians*, those
 Persons whom God hath set apart,
 and separated from common Use to his Service, to be as it were
 his *Domestick Servants*, are more peculiarly the Lord's *Por-*
tion : And therefore from the first Age of *Christianity*, the
 Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*, *Clerks*, or *Clergy*.
Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of *England* are com-
 posed of three *Orders*, *Bishops*, *Priests* and *Deacons*. *Bishops* in
England are made in this manner :

When

When any *Bishop's See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving Notice thereof to the King, and humbly requesting, that his Majesty will give them Leave to choose another; the King hereupon grants to the *Dean* his *Congé d'Eslire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penn'd) signifies *Leave to elect*. Then the *Dean* summons a *Chapter*, or *Assembly*, of the *Prebendaries*, who are bound to elect the Person recommended by the *King's Letters* under Pain of a *Præmunire*. The Election is then certified to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certified to the King and the Archbishop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his *Royal Assent* under the Great-Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with Command to Confirm, and Consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission, under his Archiepiscopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Bishop.

The *Vicar-General* then, in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections. This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation to the Church-Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an authentick *Certificate* thereof to the Archbishop and *Vicar-General*. At the Day and Place assigned for the Appearance of the *Opposers*, the *Vicar-General* sits: Then the Proctor for the said *Dean* and *Chapter* exhibits the *Royal Assent*, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which being read and accepted by the *Vicar-General*, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the *Opposers* to be publicly called three times: Which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy; and, for Penalty thereof, desires that the Business may proceed; which the *Vicar-General*, in a *Schedule* by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next the Proctor giving a summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole *Process* of Election and Consent, desires a Time to be assigned to prove it; which the *Vicar-General* admits and decrees. After which the Proctor exhibits the *Royal Assent*, with the Elected Bishop's Assent, and the *Certificate* to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear *final Sentence*; which the *Vicar-General* decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all *Opposers* should again be called; which being thrice publicly done, and none appearing, or opposing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a *Decree* made to proceed to *Sentence*, by a
Schedule

Schedule read and subscribed by the said *Vicar-General*. Then the Elect Person takes the *Oaths* of *Supremacy*, *Simony* and *Canonical Obedience*.

Next, the *Judge of the Arches* reads and subscribes the *Sentence*; after which usually there is an Entertainment made for the *Officers* and others there present.

After the Confirmation, then, according to the King's *Mandate*, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of two other Bishops.

Next goes forth a *Mandate* from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Diocese, to instal the Bishop elected, and confirmed, and consecrated: Which Instalment is almost after the same Manner in all *Cathedrals*, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Presence of a Publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is most usual, is introduced into the Cathedral-Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom, or his Proxy, all the Bishops of that Province are installed: And first he declares his Assent to the King's *Supremacy*, and swears, That unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons and *Officers* of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Choir, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the Right-side of the Choir; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in *Latin*; *Ego, autoritate mihi commissa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum, N. N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum. Amen.*

Then the Sub-Dean and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there, in token of taking real Possession, he stands 'till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles; as, *O Lord, save this thy Servant N. our Bishop* (the People answering) *And send him Health from thy Holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short *Collect* for the Bishop by Name.

After Prayers the Bishop is conducted into the *Chapter-House*, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and *Officers* of the Church come before the Bishop, and acknowledge *Canonical Obedience* to him. Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities, or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King,

King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a solemn Oath, *To be True and Faithful to his Majesty* (which Oath is read to him by one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*) and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the New Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick; that is, agrees for his first Year's Profits, to be paid to the Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the Poor Clergy within three Years.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this from the Manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him.

None may by the Canons be admitted a Bishop 'till he is full thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four times a Year; upon the several Sundays in the *Ember-Weeks*, or the *Quatuor Tempora*, as the Canonists call them, in which the Church puts up solemn Prayers, with Fasting, to implore a Blessing from God upon the Bishops in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be performed but by a Bishop lawfully consecrated by another Bishop.

None is to be ordained Priest 'till he be twenty-four Years of Age; nor a Deacon, 'till he is at least twenty-three current.

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a LIVING.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, having obtained the Consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a *Presentation* Sign'd and Seal'd by him in this, or some such like Form.

Form of a *Presentation* to a LIVING.

Reverendo in Christo Patri & Domino, H. Divina Permissione, I. Episcopo ejusque vicario in Spiritualibus generali, A. B. Armiger indubitatus Patronus Ecclesiæ Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. Prædictam vestræ Dioceseos modo per mortem [if void by the Death of the last Incumbent; or modo per Resignationem, if by Resignation; or, per Cessionem, if by taking a second Living without Qualification; or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation] E. F. ultimi incumbentes ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo, G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestræ præsentem humiliter supplicans quatenus præfatum, G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumque Rectorem [if it be a Rector; or Vicarium, if a Vicarage] ejusdem Ecclesiæ instituere cum suis juribus, & perti-

mentis universis, cæteraque expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastoralis, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum die Annoque Regni Domini nostri Georgii, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regi, Fidei Defensoris, &c. . . . Annoque Domini

Which *Presentation* the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General: Or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities: And he must carry with him, and exhibit, if required, Letters-Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity and Learning, in this, or some such like Form.

Form of a TESTIMONIAL.

CUM antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fidè dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & delectum nobis in Christo, A. B. in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proximè elapsam assiduam Officio suo operam dedisse, vitamque, & mores suos piè & sobriè instituisse; dignumque judicamus qui ad quilibet manus in Ecclesia promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes liberè profiteamur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus. Dat. die Anno Dom.

Such a Testimonial as this is always indispensably required before Holy Orders are conferred; and the Bishop demands it even from a Priest; before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have *Letters Demissory* from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have, if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the *Presentation* must be tendered to the Bishop within 182 Days after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next *Presentation* continues so, 'till the King (if the Living be 20*l.* per Annum in the Valuation-Book, or the Lord-Chancellor, if under 20*l.*) presents, be it when it will; for, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*. After this, the Person

Person to be admitted is examined ; and if he be found duly qualified, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, institutes him in these, or other Words ; *Instituto te Rectorem Ecclesiæ Patrochialis de & habere Curam Animarum, & accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

And before he be instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following :

I A. B. do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm : And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established.

Then a Mandate is issued out, under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place, who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to Induct the Clerk into his Living ; which is done by Delivery of the Bell-rope : And then the new instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he tolls the Bell ; and now he is Inducted.

Within two Months after this he must, in the said Church during Divine Service (*i. e.* after some Part of the Church Service, and before the Whole is finished) read the XXXIX Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all that is therein contained, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishioners reading along with him, who may testify he omitted no Part. Likewise, within two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of *Common-Prayer*, upon the same Lord's-Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon ; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed ; and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein contained in these Words :

I A. B. do declare my unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and every Thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book intituled, The Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England ; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches ; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

After he hath subscribed the Declaration afore-mentioned, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his having so done.

So likewise within three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's-Day, during Divine Service, he must publicly
and

and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same Time read the said Declaration itself.

And if he hath failed in any of the aforesaid Things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parson, or Vicar, goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tithes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these Things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And two credible Parishioners having read along with him the XXXIX Articles, should indorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book so attested, the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishioners must attest under their Hands, that such an One, on such a Day, read the *Common-Prayer* and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserved.

See more in the *Acts of Uniformity*, printed before the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

Privileges of the Clergy.

Of Privileges, some belonging to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them, and the inferior Clergy, as they are Ecclesiasticks, or Church-men.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergyman may be compelled to undergo any personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c.) or Services of the Common-wealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, &c. for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *cum Clausula nolumus*.

If a Clergyman acknowledges a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus sit*, &c.

Clergymen are not obliged to appear at *Sheriff's Turns*, or Views of *Frank-Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws presuming, That those whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturbed, vexed, or molested, while he is preaching, or officiating.

By *Magna Charta* no Clergyman is to be fined or amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed,

The Goods of Clergymen are discharged, by the Common Law of *England*, from Tolls and Customs (*si non exercent Merchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bailiff, Reeve, or Beadlc; and be chosen into any such Office by reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise, and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the *Leet*, nor to follow the *Hue and Cry*.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convicted of a Crime for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not, upon the producing his Orders, be burnt in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this Day, shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from Time to Time; which no Lay-man can have above once.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return *Quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum sedum in Balivam*. And this Privilege is confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*: For general Words do not affect them. Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute; though the Words are *Gentes demorantes*. So they are not to be assessed for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, &c.

Revenues of the Clergy.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demesne. The second sole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, Anno 855, by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tithe of all Goods, and the Tenth Part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all Secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos; si quis vero mutare vel minuire presumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum*; He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God encrease his happy Days; but if any one shall presume

presume to change or diminish it, let him know, that he must give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This solemn Sanction was afterwards confirmed by diverse Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund, Edgar, Etheldred, Alfred, and William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergy of *England* (whether they have *Jus Divinum* or no) have an ancient Right, by Common Law, to their Tithes, than any Lay-Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

William the Conqueror, at his coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being so richly endowed with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of Thirteen Knights Fees at least.

The Revenues of the Bishopricks are very much impaired since the Reformation; for the Great Men, in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, forced the Bishops of many Sees to surrender many of their best Manours, and in lieu of them to accept appropriate Tithes, and in some Places no Compensation at all. By this Means some Sees were exceedingly impoverished, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Bishops go through Dioceses upon Episcopal Visitations, all the Clergy are obliged to pay them certain Procurations, to enable them to bear that Expence: But then those Procurations are never paid, unless a Bishop visits either by himself or his Proxy.

Tenths and First-Fruits were anciently paid, as is believed, to the several Diocesans, as was continued to the Bishop of *Norwich* 'till *Henry VIII.* deprived him thereof, and the *Pope* of all the rest. Moreover, all Cathedral Churches were by diverse Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the inferior Clergy in *England* are generally very small, and insufficient; near a third Part of the best Benefices in *England* being anciently, by the *Pope's* Grant, appropriated to *Monasteries* towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Dissolution of *Monasteries*, made Lay-Fees. Besides what hath been taken by secret or indirect Means, through corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many Parishes, there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tithes, as Lands belonging to *Monasteries*, of which about 190 were dissolved in *Henry the VIIIth's* Time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* Value a-piece; which, at a Medium of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285,000 *l. per Annum* Tithe-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and *Monasteries*.

Such has been the unhappy Condition of the *English* Clergy, from the Reformation down to these present Times, 'till it pleased the late Queen *ANNE*, of blessed Memory, to take

the same into her Princely Consideration; and having in the first Place remitted all the Arrears of Tenth's due from small Livings, not exceeding 30 *l. per Annum*, to signify to the Commons in Parliament assembled, That to the End a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, she would make a Grant of her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenth's: [But one Man holding two Livings, besides, perhaps, a Deanary or Prebendary, is very hard on the Clergy in general.] Of which see more in Chap. IX. concerning *Societies for Advancement of Religion, &c.*

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given; which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant See.

Papists.] The *Papists* are not very numerous. They abound chiefly in *Lancashire, Staffordshire* and *Sussex*. In the Trading Towns, if we except *London*, there are very few, and their Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party; who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Fore-Fathers. They are generally very zealous in their Way, and very intent upon gaining Profelytes; for which Reason it has been thought adviseable to check their Progress by several Penal Laws, some made formerly, others since the *Revolution*; and yet, though they are not openly and directly tolerated, they enjoy, through the Gentleness of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allowed to any Protestants in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in *Europe*, though those Protestants have never been convicted of Practices tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have lived, which has been but too often experienced of the *Papists* amongst ourselves.

The other *Dissenters* who are tolerated by Law in *England*, may be reduced into four Classes, *Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists*, (or as they call themselves, *Baptists*) and *Quakers*.

Presbyterians and Independents.] How widely soever these formerly differed among themselves, yet there is now very little Difference between them. In the Doctrinal Parts of Christianity they agree with the Church of *England*, as her Doctrines are set down in the XXXIX Articles. The Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who shall appoint the Governors of the Church, and what Sub-ordination there shall be or not be between them. The *Presbyterians* allow of no Sub-ordination in the Persons of their Ministers; but then they teach, that every Minister ought also to be obedient to the *Class* under which he lives; and that *Class* to a *Synod Provincial, National* or *Oecumenical*; and

and that the Power of Ordination ought to reside in the *Class*; and that none ought to administer the Sacraments that are not ordained by the Imposition of Hands of other Ministers. In the Government of the Church, they call in Lay-Elders; and for the taking Care of the Poor, they make use of Deacons. This, which is the Discipline of the *Kirk of Scotland*, where also a fuller Account shall be given of it, has been very little used since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in *England*.

Anabaptists.] The great constituent Doctrine of these Men, is their entire disallowing of *Infant-Baptism*; and in the *Baptism of Adults*, they constantly making use of Dipping. In appointing Pastors, some of them use Imposition of Hands. Some, though not many of them, scruple the Lawfulness of paying Tithes, and some observe the *Jewish Sabbath*. The Number of these, as distinct from the former, is comparatively very small, most of them being listed under the former Denominations.

Quakers.] These are a distinct Body from all the other Dissenters, disagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all alike, and teaching, in truth, a distinct Religion from every other Body of the Christians throughout the World. Their Adversaries have of late Years charged them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Christianity. They are a distinct Political Body, governed with great Regularity by Laws and Rules of their own making: And in their outward Deportment, they study to appear as contrary to the rest of Mankind as they possibly can.

For their *Faith*, the fairest Account we can take of it will be from an *Apology* which *Robert Barclay*, one of their own Body, presented to King *Charles II.*

In this there is no Mention of a *Trinity of Persons in the Godhead*; nothing of the *Incarnation of Jesus Christ*, and of his being actually thereupon God Man, of the *Plenary Satisfaction* which he gave to the Divine Justice for the Sins of Men by his Death; of his *Ascension into Heaven* with the same Body with which he appeared to St. *Thomas* after his Resurrection; of his constant *Intercession at the Right-hand of the Father* for all Mankind; nor of the *Resurrection of the Body*.

These Articles the *Quakers* have been charged with denying, before the Writing of *Robert Barclay's Apology*, and more vigorously since. In Defence for *Themselves* they say, That they own the *Three that bare Record in Heaven*, 1 John v. 7. But the *Terms, Person and Trinity* they reject, as not spiritual; and they say farther, That the Word *Person* is too gross to express such an Union. They refuse therefore to subscribe the *Nicene* and *Athanasian Creeds*; and they seem to accuse the Doctrines therein contained of *Polytheism*. As to the Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, as the Church of *England* holdeth it, they are not

clear. They keep to no Scripture-Phrases, and own, that the God-head dwelt bodily in *Jesus*: But whether they mean any more thereby, than the *Light*, which they call the *Christ within*, dwelt in the Man *Jesus Christ* fully, and was given to him without Measure, is uncertain: For when they have been charged with affirming, *That there is no other Christ but what is within them*, they reply thus: "When we say, there is no
 " other Christ than what is within us, we say true, because
 " Christ, as God, cannot be divided; and the Measure, or Ma-
 " nifestation of the Spirit of Christ in us, is not another, but
 " a Manifestation of the *same Christ* which did in Fulness, and
 " Bodily, dwell in the Man *Jesus*." They never speak of the Hypostatical Union of the two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Person of *Jesus Christ*. Some of them have been charged with allegorizing away the whole History of the Crucifixion of *Jesus Christ* at *Jerusalem*, and of his Resurrection and Ascension; but this their Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in their Acknowledgment of the Reality of that History; though they utterly deny, "That the outward Person who suffer'd his Body to be
 " crucified by the *Jews* without the Gates of *Jerusalem*, is
 " properly the Son of God." It will not be difficult to collect how far they agree with the Church of *England* in the Doctrine of the full and sufficient Oblation and Satisfaction which *Jesus Christ* made for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to the Resurrection of the Body, what they positively mean by it, they have never yet explained: Negatively they assert, That the same Natural and Fleishly Body, which was here upon Earth, shall not rise; and in that they are very explicit, and pretend to prove their Assertion from St. Paul's Account of the Resurrection.

A famous Leader of this *Sett* was one *George Fox*, a Journeyman Shoe-maker of *Manchester*, who first preach'd up these Doctrines at *Derby*, in the Year 1650. He was a very illiterate Man, and so continued to his Dying-day. At first he was followed by several Mechanicks and Women in the North of *England*, who were accused of Blasphemy, and himself was try'd for it at *Lancaster*, and acquitted. By Degrees they got Southward; and they are now reckoned to be above 50,000 in *Great-Britain*. For the first ten Years after their Appearance, many of them in their Meetings were seized with such strange Shakings and Convulsions, that they appeared to be possessed; but these Motions have been long disused: But from thence they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they have never taken to themselves, but have assumed the Title of *The People of God*; and when they speak one of another, they use the Word *Friend*. At first they had no such thing as Church-Government, and every Man spake, and acted, and directed, and admonished all Things, as he apprehended himself to be directed by the

Light within: But as they grew numerous, they found this would not keep them sufficiently together; and so under the Direction of their first Founder, *George Fox*, they form'd themselves into a regular Body, and observed a stated Discipline, in which (though without pretending to any thing like Coercion) they are as united, and understand the State of one another, as well as any Society of Men whatsoever, Civil or Ecclesiastical, in *Christendom*.

Their *Meetings*, by which they act as a *Society*, are of several Sorts, *Monthly*, *Quarterly*, *Yearly*, *Second-days Meetings*, and *Meeting of Sufferings*.

Their *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* are held in the several Countries in which they live; and according as their Settlements are more numerous and thick, so more or fewer Towns send Deputies to these Assemblies. In their *Meetings* they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they dwell; they enquire who stand fast to their Rules and Orders, and who backslide from them; who write against them; who pays Tithes and Church-Wardens Rates; who suffer for Nonpayment of either; and who are marry'd by Priests; and accordingly they censure, or encourage. There they Excommunicate, and there, upon Occasion, they receive into Communion again: And of all this they keep exact Registers in Books provided for that Purpose.

From these *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* Appeals lie to their *Yearly* ones. These *Yearly Meetings* are always held in *London*, which is the Centre of Communion of all the *Quakers* throughout the World: Thither *Deputies* come from all Parts of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Plantations*; in which last they have many numerous Settlements. This Meeting is usually held in *White-Hart-Court* in *Grace-Church-Street*, in a commodious Room built on purpose: Thither are transmitted Accounts of whatsoever has been in all *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* all the World over: There Directions are given concerning Friends Behaviour, relating to Tithes and Rates, and using Guns in Ships; concerning dispersing of Books: There the publick Accompts are audited, and proper *Instruments* are given to their respective *Deputies*, for them to observe at their Return home: They send also a *Yearly Epistle* to all their Settlements, giving Instructions and Admonitions proper to the Occasion, to be read in the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meeting* of Friends throughout the World.

The *Second Day's Meeting* is a standing Committee, residing at *London*, which meets every *Monday* in the Year; its Members are their principal Teachers residing in, or near the City; their Business is to attend every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may happen from one *Yearly Meeting* to another; but more particularly they are to examine, approve,

and license all Books printed or reprinted for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The *Meeting of Sufferings* is one of the ancientest Assemblies they have: Its regular Time of Meeting is every six Weeks: Its Business is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of *England* and *Wales* from those who have suffered for *Non-Payment* of *Tithes* and *Rates*, and to take Care how to procure them Relief, either by sending them Money, or by soliciting their Causes above, or both. This *Meeting* has a Fund on purpose to carry on this Affair: Sometimes they receive Directions from the *Yearly Meetings*, to send down Directions to the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* concerning *Friends Books*, in which Matter the *Quakers* are particularly careful and exact. [These People are more indulged than any other Subjects: They are not obliged to take the Oaths to the Government; their bare Word or Affirmation is held sufficient; and whereas they used to affirm in the Name of God, this was looked upon as too great an Imposition on this pious Generation, and the Word God is now left out of it. See the Statutes 7 & 8 W. III. cap. 14. 8 Geo. I. cap. 6.]

CHAP. II.

Of ENGLISH Computation, Numbering, Weights, Measures, Money.

English Computation.

THE *English* Nation, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome*'s usurped Authority before the Year 1582, did, 'till lately, still observe the ancient Account made by *Julius Cæsar*, 43 Years before the Birth of Christ; which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*. The other observed at present by most *European* Nations, is called the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is, by reason of the aforefaid 10 Days, taken away, with the *Bissextile* the last Year, now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all Moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other Moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found: *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following the *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation-Sunday*, and the Thursday following, being forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension-day*; ten Days after which, or fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whit-sunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday*. Which Computation of the Church

of *England* agrees with all the *Eastern* Christian Churches, but with none of the *Western*. Yet it cannot be deny'd, but that this Old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient: For, the Year beginning the 25th of *March*, according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, two *Easters* may happen in the Year; as, in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatise observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament concerning *England's* Wants.

Advent-Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to the Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English* Church begins the Year from the Day of *Christ's* Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observ'd in *Spain*; yet the *Portuguese* (as in diverse Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epaet*; the *Grecians* on the longest Day, as the old *Romans* did on the shortest Day; which two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by Twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the Old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the first Hour after Sun-rising to count One of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting; but *Astronomers*, accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians* and some others. [The *English* Mariners also always begin their Day at Noon, in all their Journals at Sea.]

English Numbering.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and, probably, they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both, Hands to Things whereof they desired to keep Account (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*). And thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are sold by Tale, and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish,

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strikes to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which makes a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, twelve Skins make a Dozen, and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights and Measures.] By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Measures ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Measures, kept in the *Exchequer* by a special Officer of his House, call'd the Clerk, or Comptroller of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts used at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight* and *Avoirdupois*. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight *Sterling*; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; twelve Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains to the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*. The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains [Gr.] make a Scruple [ʒ]; 3 Scruples 1 Dram [ʒ]; 8 Drams 1 Ounce [℥]; 12 Ounces 1 Pound [℔]; so that there is in

℔	ʒ	ʒ	℥	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the *Apothecaries* make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois-Weight*.

The *Goldsmiths* reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So that there is in

lb	3	Pwt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as *Mer-*
cery and *Grocery-Ware*, *Metals*, *Wood*, *Tallow* and the like,
 which they account thus; 16 *Drams* make an *Ounce*; 16 *Oun-*
ces a *Pound*; 28 *Pounds* a *Quarter*; 4 *Quarters* a *Hundred*; 20
Hundred a *Ton*: So that there is in

Ton.	Hun.	Qr.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drams.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois Ounce*; for
 51 *Ounces Troy* are equal to 56 *Ounces Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*; for
 14 *Pounds Avoirdupois* are equal to 17 *Pounds Troy Weight*.

Note, That *Bakers*, who live in *Corporation-Towns*, make
 their *Bread* by *Troy Weight*; but they who live not in *Corpora-*
tions, are to make it *Avoirdupois Weight*; for *Freemen* are al-
 lowed 3*d.* in the *BusHEL* more for *Profit* than those that are not
Free.

For Instance, When the current *Market-Price* of middling
Wheat is 5*s.* per *BusHEL*, a *Freeman-Baker* must make a *Penny*
Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 *Ounces Troy Weight*, and three
Half-penny White-Loaves the like *Weight*; but they that are
 not *Free-men*, must make it as heavy as when the *Market-price*
 is but 4*s.* 9*d.* per *BusHEL*; and when it is 5*s.* per *BusHEL*, they
 must out-weigh the *Freeman's Penny-loaf* by ten *Drams*, and
 make their *Houshold Penny-loaf* a *Pound*, or sixteen *Ounces*,
Avoirdupois, and fourteen *Drams*.

Measures.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Applicative Measure* is a *Barley-Corn*, where-
 of three in *Length* make a *Finger's Breadth*, or *Inch*; four
Inches make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and a half
 makes a *Cubit*; two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are sixteen *Nails*; 3
 one *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell*, or *Stick*,
 by which *Tapestry* is measured, is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*; five *Foot*.
 makes a *Geometrical Pace*; six *Foot* a *Fathom*; sixteen *Foot* and
 a half makes a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other custo-
 mary *Perches*, or *Poles*, viz. eighteen *Feet* for *Fens* and *Wood-*
land;

land; twenty-one for *Forest*, *Lancashire* and *Irish* Measure, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ *Scotch*: Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*; eight *Furlongs*, or 320 *Perches*, make an *English* Mile, which, according to the Statute of 11 *Hen. VII.* ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 Foot, that is 280 Foot more than the *Italian* Mile; 60 Miles (more exactly sixty-nine *English* Miles and a half) make a Degree; and 360 such Degrees, or 24,840 Miles, compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in *England*, forty *Perches* in Length, and four in Breadth, make an Acre of Land, so called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*; thirty Acres ordinary make a Yard-Land; an hundred Acres are accounted an Hide of Land; and six hundred and forty Acres a Mile square.

A Table of Long-Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	1520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8 Miles
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furlongs
198	60	82	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
72	24	8	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			
60	20	$6\frac{2}{3}$	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				
45	15	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$					
36	12	4	3	2						
18	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$							
12	4	1								
9	3									
3										

Inches. 3 Palms. 3 Spans. 1 Foot. 2 Cub. 1 Yard. 1 Ell. 4 Paces. 2 Fath. Pole.

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, about Paris, 12 Inches make a Foot, 22 Foot makes a Perch, and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Ton, and 53 Foot a Load. Receptive Measure is two-fold; first, of Liquid, or Moist Things; secondly, of Dry Things.

The ordinary smallest receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*; a Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{240}{1000}$ *Avoirdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale; 2 such Firkins make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; two such Firkins, or 18 Gallons, make a *Kilderkin*; two such Kilderkins, or thirty-six Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Beer; one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons, makes a *Hogshead*; 2 Hogsheads make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 Pipes a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a Barrel of Butter or Soap is the same with a Barrel of Ale.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer-Measure are almost 5 Gallons of Wine-Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drams *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons; a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126; and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To measure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine-Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer-Gallon, containing $272\frac{1}{4}$ Cubical Inches, and 9 Pounds 13 Ounces, 12 Drams and a half of *Avoirdupois* Weight: Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*; four Pecks a *Bushel*; four Bushels the *Comb* or *Curnock*; two Curnocks make a *Quarter*, *Seam*, or *Ruff*; and ten Quarters a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* Weight; so that a Garrison of 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will consume near a Last, or 80 Bushels, every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny-weight *Troy*; so a Bushel 56 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is called *Winchester-Measure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this Bushel,

Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water-Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals; and on Ship-board they allow 21 Chaldrons to the Score.

Money.] At first all Nations bartered and exchanged one Commodity for another; but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all Civilized Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and beautiful, and less subject to Rust, have been, as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things, and were at first paid only by Weight, 'till, in Procefs of Time, the Way of *Coining* or *Stamping* Money was found out.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entered this Island, the *Britons* used *Brass* Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. And afterwards diverse of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious; not to mention the *Roman* Money, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the East Parts of *Germany* being for its Purity highly esteemed, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employed in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coined in *England* was by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof); tho' others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran*, to steer, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Pennies. *Vid. Chron. Precios. p. 42, and 47.*

Silver.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman* Conquest, established a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this Manner: 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 Penny-weight one *Ounce*, and 12 *Ounces*, or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20s. Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two Penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the Weight of 18d. *Sterling* in Alloy the Minter added; so that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* Weight; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third Part of a *Pound Troy*.

We had no *Silver* Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a *Penny*, nor after the Conquest 'till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351, coined *Grosse*, i. e. *Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4d. a-piece; and so the Matter stood, 'till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504, first coined *Silver* Pieces of 12d. Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The *Pound* Weight *Troy* of *Silver*, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been current at 62s. and the several *Silver* Coins

Coins now current in *England*, are the Crowns, or 5*s.* which is also the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crowns, Shillings, Six-pence, Four-pence, Three-pence, Two-pence, and one Penny.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2*s.* in the Pound *Troy* of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60*s.* lb each, which made the Ounce to be just 5*s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665, for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62*s.* for every *Troy* of Bullion.

Of later Time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or fourth Part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an Half-penny, or Piece of two Farthings; but no Man is enforced to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling; which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as current with them for any Payment as the purest Gold or Silver.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy*, of Gold, is divided into twenty-four Parts, which are called *Carrats*: So that each *Carrat* is Ten-penny Weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four Parts, which are called *Carrat-Grains*; so that the *Carrat-Grain* is 2*d.* Weight and an half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat-Grain* is divided into diverse Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty-two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Alloy in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins some more white, some more yellow.

In *England*, at present, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty-four Parts and a half; each Part is to pass for 20*s.* and the half Part for 10*s.* Yet now, by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1*l.* 1*s.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40*s.* and some 100*s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20*s.* Piece.

The Standard of *Sterling* Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2*d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18*d.* Weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and an Ounce is worth 5*s.* 4*d.* ob. but with Alloy is worth but 3*l.* and the Ounce 5*s.*

The *Spanish*, *French* and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*. The

The Moniers divide the Pound Weight into twelve Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny-Weight.
		Penny-weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droites.
		Droite				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *English* Money.

Since the Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamped by a Mill, or Screw; whereby it comes to pass, that our new Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget, that since the late Happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debased by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation.

“ It will (says the excellent Author of the *Chronical Prejudice*) be much for the Honour of the late King *William*’s Reign, to have remedied the greatest Abuse of Money that was ever known in *England*, at a Time of the greatest Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance of the People. But, sure, it is better to prevent a moderate Mischief, than to redress a great one; and perhaps a Proclamation of three or four Lines, forbidding any clipped Money to be received into the King’s Exchequer in 1690, would have prevented the Clipping and Spoiling five Millions.

C H A P. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

English Names.

Nomina, quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed on Men for Distinction sake; by the *Jews* at their Circumcisions; by the *Romans* at the Ninth Day after their Birth; and by the *Christians* at their Baptism; of such Signification, for the most part, that might denote the future good Hope, or good Wishes of Parents towards Children.

The

The *English* Names at Baptism are generally either *Saxon* and *Norman*, as *Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmond, Edwin, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c.* which are all very significative; or else (especially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, *Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, &c.* or sometimes the Mother's Surname, especially if she has been an Heiress, or of Superior Birth or Quality to her Husband, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*.

Sir-Names.] Names superadded to the Christian Names, the *French* call *Sir-names* (i. e.) *Super Nomina*.

The *Hebrews, Greeks*, and most other Nations had no *Sir-names* fixed to their Families, as in these Days, but counted thus: For Example, among the *Hebrews, Melchi Ben Addi, Addi Ben Casam, &c.* So the *Britons, Hugh ap Owen, ap Owen ap Rhese.* So the *Irish, Neal mac Con, Con mac Dermoti, &c.*

As Christian Names were first given for Distinction of Persons, so *Sir-names* for Distinction of Families.

About *Anno 1000* the *French* Nation began to take *Sir-names* with *De* prefixed of a Place, and *Le* prefixed for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual Manner. The *English* also took to themselves *Sir-names*, but not generally among the common People 'till after the Reign of *Edward* the First.

Great Offices of Honour have brought diverse *Sir-names*, as *Edward Fitz-Theobald* being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Ancestors descending from him, took the Surname of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy* being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, about 400 Years ago, his Descendants of *Sherborn-Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Prestbury, Mangerbury*, and *Oddington* in *Gloucestershire*, from whom the Author of this Book was descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

As first, for *Sir-names* the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John* of *Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry* of *Wotton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, so they altered their *Sir-names*. After, when they became Lords of Places, they called themselves *Thomas Aston* of *Aston*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*, *Henry Wotton* of *Wotton*.

The *Saxons* Common People (as do the Generality of the *Dutch, Germans, Danes, Islanders, and Swedes*, to this Day) for *Sir-names*, added their Father's Name with *son* at the End thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*; and sometimes their Mother's Name in like manner, as *Bettison*, *Nelson*, and *Margetson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name, or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name, or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bates*

of Bartholomew, Sams of Samuel, Hodges of Roger, Sanders of Alexander, and thence also Gibson, Hobson, Nickson, Batson, Sanison, Hodson, Saunderson, and Hutchenson, &c. Many were also surnamed from their Trade, as Smith, Joiner, Weaver, Walker (that is Fuller in Old English, and Goff, that is Smith in Welch, &c.) or from their Offices, as Porter, Steward, Shepherd, Carter, Spencer (that is, Steward) Cook, Butler, Kemp (that is, in Old English, Soldier) or from the Place of Abode, as Underwood, Underhill; also Atwood, Atwell, Atbill, which three last are shrunk into Wood, Wells, Hill; or from their Colour, or Complexion, as Fairfax, that is, Fairlocks; Pigot, that is, Speckled; Blunt, or Blund, that is, Flaxen-hair: So from Birds, as Arundel, that is, Swallow; Corbet, that is, Raven; Wren, Finch, Woodcock, &c. So from Beasts, as Lamb, Fox, Moyle, that is, Mule: From Colours, as, Black, White, Brown, Red, Green; from the Wind, as East, West, North, and South: Sometimes from Saints, as St. John, St. George, St. Leger, St. Amand, Seymour, (i. e. St. Maur) &c.

The Normans, at their first coming into England, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefixed, as the French do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally Scandic, they being originally descended from Norway, inhabited by the Progeny of the Old Scandlans; and some, for about 200 Years after the Conquest, took for Surnames their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz*, or *Fils*, prefixed, as Robert Fitz-Williams, Henry Fitz-Gerald, which is as much as Williamson, Gerardson, &c.

The Britons, or Welsh, more lately refined, did not take Surnames 'till of late Years, and that for the most part, only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, as annexing to *p* their Father's Christian Name; as instead of Ewan *ap* Rice, now Ewan Price; so instead of *ap* Howel, Powel; *ap* Hugh, Pugh; *ap* Rogers, Progers, &c.

The most ancient Families, and the best Account for Surnames in England, are either those that are taken from Places in Normandy, and thereabouts in France, and from some other Transmarine Countries, or else from Places in England and Scotland, as Evereux, Chaworth, Newil, Montagu, Mobun, Biron, Bruges, Clifford, Berkley, Anvers, Arcy, Sturton, Morley, Courtney, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefixed, but of latter Times generally neglected, or made one Word; as Devereux, Danvers, Darcy, &c. unless we should more esteem those whose Ancestors were of great Account here before the Norman Conquest, and their Posterity have still flourished ever since, as Arden, Ashburnham, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

Name.] THE Nobility of England are called the *Peerage* of England, because they are all *Pares Regni*; that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu Impares*.

Degrees.] The Degrees of the *English* Nobility are only five, *Duke, Marquiss, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.*

Duke.] A *Duke*, in Latin, *Dux; à ducendo*; in *High-Dutch, Hertfog*, which also signifies the Leader of an Army; Noblemen being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies in Time of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governours of Provinces in Time of Peace, afterwards made so for Term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees; at length Hereditary and Titular.

A Duke is at this Day created by Patent; anciently by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*.

His Coronet hath only *Leaves* without *Pearls*.

Marquiss.] *Marchio*, a *Marquiss*, was first so called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries.

A Marquiss is created by Patent; anciently by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermin, three Doublings and an half.

His Title is *Most Noble*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry-Leaves* intermixed round of equal Height.

Earls.] *Earls*, anciently called *Comites*, because they were wont *comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counsel and Advice. The Germans call them *Graves*, as *Landgrave, Margrave, Palsgrave, Rheingrave*; the Saxons, *Earldormen*, unless that Title might be more properly applied to our Dukes; the Danes, *Eorlas*; and the *English, Earls*. They had anciently, for the Support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, issuing out of the Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title; but now it is otherwise: For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitates* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes*, or *Earl*, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom, of latter Years the Number of the Earls encreasing, and no more Counties left, diverse made choice of some eminent Part of a County, as *Lindsey, Holland, Cleveland, Craven*; some of a lesser Part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkshire*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Marlborough, Exeter, Bridgwater, Bristol*, &c. And some of late have taken for their Title the Name of a small Village, their own Seat, or Park, &c. as *Godolphin, Bolton, Clarendon, Mulgrave, Danby, Wharton, Cholmondeley*.

An Earl is created by Patent.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place, except three, whereof one is Personal, as the *Earl-Marshal of England*, who is not only Honorary,

norary, as all the rest, but also Officiary. The others are Nominal, viz. Earl Rivers, and Earl Poulet, who take their Denomination from illustrious Families, as the rest do from some noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three Doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is *Right Honourable*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viscount.] *Viccomes, quasi Vice Comitis gubernaturus Comitatum.*

Viscounts are stiled by the King *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins; and his Title is *Right Honourable*.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two Doublings and an half of plain white Fur; his Coronet only *pearled* with a Row of *Pearls*, without certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the *Longabards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was used for *Var*, as at this Day, *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish Tongue*, is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir, καὶ ἑξοχὴν, Vir Notabilis & Principalis*. So the chief Burgeses of *London* anciently, and still those of the *Cinque-Ports*, are called *Barons*.

Barons in the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry III.* were not of so much Repute as afterwards, when that King, after that great Rebellion was suppressed, called by Writ unto Parliament only such Great Men as had continued loyal.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently also their Barons under them. In *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: But as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King are Peers of the Realm (for the Bishop of *Seder* and *Man* holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby* is no Peer of *England*) so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King are Peers of the Realm.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

A Baron's Title is *Right Honourable*.

He hath two Guards, or Doublings, on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles II.*

All the forementioned Degrees have Title of Lord, from the Saxon Word *Hlaford, Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudataries* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour, or Dignity, of the Gift of any Foreign Prince, or Emperor, without the Consent of their own Sovereign.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, nor then neither, if the Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth, or else by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood by Parliament.

The Nobility of *England* have in all Times enjoyed many considerable Privileges.

All the Peers of the Realm being looked on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are privileged (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or Breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespas; no *Essoin* lies against any Peer of the Realm. In Criminal Causes, Treason, or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not, as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impannell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a Matter between two Peers. In case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge.

They are upon no Case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise it *upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so Sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Privilege in his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other besides Bishops, and some Great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesy the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and to the eldest Sons of Earls, and none under.

All Barons of *England* are exempted from all Attendance at Sheriff's Tourns, or any Leets, where others are obliged to the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same Reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial, shall be convict, but not pressed to Death, as a Commoner is ; and when under Sentence of Death, it has been customary only to behead them.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*; that is, all able Men are to assist him; yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quashed by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons : And because it is to defend not only Lay-Lords, but Bishops, and all Great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The Houses of Peers can't, in some Cases, as in Search for prohibited Books, &c. be entered by Officers of Justice without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of Six of his Privy-Council, whereof four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the *Standing Militia* but by six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being arraigned for Felony or Treason *in favorem vitæ*, to challenge thirty-five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause ; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falshood*, *Favour*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain Number of *Chaplains*, who after a Dispensation from the Archbishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the Great-Seal of *England*, may hold Plurality of Benefices within such a Distance, with Cure of Souls. In this Manner every Duke may qualify Six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five apiece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

In Case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-suits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under, only five Pounds ; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta* ; altho' it is often done now by the King's Justices instead of their Peers, particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, because formerly there sat no other in that Court but Barons of *England* ; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron, not less than 5 Pounds.

Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the First, for some eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence; but, perhaps, in Imitation of the like Liberty allowed by King *Philip*, her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain*, at this Day, to some of the principal Nobility there, called *Grandees of Spain*.

If an *Appeal* of Murder, or Felony, be sued by any common Person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Fines*, Lord *Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

Precedence.] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, that after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther, and after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first Place; then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter, *quatenus tales*, Privy-Counsellors, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the Degree of the *Coif* of the said Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War and the King personally present; Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c.

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same Degree take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord-Chancellor, the Lord-Treasurer, Lord-President of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal, these being Barons, or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High-Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath Place the Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High-Constable, the Earl-Marshal, the Lord High-Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household; these shall sit after the Lord Privy-Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes Place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-men-

tioned; but if he be a Viscount, or of higher Degree, he shall take Place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes Place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, not having any of the said Offices, shall take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

State.] There are certain Marks of State belonging to each Degree among the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at Pleasure.

Duke.] The first Duke in *England*, after the Entrance of the *Norman Race*, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwal* in the 11th of *Edward III.* A Duke may have, in all Places out of the King's Presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; so may his Dutches, and her Train borne up by a Barones; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke, without the Duke's Permission.

Marquiss.] *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the 8th of *Richard* the Second, was created Marquiss of *Dublin*; and was the first Marquiss that any of our Kings created. A Marquiss may have a Cloth of State reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that in all Places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioness to have her Train borne by a Knight's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquiss, but at his Pleasure.

Earl.] Earl was the most eminent Dignity in *England* from *William I.* till *Edward III.* when the Black Prince was created Duke of *Cornwal*: And those which in ancient Times were created Counts, or Earls, were of the Blood Royal; for which Reason our Monarchs, even to this Day call them, in all publick Writings, our most dear Cousin. They anciently did, and still may, use the Stile of *Nos.* *Hugh Lupus*, Son of the Viscount *Averanches* in *Normandy*, by his Wife, *William* the First's Sister, was the first Hereditary Earl of *England*, created by his Uncle *William I.* Earl of *Chester*. An Earl may also have a Cloth of State without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train borne by an Esquire's Wife out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentleman.

Viscount.] Viscount is a Title of Honour never heard of in *England* till *Henry Vith's* Days; for the first Viscount that ever sat in Parliament by that Name, was *John Beaumont*, who in the 18th of *Henry VI.* was created Viscount. A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquisses and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own House; and a Viscountess may have her Gown borne up by a Woman,
out

out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Man.

Baron.] Barons include the whole Nobility of *England*, and were called *By Writ of Summons* to Parliament: Before they were created by *Letters Patents*; *Richard II.* created *John Beaumont* of *Holt-Castle*, Baron of *Kidderminster*, who was the first Baron made by *Letters Patents*. A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinks; and a Barones may have her Gown borne up by a Man in the Presence of a Viscountess.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Higness*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born and have Title of Marquisses, and the younger as Lords, with the Addition of their *Christian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and by the Courtesy of *England*, Earl, and is to go as an Earl, but shall give Place to an Earl; and the younger Sons Lords; as, Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's eldest Son is born as a Viscount, and shall go as a Viscount, so their younger Sons shall go before all Baronets: And an Earl's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngest Sons not Lords.

A Viscount's eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; and therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Viscount of *England*, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; yet a Viscount's eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *English* or *Foreign*, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a foreign Monarch or State, though he comes into *England* by the King's safe Conduct, and though the King stile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law-Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility.

Note also, That the highest and lowest Degrees of Nobility are universally acknowledged; for a *Knight*, *English* or *Foreign*, is a Knight in all Nations. Also, if the Emperor or any Foreign King come into this Realm by safe Conduct, as he ought (for a King or Absolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this Case he shall here sue, and be used by the Name of *Emperor* or *King*, or else the Writ shall abate. *Guillim*, p. 17.

Revenue.] The Weight and intrinsic Value of a Pound *Sterling* was anciently Three Pounds of our present Money (*Vide* p. 156.) and it appears from the then Price of all Things, that a Pound *Sterling* then was equivalent to Nine or Ten Pounds *Sterling* now (*Vide Chron. Pret.*) So that twenty Pounds a Year in Land, which was a Knight's Fee, would be about two hundred now. A Baron was to have thirteen Knights Fees,

Fees, and one Third, which amounted to about 267 Pounds then, or 2670 Pounds now; and an Earl twenty Knight's Fees; a Duke forty; and in case of Decay of their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintained (as the *Roman* Senators were in such Cases removed from the Senate) so sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the higher House of Parliament, though they kept the Name and Title, or Dignity still.

The *English* Nobility for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the COMMONS of England, and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none *Noble* under a *Baron*; so that not only all Baronets, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility, are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely, the *Ordo Equestris*; so in other Christian Kingdoms they are stiled *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* consists of *Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to *Barons*, are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the room of the ancient *Valvasors*, between the *Barons* of *England* and the Orders of Knights. Now this Honour was first instituted by King *James I.* Anno 1611. given by Patent to a Man and the Heirs Male of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the Exchequer as much as will, for three Years at 8*d.* per diem, pay 30 Foot-Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which is now always remitted.

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy-Counsellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Baronets and their eldest Sons, being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. in a Field Argent, a Hand Gules. Also in the King's Armies, to have a Place in the Gross near the King's Standard, with some Particulars for their Funerals.

The whole Number of *Baronets* in *England* were not to exceed two Hundred at one and the same Time; but now their Number is without Limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's Side, that bore Arms, and have also a yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum. declaro*. They take Place according to the Priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title is *Sir*, granted to *Baronets* by a peculiar Clause in their Patent of Creation, though they be not dubbed Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between *Baronets* and *Barons*.

The first *Baronet* that was created was *Sir Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ*.

[Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a Lusty Servitor; afterwards commonly used for a Soldier, or Man of War.

A Knight is at this Day expressed in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in the High and Low *Dutch* Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies an Horseman, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: Yet our Common-Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

[Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are several sorts of Knights, whereof the Chiefest are those of the Order of *St. George*, commonly called, *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in Use in *Christendom*: It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order, in 1350, 50 Years before the Institution of the *French* Order of *St. Michael* by *Lewis II.* 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good of Burgundy*; 190 Years before King *James V.* refined the Order of *St. Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*; and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward III.* who triumphed several times over *France* and *Scotland*, who kept Prisoners at one Time in *England* King *John* of *France*, and King *Dawid* of *Scotland*; and who, by his Son *Edward the Black Prince*, expelled the Rebels of *Castile*, and inthroned *Don Pedro* their lawful King

King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the *Most Noble Order of the Garter*.

It was since commonly called, *The Order of the Garter*, because this only Part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn.

The Motto of the Order is, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Shame be to him who thinks ill of it.

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French* was, because then the King of *England* being possessed of a great Part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a College, or Corporation, having a Great Seal belonging to it, and a Little Seal: It consists of the Sovereign, who is always the King of *England*, and of twenty-five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and of twenty-six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this College, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The Society is entituled to St. George, who hath been accounted (as St. Dennis is of *France*, St. Andrew of *Scotland*, St. Patrick of *Ireland*, St. James of *Spain*, &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of *England*, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Winchester*, which Office is settled on that Bishoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and was by King Charles II. re-annexed to that See: A *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanry: The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their Installation and Feasts: Lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, Usher of the *Black-Rod*.

The College is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chapel of St. George, there erected by Edward III. and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most excellent and renowned Persons for Honour and Virtue; and with it a blue Garter deck'd with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, composed of Roses enamelled red, with a Garter enamelled blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each

each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other stately and magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left-Leg, upon Pain of paying 6 s. 8 d. to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

On the Left-side of the Breast, upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding-Cassock in all Places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. George, enamelled upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds, at the End of a blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, eight Emperors, twenty-seven, or twenty-eight, Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, &c.

None can be of this most Honourable Order that have been convicted of Heresy, of Treason, or of Cowardife.

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creation, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this *Noble Order* in the Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the *Noble Order of the Garter*, written by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; Folio.

Knights-Bannerets.] In the next Place are *Knights-Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in Time of War; an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this Time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this Sort were made by *Henry IV.* Anno 1399, who preparing for his Coronation, made forty-six Knights at the *Tower* that were bathed, though *Bathing* was used in making *Knights-Bachelors* long before that Time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See *Selden's Tit. of Hon.* p. 2. c. 5. § 34. and 45. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Coronation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wife. They were made with much Ceremony, too long to be described here. See at large in *Dugdale's Description of Warwickshire*.

[This Order was revived by King *George I.* on the seventeenth of *June* 1725, when 18 Noblemen, and as many Commoners of the first Rank were Installed Knights of the Order

der with great Ceremony at *Westminster*. [See the List of the Knights of the *Bath* at the End of this Part.]

Knights-Bachelors.] Other Knights, called *Equites Auctati*, for the gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights-Bachelors*: These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and gilt Spurs; and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service; or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for courageous Persons: But of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown-men, contrary to the Nature of the Thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, altho' it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, it is given only to Lawyers and Physicians, and sometimes to Artists, as *Painters*, *Mathematicians*, &c.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but Kneeling down, the King, with a drawn Sword, lightly touching them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au Nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is very ancient.

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluck'd off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Esquires.] Next among the lower Nobility are *Esquires*, so called from the *French* Word *Escuiers*, *Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better Sort of Nobility, a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon, and therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and, by the Common-Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses and Dukes are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court; After these are reckoned the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver-Spurs. Lastly, Diverse that are in superior publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Bachelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick; tho' none of them are really so.

In the last Place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the *Gentry of England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of ancient Families that have always borne a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Nations to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*.

A Gentleman is properly one whose Ancestors have been Freemen, and have owed no Obedience to any Man besides their natural Prince ; so that in Propriety of Speech no Man is a *Gentleman* who is not born so : But in *England*, the King being properly the Fountain of all Honour, he can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an honourable Employment upon him.

The Title of Gentleman in *England* (as of the *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdain'd by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the Gentry and Nobility of *England* have not disdain'd so to dispose of their younger Children.

PRIVILEGES to the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer, or less Privileges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excused from Attendance at *Court-Leets*. Knights, by *Magna Charta*, Cap. 21, are so freed, that no Demefn Cart of theirs be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute-Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with Cure of Souls.

Some Privileges also belong to Gentlemen.

If a *Capias* go against *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentleman, an Action of false Imprisonment lieth against the Sheriff.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights ; so are all General Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

All higher Officers in the King's Court, or State, and all Serjeants at Law precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, all Doctors in Arts, commonly called Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the *Inns of Courts*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, diverse other Officers in the King's Household, &c. may equal, if not precede, Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications. In

In *England*, Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without Difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended Number; that is, in all above 700, who are possessed one with another of about 1000 *l.* a Year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who, one with another, may have about 800 *l.* in Lands a Year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one possess'd, one with another, of about 400 *l.* a Year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third Part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*; besides younger Brothers, whose Number may amount to above 16,000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up in Divinity, Law, Physick, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10,000 *l.* a Year in Lands, and diverse Merchants who have 100,000 *l.* or 200,000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Yeomen.] Next to the lower Nobility, and the first Degree of the Commons, or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, usually called *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Gemæne*, in *English*, *Common*. In the King's Court it signifies an Officer which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better Opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers, or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendered a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Of the Freeholders of *England* there are more in Number, and Richer than in any Country of the like Extent in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year a-piece is very ordinary, 100 *l.* and 200 *l.* a Year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* and the Wild of *Sussex*, 5 or 600 *l.* per Annum, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statute of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat. 1 Jac. I. Cap. 27 & alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders, which are so called, because they hold Lands and Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever, there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Land within some Manours only by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Manour, &c. and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for, properly, none in *England* but the King hath.

Among

Among the Commons of *England*, in the next Place are reckoned Tradesmen; among whom *Merchants* of Foreign Traffick have, for their great Benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; where, as well as in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first Place are Wholesale-men; then Retailers; lastly, Mechanicks, or Handicrafts-men; These are capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lower Members, the Feet of the Body Politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and Cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in most other Countries. [The Wages of Day-Labourers being but eight or ten Pence a Day in Counties distant from *London*, those who have large Families find it very difficult frequently to find them Bread.]

LIBERTIES and PROPERTIES.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are best, above, and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* can be imprisoned, or otherwise restrained, without Cause shewn, for which by the Law he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprisoned may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings them speedily to their Trial.

Thirdly, If no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman (unless he be a Victualler, or sell Brandy and other strong Liquors by Retail) in Time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in Time of War, unless the Enemy be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover, they have such an absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without

shewing any Cause; which other Nations governed by the Civil-Law can't do.

Sixthly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *salvo sibi contentamento suo*, in such manner, that he may continue and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour-Nations.

CH A P. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

Touching the Women of England, there are diverse things considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs: Women in England, with all their moveable Goods, so soon as they are married, are wholly in *potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Femme Covert* (i. e.) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't let, set, sell, give away, or alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not hers in Property; if she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*; that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage are so much her Husband's, that, after his Death they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *Præter Dotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which, with the Consent of her Husband, she may devise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent; and in all Law-Matters, *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of England supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault: If she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespass, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a
Woman

Woman that shall kill her Father or Master ; and that is Petit-Treason; to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name ; for, ever after she useth her Husband's Sir-name, and her own is wholly laid aside ; which is not observed in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes her self by her Paternal Name ; as if *Susannah*, the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes her self *Susannah Clifford*, or else *Susannah-Chifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which, their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World : For, such is the good Nature of *Englishmen* towards their Wives, such is the Tendernefs and Respect, giving them the uppermost Place at Table and elsewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardship, that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

Besides, in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Husband's long Absence, tho' it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child ; and if that Child be her first-born Son, he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other before Marriage, but born after the Marriage with another Man, this latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Jointure settled before Marriage, may challenge the third Part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life ; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever. [This last Clause is altered by the Statute of 2 *Geo. I. Cap. 18.* which impowers Freemen to dispose of their Personal Estates by Will as they think fit.]

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so likewise of his Condition : If he be a Duke, she is a Dutcheß ; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady ; if he of an Alien be made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman, she is also free during the Coverture ; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble Women are so three manner of ways ; by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and often hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutcheßes, and the like.

As by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret* Countess of *Norfolk* was made Dutchess of *Norfolk* for Life; so *Anne Boleyn*, afterwards Wife to *Henry VIII.* was made Marchioness of *Pembroke*; the Lady *Mary Compton*, in King *James* the First's Time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life; the said King *James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and afterwards Countess of *Winchelsea*, to her, and her Heirs Male of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Male should have Voice and Place in Parliament, *Et inter alios Vicecomites Et ante Barones, ut Vicecomites Maidstone.*

By Descent all those Women are Noble to whom Lands holden by such Dignity do descend as Heirs.

By Marriage all Women are Noble who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the Sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband; for, *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur.* But Women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis.* Here note, that by the Courtesy of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth, by Courtesy, the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesy.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes Place according to the Degree of her Husband, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, or to a Knight or Gentleman, then, by Courtesy, Place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband's.

Noble Women, in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only they can't, in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an action upon the Statute *de Scandalo Magnatu*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is if the like Conspiracy be against a Nobleman.

None of the Wife's Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husbands, although all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesy of *England* such, that as the Wife

for her Dowry hath the third Part of her Husband's Lands during her Life, so the Husband, for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands for his Dowry (if it may be so called) during his Life : But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she herself be not denized, she is barred all Privileges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produced as Witness for or against her Husband, unless in Criminal Cases, where herself is concerned, as in Assaults, Rapes, &c.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, though he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry an *Irish* Peer, by reason such an one's Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

CHILDREN.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our neighbouring Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates untailed from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest.

Children, by the Common-Law of *England*, are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the Age of 14 may choose his Guardian, may consent to Marriage.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age; may then make any Contract; may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of Age to sit in either House of Parliament; which in other Countries may not be done 'till the *Annus Consistentiæ*, the Age of twenty-five.

A Daughter at 12 is able to consent to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever.

At 21 she is enabled to contract or alienate her Lands by Will or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly inherits all Lands; and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels; and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade. [In some Places, as in *Kent*, by the Custom of *Gavel-kind*, the Lands are equally divided among the Sons; and in others, the youngest inherits all the Lands by a Custom called *Borough-English*.]

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided among the Daughters ; yet in some Manours, as that of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of SERVANTS.

Servants in the *Saxon* Times were properly *Slaves*, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant, with the Forms by which their Masters set them free. Now Slavery is entirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or Woman, excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Years, are properly hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the End whereof they might be free, giving Warning three Months before, and may place themselves with other Masters ; only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant before Leave given by his former Master ; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pounds) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service to his former. [This Act of 5 *Eliz. cap. 4.* here referred to, relates only to Servants in Husbandry, and some few Traders, and that only where the Wages are fixed by the Quarter-Sessions in each County, which is scarce ever done at present. Servants having served the Time they contracted for, are at Liberty to go where they please, and any Man may hire them. They are scarce under any Government, but the Pests of every Family.]

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses ; and Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe Penalty : But for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar Capital Punishment.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is, upon landing, *ipso facto*, free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service. [He is not at Liberty to go into the Service of another, nor can he demand Wages like another Servant, but remains his Master's Property, notwithstanding his being brought into *England*.]

Some Lands in *England* were holden in Villenage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Manour ; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants ; but this kind of Tenure is in a manner out of use.

C H A P. VI.

Of the L A W s of England.

THE particular Laws now in Use, are the

Civil-Law.] Of this Law and the Canon-Law, Use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries. So this Law is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. Moreover, Use is made of the Civil-Law in the Court of the Earl-Marshal. Of this Law much Use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the Direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law; and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial Care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skilled in the Civil-Law; and this Policy was heretofore duly observed by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, The two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the Civil-Law; for by their Privileges, no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, &c.

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides diverse Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she always proceeded in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still, by Virtue of the Statute 25 *Henry VIII.* so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm.

Common-Law.] The Common-Law of *England* is a Compendium of the best and most ancient *Saxon* Laws, first made by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King. Venerable *Bede* says, these Laws were made according to the Example of the *Romans* *Quid dncepa geperat*, with the Thought or Advice of his wife Men, and the King commanded them to be wrote and published in *English*.

King *Alfred* indeed is called *Magnus Juris Anglicani Conditor*, the Great Founder of the *English* Laws; but not that they were first made in his Reign, for there were *Saxon* Laws then in being, which had been made for above three hundred Years before his Reign; but the Meaning was this only, that he being the First sole Monarch after the *Heptarchy*, collected the Substance of the Laws of all the former *Saxon* Kings, from

King *Ethelbert* to his Time, who were Kings only of Part of the Land, into one Body, and so formed one entire *Codex*, or Book of Laws. Now this *Codex* being made up of such Variety of different Laws, enacted by the several *Saxon* Kings reigning over distinct Parts of the Kingdom, being now reduced into one Body, and made to extend equally to the whole Nation, it was very proper to call it the Common-Law of *England*: Which *Jus Commune*, *Jus Publicum*, or *Common-Law*, was soon after called in *Saxon* the *Folc-right*, or People's Right; and it is not very unlikely, but that this Collection of Laws, thus made by King *Alfred*, and set down in one *Codex*, might be the same with the *Dom-bec*, or *Dome-book*, which is referred to in all the subsequent Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, and was the Book of Laws or Statute-Book that they determined Causes by; for before the King's Reign, that is King *Alfred*'s, I no where find any mention made either of *Folc-Right* or *Dome-Book*; but in the next Reign you find King *Edward* the Eldest, commanding all his Judges to give right *Domap*, right or just Judgment to all the People of *England*, to the best of their Skill and Understanding, *gryhiron pape Dom-bec stand*, as it stands in the *Dome-Book*, or Book of Laws; and further commands, that nothing make them afraid to declare and administer *Folc-Right*, that is, the Common-Law of *England*, to all his loving Subjects.

These Laws indeed were not much observed in the Reigns of *Harold* the First, and *Hardicanute*, because they were Usurpers of the *Danish* Race, and their Reigns very short, both of them not exceeding seven Years. But in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, he being of the *Saxon* Race, all these Laws were again received and restored: And out of those Laws, then extant, *Edward* the Confessor made a Collection, as *Alfred* did before him; and then ordering those to be observed which were neglected in the short Reigns of *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, he may well enough be called *the Restorer of the English Laws*. And as those Laws were then called the *Folc-Right*, and really were the Common-Law of *England*, so the present Common-Law is in Substance the same, though it hath undergone diverse Alterations.

The *Normans*, who invaded the *Saxons*, did not so much alter the Substance, as the Names of Things: And notwithstanding the pretended Conquest of *William I.* these Laws of good King *Edward* were not abolished by him; for when King *William* published those Laws, he expressly mentions them to be *Edward* the Confessor's Laws, published them as such, confirms and proclaims them to be the Laws of *England*, and took an Oath to keep them inviolable, as the ho-
ly

ly and pious Kings of *England*, his Ancestors, had done before him.

From this Original it is, that our Common-Law came, and from it our Common-Law Judges fetch that excellent Usage of determining Causes according to the settled and established Rules of Law, and have acted up to this Rule for above Eight hundred Years together, and, to their great Honour, continue so to do to this very Day.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are, in diverse Parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the Force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough-English*, a Custom so called, because not in Use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons, the youngest Brother is to inherit; being presumed that in Boroughs, or Trading Towns, the eldest Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to keep himself. *Gavel-kind*, of which see Page 15, in *Kent*, &c.

Statute-Law.] Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws* made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request, and yet too much neglect them.

All Trials of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a Jury of *Twelve Men*; which is thus: The Sheriff summons's Twenty-four Men, Housholders, out of the Neighbourhood of that Place where the Matter contested lies; Twelve of whom are chosen to try the Cause. [By the Statute of 3 *Georg. II. Cap. 25.* the Sheriff is obliged, in Civil Causes, to return a Number of Jurors, not less than 48, and not exceeding 72, whose Names being written in distinct Papers of equal Size, are to be roll'd up and put into a Box or Glass, and when a Cause is to be tried, drawn by an indifferent Person in open Court, till twelve are drawn (not challenged and set aside); and such twelve Persons first drawn, and appearing, are to be the Jury to try the Cause: *But this Method of drawing Juries is unhappily restrained to Civil Causes, and not extended to Criminal Proceedings.*] The Lawyers on both Sides plead in open Court before the Judges: These *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either Part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleadings are over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what has been alledged, and defended on either Side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which, this Jury of
Twelve

Twelve Men are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charged with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman* (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for them; he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one Mind, or else to be remanded back to their Confinement, and according to their Judgment the Sentence passes finally. Note, the Returns of Verdicts are bound up to Forms adapted to the Nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, *Finding for the Plaintiff*, or *for the Defendant*, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every free-born Subject of *England*, to be tried by his Peers, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit. [A Prisoner may challenge 35 of the Juries peremptorily in High-Treason, and as many more as he can shew just Cause of Challenge against. In Felony, the Prisoner may challenge Twenty peremptorily; the same in Petit-Treason.]

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter, granted to diverse Cities in *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land; and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of that Place, unless such Laws are for general Good, or against a general Inconvenience; for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Laws.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding ancient; and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the Pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a Manner (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniencies and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since, by Statute, thought fit to alter *per Assisas Forestæ*, yet in the Time of *Edward the Third*, and also at this Day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Foresters may take and arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-hand*; for in these four a Man is said to be taken in the Manner, tho' three of them may be but Presumptions.

Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in Time of actual War; for altho' in Time of Peace, the King, for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the Consent of

of the Three Estates in Parliament: Yet in Time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon some small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; inasmuch as his Word goes for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in Times of Peace, but only in Times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on Foot: But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law. [By 1 *Georg. I. Cap. 9*, and subsequent Statutes, every Court-Martial for Trial of Soldiers is to consist of 13 Officers at least, and the President to be a Field-Officer: Every Officer is to take an Oath to go according to Evidence, and the Witnesses are to be sworn: No Sentence of Death to be given unless nine Officers concur therein. Martial-Law is sometimes exercised in Time of Peace.]

CH A P. VII.

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE *English* differ from one another in their Humours as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and chief Tradesmen, are extremely well polished in their Behaviour; but the common Sort are rude, and even barbarous, as the Effects of popular Tumult shew: [This Character of the *English* is very unjust; the better Sort of People are not extremely polite, neither are the common People barbarous. It is said of the *English*, with a great deal of Truth, that they are neither so light and trifling as the *French*, nor so stiff and haughty as the *Spaniard*, and that their Humanity and Benevolence is equal to that of any Nation in *Europe*. As to their being addicted to Riots and Tumults, I question whether they ever deserved that Charge more than their Neighbours; but if they did, the Act of 2 *Georg. I. Cap. 19*. has perfectly cured them.] For when the Rabble are got together, they commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them: And, in Truth, at such Times there is no Way without Blood-shed to quiet them,

The *English* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory, and they have the best sort of it in the greatest Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

Danners.] The *English*, according to their Climate, are of a middle Temper; graceful, and yet easy; chearful, yet well composed.

Their

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but they are subject in that Point rather to take than give; and supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-matched by them whom they over-match'd in Arms and true Valour, in which they have been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation, are so much given to Literature, that all Sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World; Men and Women, Children and Servants, cannot only read, but write Letters, to the greatest Encrease of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in Proportion beyond any other Post-Office of *Europe*. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in *France* to be four times as great as the Revenues of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this Inequality must arise from the Situation of *France*, that makes it in Effect the Post-Road of all *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much License or Connivance, that, according to the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there were, during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, the Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*, and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equalled them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastime, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Country.

Diet.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-eaters, although by the Nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds; *England* abounds with almost all Sorts of excellent Fish, as is before-mentioned.

England abounds in Variety of Drinks above any other Nation in *Europe*: Besides all Sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Greece*, there are sold in *London* above Twenty Sorts of other Drinks, as, Brandy, Rattafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh, Mum, Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbet, Beer, Ale; many Sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Steponey, Stichback, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Northdown*, *Nottingham*, *Sandbach*, Betony, Scurvy-Grass, Sage-Ale, College-Ale, China-Ale, Butler's-Ale, &c.

Attire.] For Apparell or Cloathing, the *French Mode* hath been generally used in *England* of late Years ; in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* sometimes the *High-Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morocco* Habits were by the *English* worn in *England*.

Recreations.] For Variety of Divertisements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation excels the *English*.

The King hath abroad his Forests, Chafes, and Parks full of Variety of Game, Red and Fallow Deer, Foxes, Otters, Hawking ; his Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Billiards, Comedies, Operas, Masquerades, Balls, Ballats, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Courfing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-Bells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chefs, Draughts, Cards, Dice ; Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarter-Staff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion (these mostly practised by those who stile themselves Masters of the *Noble Science of Defence*) Stage-plays, Masquerades, Balls, Dancing, Singing ; all Sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Cricket, Skittles, or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Bow-and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttlecock, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edifices, are generally of solid Stone covered with Lead ; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the most part ample and magnificent ; and the Churches in Market-Towns and opulent Villages, spacious and solid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers : Houses in the City that were heretofore usually of Wood, are now built with Brick, and covered with Slate, or Tile ; the Rooms within wainscoted, or hung with Tapestry, or other convenient Stuff, and all ceiled with Plaster, excellent against the Rage of Fire, against Cold, and to hinder the Passage of all Dust and Noise ; of late Years Deal-Wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The Houses of the Noble and Rich are abundantly furnished with fine Linnen, China-ware, and Plate ; the meanest Mechanicks and Husbandmen want not Silver Spoons, and some Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is usually in *Italy* or *Spain* : Chimnies in most Places,

Places; no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

C H A P. VIII.

Of VICES and PUNISHMENTS.

Vices. THE *English* National Vices were anciently *Glattony*, and the Effects thereof *Lasciviousness*; so likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant, foolish and superfluous, that diverse Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; and an *Englishman* was wont to be pictured naked, with a Pair of Taylor's Sheers in his Hand, a Piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annexed, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Cloaths to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet :

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The *Danes*, in the Time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in; but it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet are ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date: For, 'till *quarto* of King *James* the First, there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

However, it may be truly affirmed, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, and less Excess in Diet than heretofore.

Impoisonments, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 *Henry VIII.* it was made High-Treason, though since repealed; after which the Punishment for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At present it is only Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge: The true well-bred *English* have more Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* call *Philanthropia*, than any other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be gracious and courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them Leave to remember them.

Of Punishments, and first ECCLESIASTICAL.

AND First, of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon scandalous, notorious and contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this Manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished; then if he refuses to answer, or otherwise to satisfy the Court, he is excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's-Supper; is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c.

This Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Besides the general Censure of the Church, which respects Church-Communion, there is another which touches the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in Publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this Manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some *Sunday*, bare-head and bare-foot, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the Ground; then in the Middle of the Church is he, or she, eminently placed in the Sight of all the People, and over-against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, &c.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses, which is more usually done.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure, which touches the Body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted, not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England* to Persons dying Excommunicate; to such as are hanged for Felony; or that wilfully kill themselves and to Apostates and Hereticks.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments; both Laity and Clergy are subject: But, besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as, first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a Time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister for a Time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio* ; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And, Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Orders, and this is *Depositis*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn Manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments and other Ensigns of his Order, and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Layman for the like Offence.

Secondly, Of Punishments relating to CIVIL Discipline.

BECAUSE the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countries ; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable, to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either *High-Treason*, *Petit-Treason*, *Rape*, *Buggery*, *Murder*, or *Felony*.

Although some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all Sorts (except Clipping and Coining Money) and that is, that the Traitor, laid upon a Hurdle, or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal ; then his Head to be cut off ; his Body to be divided into four Parts ; and, lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled, where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever ; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their Right of Inheriting from him, or any other Ancestors.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging before the Statute of 25 *Edw. III.* it remains so still ; but *Howe* doth saith, that before his Time the Punishment for falsifying Money was Loss of Eyes and Genitals.

Petit-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience ; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn, as before, and to be hanged by the Neck 'till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petit-Treason, is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other Capital Crimes, there were anciently several Sorts of Punishments, 'till *Henry I.* ordained, that the

Punishment

Punishment for all Felonies should be to be hanged by the Neck 'till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, Petit-Treason, or Felony, altho' his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Favour to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not, as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal, indicted of Petit-Treason, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or put himself upon a legal Trial, then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Pein forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid, in some dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked except his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; and then shall be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next Day he shall have three Morfels of Barley Bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet 'till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen; and so not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But though the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in Case of *High-Treason*, though the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Hanging and Beheading, the Criminal's Friends usually interr the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck, 'till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains 'till the Body rot; and in some Cases his Right-hand is first cut off, and then he is hanged.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron with an *M* for Manlaughter, on the Left-hand; or with a *T* for Thief; and wandering Rogues are to be marked on the Shoulder with an *R*.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or small Theft, that is under the Value of 12 *d.* the Punishment anciently was sometimes Loss of an Ear, sometimes Cudgelling; but since *Edward III.* only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeits all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, the Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a P, his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, Cheating, Libelling, false Weights and Measures, Forestalling the Market, Offences in Baking and Brewing, are commonly punished with standing on the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes by nailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting off, or boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron: But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, Boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprision of High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Lands, during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court, whereby Blood is drawn*, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right-hand stricken off in a sad and solemn Manner.

For *Striking in Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all one's Estate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 Rich. II. cap. 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisoned during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe: They are condemned to lose the Franchise, or Freedom, of the Law; that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit, incapable of being Witnesses, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods are seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

Felo de se; that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interred without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, prophane Swearers, loose, idle, disorderly Persons, Night-walkers, and the like, are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. *The Execution of those wholesome Laws against Prophaneness and Immorality, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no less Discretion, by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.*

Scolding

Scolding Women are to be set in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking-Stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the *German Stull*, the *Queen's Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice, to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Misdemeanors* are commonly punished with Imprisonments, or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, common in other Christian Countries; the *English* look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.

CHAP. IX.

Of SOCIETIES instituted in England for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods used by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, besides those, some voluntary ones; a brief Account whereof seems proper to be added in this Place; and that is of the several *Societies* that have been set up of late Years for the most effectual Promoting of God's *Worship*, the Reformation of Manners, and the Propagating of Christian Knowledge both in this Nation and in Foreign Parts; which are known by the Names of *Religious Societies*. The *Societies for Reformation of Manners*; The *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*; and The *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*.

1. The *Religious Societies* are so called, because the particular End and Design of them is to improve themselves and others in the Knowledge of our most holy Religion; and to animate one another in the serious Practice of it.

They were begun in *London* about the Year 1678; by a few serious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*; who, by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Guides*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, and by Prayer and Psalmody to edify one another. The Experience they hereby gained of the Blessedness of Religion, and Value of Souls, soon animated their Endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and increased, and New Societies were formed by the Pattern of the Old: So that there are now above Forty distinct Bodies of them within the Compass of the Bills of Mortality, besides diverse others in distant Parts of the Nation.

Those that compose these *Societies* are Members of the *Church of England*; and, in all Matters of Doubt and Difficulty, oblige

oblige themselves to consult the *established Ministry*: They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take all convenient Opportunities of attending the Service of God in Publick; have set up Publick Prayers in many Churches of the City; procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Holy Day, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, almost every Lord's-Day Evening, in some one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, visiting and comforting those that are sick and in Prison, and reclaiming the Vicious and Dissolute; in promoting *Christian Conference*, Decency in God's Worship, *Family Religion*, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in bringing several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to *Baptism*, and a sober Mind; *reconciling* several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of England, and preserving many unsteady and wavering Persons from *Popery*.

2. *Societies for Reformation of Manners*; so called from the particular End and Design of them, which is to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in Execution the Laws against *Immorality* and *Prophaneness*.

They were begun in *London*, about the Time of the *Revolution*, by five or six private Gentlemen of the Communion of the Church of England; and, by the Accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestants* among us, are now become considerable both for their Number and Interest. Of these,

1. There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consult of the best Methods for carrying on the Business of *Reformation*, according to the *Established Laws*, and to advise and assist others that are already engaged, or willing to join, in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members: By their Endeavours several Thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkennes*, and *Prophanation of the Lord's Day*, and punished accordingly.

2. A second Body, consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen and others, have more especially applied themselves to the Suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to Legal Punishment, and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Houses, and convicted some Thousands of lewd Persons, besides *Swearers*, *Drunkards*, and *Profaners of the Lord's Day*, &c. as appears by their several printed Lists of Offenders.

A third is of Constables, of which fort of Officers Care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*, who meet to consider of the most effectual Way to discharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to consult of proper Remedies. These divide themselves in the several Parts of the City, for the more regular Inspection of disorderly Houses, seizing of *Drunkards* and *Savcarers* in the Streets and Markets, and carrying them before the Magistrates.

A fourth is such as give Informations to the Magistrate of such Breach of the Laws as above-mentioned.

There are eight other regulated and mixed Bodies of House-keepers and Officers in the several Quarters of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*, who differ in their Constitution from these before-mentioned, but generally agree in the Methods of inspecting the Behaviour of Constables and other Officers, whom they also assist in searching disorderly Houses, seizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several Societies of this kind are set up at *Bristol*, *Canterbury*, *Hull*, *Nottingham*, and other distant Parts of the Kingdom; and of late Years the like Designs have been carried on in *Ireland*, and in several of his Majesty's Provinces in *America*.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be secured, and other Provision made for the Propagation of the Gospel in the *Plantations*, *Colonies*, and *Factories* beyond the Seas, the late King, by his Letters Patent, dated June 16, 1701, did incorporate the most Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John*, Lord Archbishop of *York*, the Right Reverend Father in God, *Henry*, the Lord Bishop of *London*, and several others of the Lords the Bishops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the Number of about Ninety, therein particularly named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, who by that Name were to plead and be impleaded; to have perpetual Succession, with Privilege to purchase Two Thousand Pounds per Annum Inheritance, and Estates for Lives or Years, Goods and Chattels of any Value, to have a Common Seal, and to meet yearly on the third Friday in February, to choose a President, Vice-President, and Officers for the Year ensuing, and on the third Friday in every Month, or oftner, if need be, to transact Business, and to depute fit Persons to take Subscriptions, and collect Money contributed for the Purposes aforesaid; and of all Monies received and laid out, to give Account yearly to the Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper, the two Lord Chief-Justices, or any two of them.

This *Society* ordinarily meets every Month, according to the Direction of the *Charter*, and hath a standing Committee to prepare Business for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *St. Martin's Library*; the latter at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*.

Of the above-mentioned *Society* there has been a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their Proceedings and Success*.

4. *The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, whose Original Designs were to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to secure the pious and useful Education of the Poor here at Home, and to reclaim those that err in the Fundamentals of Christianity.

It was begun in *London* in *March 1693*, by some Persons of Honour and Quality, who held their stated Meetings for these Purposes, regulating themselves by the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church.

In the Year 1701, a Reverend Member of the Society, by his indefatigable Endeavours for promoting that Branch of the Society's Design which concerned the *Plantations*, procured above eight hundred Pounds among his Acquaintance, as well out of the Society as in it, and transmitted the same to the Plantations, in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechisms, and other Books proper to cultivate a Sense of Religion among the *British Subjects in America*: And by his Interest and great Application, secured a tolerable Maintenance for several Ministers to be employed in the Plantations, when by the earnest Solicitations of the same Divine, at the Request of the Society, the late King *William* was pleased, by Royal Charter, to establish the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, incorporating by Name all the then Members of the *Society for Propagating*, since called, *for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, with diverse others, of the first Rank for Quality, both in Church and State; thereby discharging this Society from the further Pursuit of this Branch of their Original Design.

Upon this Establishment the Society, in their voluntary Capacity of doing good, were so successfully engaged in setting up Charity-Schools, and dispersing Religious Books and Catechisms, &c. among the Poor at Home, that they did not think fit to dissolve themselves, but appointing new Officers to supply the Place of those that were taken into the Service of the Corporation-Society, to subsist.

The Religious Societies in and about *London*, at that Time, did very much assist the Society in erecting Charity-Schools, by procuring Subscriptions and charitable Collections at the Church-Doors of the several Parishes where such Schools were most wanted; and even in several of the richer Parishes of the City, where there was no Schools, they obtained both Sub-

scriptions

scriptions and Collections, to be applied towards maintaining Schools in the Out-Parishes, where the Poor were most numerous: And this was done with so great Success, that in the Year 1704, there were erected in *London* and *Westminster*, and within ten Miles thereof, 54 Charity-Schools for the Instruction of 1386 Boys, 745 Girls; and the better to dispose the Parents of these Children to send them constantly to School, above half of them were compleatly cloathed.

The Success of this Example in the Metropolis, soon animated many other Parts of the Kingdom to follow it; and the Society inviting to their Correspondence many of the most active, well-disposed Gentlemen that they could hear of in every County, were enabled by them to publish in all Parts of the Kingdom, the great Usefulness of the Institution of Charity-Schools; and, in order to it, presented them, from time to time, with printed Accounts of the Rules of erecting and better governing these Schools, after the Manner practised in *London*, and also the Sermons preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity-Schools within the Bills of Mortality, by some of the most learned Divines in the Nation, all highly approving the Design: So that in the Compass of about Twenty-two Years past, the Society have given away above Two hundred thousand of these Sermons and Accounts, &c. besides several Hundred Bibles, New Testaments, Common-Prayers, Whole Duties of Man, Expositions of the Church-Catechism, and other good Books, which the Society, or their Correspondents in the Country, have given to the Charity-Schools, and to poor Families, to Prisons, to the Fleet and Army, and *British* Garrisons abroad. And in Consequence of these Endeavours of the Society, and the united Labours of good Men in all Parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, it has pleased God so far to bless them, that in the Year 1721, there were 1492 Charity-Schools, wherein above Thirty-two thousand poor Children of both Sexes were taught to read, write, and say the Catechism; and if those are taken into the Account that have been educated in these Schools, and disposed of to Services and Apprenticeships during the last Twenty-one Years, it is very probable that at least One hundred thousand poor Children have had their Education, or are now taught in them: By which prodigious Effect of Charity, it is certain that the Nation is delivered from many Thousands that would have been common Beggars, had they not come through these Schools into the World: And it may well be hoped, if it please God to bless the Instruction given them, that they will be instrumental to lessen the Prevalence of Profaneness, Vice, and Idleness among the lower Sort of People in the next and succeeding Generations,

In 1710, this Society engaged themselves to assist the Protestant Missionaries at *Tranquebar*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*,

del in the *East-Indies*, and to promote Charity-Schools at the *English* Settlements in those Parts ; the Success of which may be best learned from a Collection of Letters from the Missionaries and others in *India*, relating to the Mission; printed by *Joseph Downing*.

In 1720, this Society published a Proposal for printing the *New Testament* and *Psalter* in *Arabick*, for the Use of the poor Christians of the Eastern Nations, in *Palestine*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt* ; which is now printed.

This Society meets weekly at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*, and now consists of between Four and Five hundred Persons, distinguished by the Names of Residing and Corresponding Members ; the former of whom generally residing in *London*, take that Name, and are annually Contributors to the Expence of Books, &c. But the latter, called Corresponding Members. are exempted from any Contributions but what they please to send in to their common Treasury, in regard of the Expence they are supposed to be at in their respective Countries where they live. But whenever they come to *London*, they have the Liberty of attending the Weekly Meetings of the Society, and to ask their Advice and Assistance in any Difficulty that occurs in promoting their Designs.

5. *The Corporation for an Augmentation to poor Livings*, was founded about the latter End of the Year 1703. Her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, being then pleased to inform her Parliament, by a Message, of her gracious Intentions of granting her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths to the Poor Clergy : Whereupon an Act was passed in the Second and Third Year of her Reign, entituled, *An Act for the making more effectual her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths ; and also for enabling any other Person to make Grants for the same Purpose*. After which her Majesty, by Letters-Patent under her Great-Seal, bearing Date the third Day of November, 1704, was pleased to establish a Corporation, by the Name and Title of **The Governours of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy**, the greatest and most considerable that ever was known in *England*, being composed of all the Lords and others of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council for the Time being ; all the Lords Lieutenants, and *Custos Rotulorum* in *England* ; all the Lords ; the Bishops ; all the Deans of Collegiate Churches ; all the Judges ; the Queen's Serjeants ; the Attorney and Solicitor-General ; the Advocate-General ; the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the Universities ; the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* ; and all Mayors of Cities for the Time being. And by new Letters-Patent, dated the 5th of March 1713, for pre-
venting

venting the Delay and Obstruction of the Business of the said Corporation, her late Majesty was pleased to encrease the Number of the said Governors, by adding all the Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth; all the Queen's Serjeants and Council learned in the Law; and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council. The first Thing the Governors did, after opening their Commission, was to consider the State of the Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths, and of the Conditions and Numbers of poor Livings to which the Royal Bounty was to extend, *viz.* to all under 80 *l. per Annum*, which, upon Enquiry, appear to be more than 5000 in Number.

These Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths (when this Corporation was first established) being for the most part anticipated by diverse Grants for Lives and Years, no Distribution could be made for many Years; but since the Expiration of several of those Grants, there has been a considerable Distribution yearly, whereby about 304 Livings were augmented with the Royal Bounty at 200 *l.* each before *Christmas* 1720, and 53 two succeeding Years (whereof about 300 in Number have each received the like Sum from private Contributions); which is very considerable, if it be observed, that by reason of the Grants and Incumbrances before-mentioned, no Augmentations were made before *November* 1714. But the said Governors will now be enabled to continue their Augmentations yearly, to the Number of 50 or 60 small Livings at least.

Besides these Helps to the Clergy, there is a Society, whose Province is in a more peculiar Manner to assist their *Widows* and *Children*, and that is the Society of the *Sons of the Clergy*, incorporated by King *Charles II.* *July* 1, 1678, by the Name of the *Governors of the Charity for Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen*. Several Hundreds of Widows and Children of the Clergy have yearly received great Relief from this charitable Foundation, the Number of which in the Year 1713, was 449, and the Sums distributed among them, amounted to 1050 *l.* 11 *s.* There is a Branch of this Society at *Chester*, first promoted in the Year 1700, which deserves to be taken Notice of here, as worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the *Arch-Deaconry* of *Chester*, at the Desire of the Right Reverend Dr. *Stratford*, then Bishop of *Chester*, and Dr. *Entwistle*, then Arch-Deacon, consented to meet at *Warrington* in that County, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergy-Men. They have ever since continued to meet there on the first *Thursday* in *June* annually. They walk in a Body to the Church, the Bishop being usually at the Head of them, where they hear divine Service and a Sermon: Thence they return to a House where they dine. After Dinner a Collection is made, every one putting secretly into a Box, prepared for that Purpose, what Money he thinks fit, which generally amounts to about 60 or

701. which by five Stewards is distributed to such Widows and Children of Clergy-men as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society in *Cheshire* is now become a Member of the Corporation of *the Sons of the Clergy* in London, by an Instrument regularly executed, and is made capable of enjoying the same Privileges and Advantages with them.

'Till the Reformation, there was no settled Allowance for the Poor in *England*; the Care of providing for them lay upon the *Religious Houses*, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endowed. But whether they were such bountiful Dispensers of their Charities, as that the Poor had no Reason to complain of them, may be very justly questioned: This is certain, that the Care of providing for them, was one of the earliest and chiefest Concerns of our first Reformers, after they had attained a tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the Year 1551, Dr. Ridley, Bishop of *London*, having preached upon this Subject before King *Edward VI.* the King was so moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that good Bishop and Sir *Richard Dabbs*, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, and others, to consider how the Necessities of the Poor of that City might be best supplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. These Commissioners accordingly divided the Poor into these four Classes.

1. *Orphans and Infants.*
2. *Sick and Wounded.*
3. *Idle Persons and Vagabonds.*
4. *Decayed Householders.*

For the three first of these, the King himself made the following Provisions.

To the *Orphans and Infants* he gave *Grey-Friars*, now called *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*.

For the *Sick and Wounded*, the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* and *St. Bartholomew* were set by.

For *Idle Vagabonds*, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Misconducts, he gave his own Palace of *Bridewell*, which his Father had rebuilt some Years before for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* He furnished it also with Goods from the *Savoy*, and licensed it to purchase Lands in *Mortmain*, to the Value of 4000 Marks per Annum. That Licence was signed but two Days before that excellent Prince died, who thanked God that his Life was spared long enough to make an End of that good Work.

The *poor Householders* were supplied by voluntary Contributions, raised and distributed as they saw proper, from House to House.

Succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build upon King *Edward VIth's* Foundation.

Queen Elizabeth appointed *Overseers for the Poor* by Act of Parliament, who are a Sort of *Lay-Deacons* in every Parish, who are bound to take Care of the Poor, and are impowered, by the same Authority, to raise Sums of Money sufficient to supply their Wants. See the 43d of the said Queen.

C H A P. X.

Of the City of L O N D O N.

L O N D O N] being the Seat of the *English* Empire, and the chiefest Town of Trade in the World, the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing, as some learned Men have conjectured, even *Paris* and *Rome* put together, it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llong-din*, or *Dinas*, the *British* Word, signifying, in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* Times, and that very early: For, in *Nero's* Time, when *Boadicea* rose against *Saetonius Paulinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Londinum*, as *Tacitus* calls it, was very famous for its Trade and Commerce.

Situation.] In the most excellent *Situation* of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable: It is seated upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholesome Soil, mixed with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous and navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each Part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about 60 Miles from the Sea, in an excellent Air upon the North-side of, the River (for the Villages seated on the South-side are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the North and South Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, Northern Latitude.

The Highways leading from all Parts to this noble City, are large, streight, smooth and fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers; so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary, Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supplied with Coals from *Newcastle*, which Trade employs many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Men we have. In a Word, all the Blessings of Land
and

and Sea, by the Benefit of Shipping, may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

Magnitude.] The City of *London*, with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark* (which being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so considered when we speak of Buildings, &c.) is of a vast Extention: From *Lime-House*, measured to the End of *Tothil*, or *Tuttle-Street*, from *East* to *West*, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and an half. [The Length of the Town is not more than six Miles: The *Royal Exchange* stands about the Middle, and it is not more than three Miles from thence either to the *East* or *West* End of it, taking in the Winding of the Streets; and if we measure in a direct Line, it is not so much by half a Mile either Way.]

The Number of Houses is computed to be about 120,000 at present, and allowing 8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ to a House, this makes the Inhabitants something more than a Million: [Those that calculate the Number by the Weekly Bills, make them something less than a Million: If we compute them therefore at a Million of Souls, we come pretty near the Truth.] And from the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark* to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an Half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, Alleys are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in Length. Dwelling-Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15,000, and that is now accounted but a seventh Part of the whole City, as may appear by the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The Number of Houses at present may in all Probability be at least 150,000, especially if we include all the new Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, &c. built within twenty or thirty Years last past, on the North and North-West Parts of this vast Town; such as all those about *Gray's - Inn*, *Lamb's-Conduit - Fields*, *Bloomsbury*; all those in the upper Liberties of *Westminster*; and the most surprizing of all, those about *Grosvenor-Square*, *Hanover-Square*, bigger than most of the great Towns in *England*, and sprung out of the Ground in so short a Time, as is almost sufficient literally to defeat the old Adage, *Rome was not built in a Day*

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better guess at the *Number of Inhabitants*, or human Souls, within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two Thirds, 67,500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that every Year, to supply *London* with *Newcastle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* above 400,000 Chaldrons, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again,

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be guess'd at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 25,000 in a Year.

Drinks brewed in London in a Year.] The Total of Strong Beer and Ale is 1,189,481 $\frac{1}{4}$ Barrels. The Total of Small-Beer is 740,846 Barrels.

The lowest Price of strong Beer, or Ale, is 18 s. per Barrel, the highest 2 l. 10 s.

The Small not amended with strong, is usually sold at about 7 or 8 s. a Barrel : If the Customers come to the Brew-Houses, 'tis sold the cheaper ; if the Brewers carry it to their Customers, 'tis sold the dearer.

Note, what is brewed by private Persons is not included in the Account above, which, without doubt, is a very considerable Quantity, tho' 'tis difficult to make any near Computation.

The Quantity of Beer or Ale exported, is not very great ; but 'tis far exceeded by the Quantities brought to *London* from *Oxford*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Lichfield*, *Burton* and several other Places in *Staffordshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Wales*, &c.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (tho' it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago farmed, or rented, of the Crown at far above 120,000 Pounds a Year.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published Anno 1684, reckons in this vast City 1,200,000 Souls ; but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115,846 Families, and 695,076 Souls, [The Numbers of Houses and People are vastly encreased since Sir *William Petty* wrote] which is, as he computes it, more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Rouen* ; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam* ; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol*, and *Lyons* ; as many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friezland*.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is seated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle even Course, extraordinary wholesome Water, and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation than perhaps any other River in the World ; the Sea flows gently up this River 70 Miles ; that is, almost to *Richmond*, 8 or 9 Miles above *London* by Land, and 14 by Water. Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City as often as the Moon comes to the *North-East* and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full : When these four Causes concur, which is very rare, then the *Thames* swells in some Places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endangered in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms.

Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eastwards* towards *Germany* and *France*; is much more advantageous for the Trade of those Countries than any other River of *England*, to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish in this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon; the fruitful Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both Sides thereof; in a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City, and in some Sense the natural Heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River, from *Surry*, *Middlesex*, *Berkshire*, &c.

From this River the City, by Water-Engines, is in many Places supplied with excellent wholesome Water; also from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-water, and so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest Parts of this City; and, moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and excellent Skill, by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, from *Arnwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City: In some Places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep; in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high, above Ground, in open Troughs: Over this New River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood. This great Work was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years; it serves in the highest Places of *London* the lower Rooms, and in the lower Parts, the highest Rooms: Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all Parts, though on the highest Ground, it is abundantly served with Pump-water, and those Pumps in many Places not six Foot deep in the Ground. [*Grosvenor* and *Hanover* Buildings are supply'd with Water from a fine Reservoir in *Hide-Park*, to which the Water is brought from the *Thames* by Cuts made between the Grounds belonging to *Chelsea-Water-works*, and from thence convey'd in Pipes to the said Reservoir.]

Trade.] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City flourishes, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported, which in the Port of *London* only, without computing the Customs of other Cities, did lately amount to 330,000 Pounds a Year, and those of all *England* besides, to above three times that Sum, and are now above 1,300,000 *l.* a Year, at a Medium, in Time of War: And next, by the infinite Number of Ships, which, by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lie along the *Thames*, besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass, that no small Number of Merchants

of *London* for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer ; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, and honourable Living ; for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in diverse of our neighbouring Nations.

Of the GOVERNMENT of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populoufness thereof, is admirable.

Ecclesiastical Government.] The *Ecclesiastical Government* is by a Bishop, who is subject to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: The See of *London*, since its Foundation by the *Saxon* Converts, soon after *Augustine* the Monk's coming hither, has been constantly governed by an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops for above 1100 Years : In which Space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, three Residentiaries, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines, that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish ; and these have for a long Time had the most excellent Way of Sermonizing in *Christendom* ; insomuch as diverse Divines of foreign *Reformed* Churches have come hither on purpose to learn their Manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Ministers, with their Families, there is, in almost every Parish, a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tithes: But since the great Fire, there is an Allowance settled by Act of Parliament in those Parishes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar ; by which Act none of them have less settled than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l.* per Annum : And to save Building, Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, by the same Act of Parliament, two Parishes, where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Minister between them : So that there are not much above half so many Churches in the City as were formerly.

Civil Government.] The *Civil Government* is not (as at *Paris, Rome, Madrid, Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in some Nobleman, or Lawyer, who is set over the City by the King, as Supreme Governour ; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgerefa*, that is, *Custos* or Guardian ; and sometimes *Provost* of *London*. But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus* from the *French* Word *Bailler, Tradere, Committere*, that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others. There were sometimes two Bailiffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the First, Anno 1189, changed the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*.

Lord-Mayor's Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem: In which Election the Senior Alderman, that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this Particular the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over this great City, and Part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*: Eastward, as far as *Yendale* or *Yenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Stains-Bridge*. He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surry*; and for this Purpose is always maintained a Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that End he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts and Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord-Mayor's Courts of Judicature.] To the Lord-Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the *Hustings*, from the *Danish-Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is also a Court of *Request*, or *Conscience*; so called, because meddling with nothing above 40 s. Value. There the Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs, who are Aldermen, or else usually chosen upon the next Vacancy, sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *Great-Britain*) of two Houses; one for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Courts are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*: For every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subjects, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes, nor Imposts, any Man is bound but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; and to his Court belongs the Business of Apprentices; over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord-Mayor also belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and *Efcheater*; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, the Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held usually eight Times a Year at the *Old-Bailey*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord-Mayor is the Chief Judge.

There are other Courts, called *Wardmotes*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Enquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City; also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

His State.] His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable when he appears abroad, which in former Times was mostly on Horse-back, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly furr'd, and sometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which, some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers, walking before and on all Sides of him; but more especially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies, or Corporations, in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer-Chamber* taken his solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like Manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guild-Hall* (that is, the great Common-Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Fraternities) where is prepared for him and his Brethren a most sumptuous Dinner; to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; also foreign Ambassadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleased to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first Place before all the great Officers of the Crown and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, tho' always a Citizen, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and

of later Time, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm: He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired. The Lord-Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be Chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnished, that it is supposed to be always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord-Mayor of *London* hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord-Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table in the House of the Lord-Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable: He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common-Crier.

The Water-Bailiff.

Sheriffs.] The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer Day*; a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn 'till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and are soon after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn: After which they enter upon their Office. If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty or Fine of 400 *l.* unless he will swear he is not worth 10,000 *l.* [Tis lately raised to 15,000 *l.*]

Aldermen.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Wardmote return two, and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen choose one out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City. [His present Majesty hath lately made all the Aldermen Justices of the Peace, who sit by Rotation one at a time every Day in *Guildhall*.]

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies

Bodies Politick : Of these there are 12, called the chief Companies ; and he that is chosen Lord-Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies ; which are,

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|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers,</i> | 5. <i>Goldsmiths,</i> | 9. <i>Salters,</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers,</i> | 6. <i>Skinners,</i> | 10. <i>Ironmongers,</i> |
| 3. <i>Drapers,</i> | 7. <i>Merchant-Tailors,</i> | 11. <i>Vintners,</i> |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers,</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers,</i> | 12. <i>Clothworkers.</i> |

All these 12 Companies have stately Halls.

And if it happen that the Lord-Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Custom of some of our Kings to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof ; as his late Majesty King *William* was pleased to be made free of the *Drapers* Company, one of his Predecessors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company, or Mystery, hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governors, called Wardens, or Assistants : These do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord-Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies ; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides 74 other Companies; or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted unto them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *WESTMINSTER* is distinct from that of *London*, tho' both Cities and their Liberties are contiguous ; for they have neither Mayor, Sheriff, nor Aldermen : But instead of a Lord-Mayor, they have an High-Steward, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The High-Steward of *Westminster* is chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and holds this high Office *durante vitâ*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the Chancellorship of an University.

The Dean and Chapter here are invested with Ecclesiastical and Civil Jurisdiction, as the Vice-Chancellor is in an University ; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London* ; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Under-Steward of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and instead of a Sheriff, he holds this honourable Office *durante vitâ*.

The High-Bailiff is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High-Steward ; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts ; in each a Burgeſs is annually choſen out of the wealthieſt Citizens, by the reſt of the Burgeſſes, who repreſent Aldermen.

For Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, as Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, under a Commiſſary ; from whom no Appeal muſt be, only to the King, in his High Court of Chancery.

Southwark] was granted by Letters-Patent of *Edward IV.* to be counted as one of the Wards of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is governed by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vaſtly large, rich, and populous ; a great Part of it hath been burnt down ſome Years ſince the great Fire of *London* ; but all thoſe Ruins are now beautifully repaired.

City Trained-Bands.] At the Time of the Happy Reſtauration of King *Charles the Second*, there were in *London* and Liberties, ſix Regiments of Trained-Bands, and ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horſe ; but in caſe of Need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be raiſed 40,000 Men, beſides *Southwark* ; One Regiment of Trained-Bands 1500 Men ; the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments, in all 3000 Men ; then *Holbourn* Regiment, and *Weſtminſter* Regiment 2000 each ; and in caſe of Neceſſity they can raiſe 20,000 more.

Artillery Company.] Beſides theſe Trained-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nurſery of Soldiers, and hath been ſo above 60 Years. This Company conſiſts of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, two Serjeants, a Provost-Maſhal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have alſo a Court-Maſhal, conſiſting of a Preſident and 24 Members of the Company. On the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Publick Buildings] in this Noble City are very many and magnificent, thoſe moſt eſpecially that are conſecrated to the Worſhip of God : For, beſides the Royal Chapels of *White-hall* and *St. James's*, that ſpacious one of *Guild-Hall*, and many others, there are 135 Pariſh-Churches, beſides Chapels, and new Churches. To begin with that celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* : It was firſt founded by *Segeber*, a *Saxon* King, *Anno* 610, in a Place, ſaith *Mr. Selden*, where had ſtood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antonius's* Itinerary, ſuppoſes our Antiquary not to be in earneſt, when he ſays, *London* was called *Lban Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards it was enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Biſhop of this See. The greateſt Part was deſtroyed by Fire, 1086, in a general Conflagration of almoſt the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius*,

tius, the 35th Bishop, but not finished 'till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that is 20 more than *St. Peter's* in *Rome*. The *Nave*, or *Body*, of the Church, 102 Foot high, 130 broad ; its *Area* 3 Acres and a Half ; its *Tower* in the Middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides a *Bowl* of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in Compass ; on which was a *Cross* 15 Foot and a half high ; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the late most renowned Architect Sir *Christopher Wren*.

The next is that ancient stately Abby-Church of *Westminster*, founded before the *Norman Conquest* by the pious King *Edward the Confessor*, and most richly endowed ; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Henry III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chapel of King *Henry VII.* which, for the most admirable artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Master-pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallel'd in the World.

These are the two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Westminster* ; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark ; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, whose costly Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rivaled by none but *St. Brides*. The spacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it besides those magnificent ones of its Portico ; the Roof of which being flat and plain, is yet substantially supported by mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude and Stateliness of diverse other Churches is very wonderful ; as *Christ's-Church*, *St. Andrew's-Holbourn*, *St. Lawrence's*, where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, *St. Michael's Cornhill*, *St. Margaret's*, *St. James's*, and *St. Anne's Westminster* ; *St. Brides*, where the Hospital, or Spittal-Sermons in *Easter-Week* have been commonly held ; *St. Margaret's Westminster*, where the Sermons are on all solemn Occasions preached before the Honourable House of Commons. [There are many of the newly erected 50 Churches, which exceed any other Parish-Churches of *London*, in the Beauty of their Architecture and Dimensions.]

Palaces and Houses belonging to the CROWN.

NEAR to the Abby-Church of *Westminster* stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the Kings of *France*, in the *Ile de Notre Dame*, and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sat themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great Part of this spacious Palace was in the Time of *Henry VIII.* destroyed by Fire; what remaineth hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall, where the Great Courts of *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Chancery* are kept, some say was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard I.* or *II.* which, for all its Dimensions, is not to be equall'd by any Hall in *Christendom*. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the Height proportionable to its other ample Dimensions, and the Roof of *Irish Oak*.

Cottonian Library.] This Library was placed by Sir *Robert Cotton* in his House at *Westminster*, where it stood in the Room which is thought to have been *Edward the Confessor's* Oratory, all the while that *Cotton-House* was in the Possession of that worthy Family, which it was 'till very lately, when Sir *John Cotton* (Great Grandson of Sir *Robert*) sold the House to the late Queen, to be a Repository of her Library, along with that which formerly belong'd to his Ancestors. After which Alienation, the Books were removed into a more convenient Room (the former being very damp) and *Cotton House* was wholly set a-part for the Use of the King's Library-Keeper, who has there the Royal and the *Cotton Libraries* immediately under his Eye; of which last Collection, in its Kind the most excellent that is in *England*, I shall give this short Account. [This Library was lately kept in a House at *Westminster*, purchased by the Crown of the Lord *Ashburnham*, where there happening a Fire in the Year 1735, the Books were some of them damaged: It was removed from thence to the new Dormitory belonging to *Westminster-School*, and is since removed to the old Dormitory, where it is to remain 'till a commodious Room is built assigned for its Reception.]

This noble Library consists wholly of *Manuscripts*, and as they are now bound up together, are not above a *Thousand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir *Robert Cotton*, was the *History of England*, whereunto he was naturally inclined, and in which he came to be a great Master; and consequently his Collections lean'd principally that way; though he seems

to have been ready either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no relation to his main Design.

By a continual Pursuit of this *Design*, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seemed as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time when there were many noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He lived also at a Time when diverse studious and learned Men died, who made it their chief Business to scrape up the shattered Remains of our Monastical Libraries, and either by *Legacy* or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which he thought valuable in their Studies. By this Means he saved so many *Books*, *Charters*, &c. which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Josceline*, *Noel*, *Allen*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elfing*, *Camden*, and very many others: And as his Intent was publickly known, so those who sought after his Favour (as well as his Money) knew no better Way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some one or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, were consecrated to Posterity in the Place I mentioned before, he having repaired it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation, or a pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of greatest Use to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books encreased as he lessened the Number of his Volumes.

I have before said, That his main Design was the *History of England*; but in relation to the Whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads:

I. Histories and Chronicles, written on that Subject *Expresso*, together with other shorter Annals, which served as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens, Bishops, Nobility, &c.

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, other Nobility, eminent Scholars, &c.

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concern with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our publick Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History* of *England* from the Beginning of Christianity here to the Time of King *James I.* especially about the Time of the Dissolution of Abbies, and the Reformation by King *Henry VIII.* and *Edw. VI.*

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles in *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scriptures, Prayers, Translations of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which (and of those in our other *English* Libraries) a Catalogue hath been published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the ingenious Mr. Humphrey Wanley, whereby we are now apprized of the Treasures of that kind, of which we are still possess'd; as that great Critick of the Northern Languages, the late Dr. Hicks, has taught us in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, to apply them to the best Advantage. In *Latin* are diverse ancient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-Books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Diverse excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations, either in *Latin*, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books, curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs in *England*: Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Pieces of Writing in *England*. The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek*, being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan Pentateuch*, and many other curious Oriental Authors.

Sir Robert Cotton had also a due Regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve *Roman Cæsars* over every Sett of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Sett, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina* after *Domitian*: So that there are fourteen such Setts. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, it is adorned with Pictures, viz. of Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Thomas and Sir John; Judge Dodderidge, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Thomas Allen, John Buchanan, Mr. Camden, Sir William Dugdale, Dr. Thomas James, Mr. William Lombard,

hard, and Mr. *John Speed*; not to mention the old Altar-Piece, anciently belonging to St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, with other ancient, and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir *Robert Cotton* procured also many of the *Roman Lares* and *Tutelar Gods*, *Weapons*, &c. and a very fine Sett of Coins, *Roman*, *British* and *Saxon*; a Guess at which may be made by a View of *Speed's Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals, still extant in this small, but noble Library.

As this valuable Library has received much Damage by the late Fire, a new Catalogue has been since printed of all the valuable Manuscripts that now remain there.

Of the Tower of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently diverse Fortresses; but that called the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort, or Citadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewise, where our Kings, with their Courts, have sometimes lodged; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60,000 Soldiers; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English Crown*; the great Mint for coining of Gold and Silver; the great Archive; where are conserved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, &c. the chief Prison for the safe Custody of great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In the midst of it, the great white Square Tower was built by *William the Conqueror*.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church* and a *Royal Chapel*, called *Cæsar's Chapel*; but is now out of Use: The Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King without Institution and Induction.

Constable of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, 'till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was governed by a *Constable*, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and, in his Absence, by a Lieutenant, or Deputy: They had the Government of the *Tower* sometimes during Life, sometimes *Durante bene placito*; were Privy-Counsellors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals.

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in Command is the chief Governor, or Lieutenant, of the *Tower*: He is, by Vertue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surry*, and is to act under and be subordinate to the Constable for the Time being in all Things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable; and, during his Absence, to do, perform, and execute all

all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample Manner as if the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites which Sir John Robinson, or any other of his Predecessors, ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of diverse of the former Kings of England, the Privileges of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, before and behind the Mast; and a certain Quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the Tower, and takes Double the Quantity out of every Alien's Boat to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the Tower, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman-Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeoman-Warders, and the Gunner of the Tower.

Gentleman-Porter.] The Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, hath Charge of the Gates, to lock up and open, and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 40 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a-piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the Tower, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquis; to other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners now 10 *s.* per Week.

Court of Records.] In the Tower is an ancient Court of Record, held every Monday by Prescription, for the Liberty of the Tower, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of Eliz. Besides the ancient Liberty of the Tower, which adjoins to it, the old Artillery-Garden by Spital-Fields, and the Little-Minores, are within the Tower-Liberty. The Gentleman-Porter of the Tower, for the Time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties; and he constitueth Bailiffs thereof, to execute all such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Escheats*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

Warders.

Warders.] The *Yeomen-Warders* of the *Tower* are 40 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Checque: Their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates: Ten of them are usually upon the Day's Wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenants. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The Office of his Majesty's *Records*, kept in the *Tower of London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the *Master of the Rolls* to the King; and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters-Patent.

It was before the taking away the *Court of Wards* of great Profit, but now not near so considerable.

As the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petty-Bag-Office*, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower*, after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the *Tower*, for their Preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men having Estates requiring it; there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the *Tower*, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* to the *Tower of London*.

The Records of the *Tower*, amongst other Things, contain the Foundation of Abbies, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Dissolution of those Abbies, and the Donation of the Land of which many Families are now possessed; and if those Records were all in one Place, the People might have Access unto them all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great Ease and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, the Records at the *Rolls* being joined to those in the *Tower*, will make a perfect Continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English* Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the *Tower*; whereof these following are a few Heads, or Particulars, of them.

Contents of some of the Records.

The Leagues of foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other foreign Parts.

The Original of the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard III.*

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to fish therein without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Stark, and Aldernay*; which four last are the remaining Part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained;

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that Time, done abroad, or granted, or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*; Extents or Surveys of Manours and Lands; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns corporate, or to private Men, at Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Town, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings as well in *Chancery* as in all the Courts of *Common-Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inspeximus's and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds made and done before the Conquest; Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party; and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted;

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno 46 Edward III. Numb. 34.* said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place, or Tower, called *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoining to the *Bloody-Tower*. Near *Traitor's Gate* there is another Place, called *Julius Cæsar's Chapel*, in the white Tower: The going up to this Chapel is in *Cold-Harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each Side; and at the upper End thereof there was a Marble Altar, which was demolished in the Civil War.

There

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which Mr. Prynn, late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable Labour collected and printed many of publick Utility, Anno 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664, in three several Volumes; the second beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that Time there was no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or ancient Transcripts, made and done before and since the Conquest, until the Beginning of King John. There follows his Son *Henry III.* where the first Office, *post mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw. I. II. and III. Rich. II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. and Edw. IV.* and Inquisitions, *post mortem*, of *Richard III.* who reigned only three Years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-Lane.

[The several Marks on the Rolls which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the Tower are variously distinguished, viz. *Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, Scotiæ, Vasconicæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normanniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Marechal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis, Patent. de Domibus Judæorum, protection, de pardonation, de Subsidiis, Viagiis, &c. Stapulæ, cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the Outside of every Prefs in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January* and *February*; and in them from 8 'till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 'till 4 in the Afternoon, except on Holy-Days, publick Fasts, and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

[Office of Ordnance.] Within the Tower is kept the Office of his Majesty's Ordnance, having the Superintendence, Ordering and Disposing as well of the Grand Magazine in the Tower, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Upnor-Castle, Plymouth, Hull, Berwick* and elsewhere; wherein generally, in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels, with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy Dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion shall

shall require ; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity.

The Chief Officers belonging to the Artillery are,

<i>The Master of the Ordnance,</i>		<i>Clerk of the Ordnance,</i>
<i>The Lieutenant-General,</i>		<i>Keeper of the Stores,</i>
<i>Surveyor.</i>		<i>Clerk of the Deliveries,</i>

and the *Treasurer* and *Pay-Master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great-Seal.

Of the M I N T.

Moreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint* ; although the King hath Power to set up a *Mint* in any other Place of this Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moniers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edward III.* and confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are diverse Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden* and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint* ; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest. The Fee 400 *l. per Annum.*

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master* and *Worker* of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers ; and when it is minted, receives it again from them. His Allowance formerly was not any Set-Fee, but according to the Pound Weight, as by an Indenture under the Great-Seal appeared. The Fee is now 500 *l. per Annum.*

Comptroller.] The third Office is the *Comptroller*, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize ; to oversee the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be. His Fee is 300 *l. per Annum.*

Assay-Master.] The fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard ; whose Fee is 250 *l. per Annum.*

Auditors.] The fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The sixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter ; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof. The Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

These

These Officers and Moniers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices by Charter.

St. Catherines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Catherines*, an Hospital, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills: The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality: It hath also a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great-Seal, as in Appeals from the *Archies* or *Prerogatives*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Palace of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Wolsey*, seated between the *Thames* and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire happened, and consumed the greatest Part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, called the *Banqueting-House*, built by the famous *Inigo Jones*; the like whereof, for Spaciousness, Beauty, and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was painted all by the Hand of the famous Sir *Peter-Paul Rubens*; it is now converted into a Chapel. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Henry the VIIIth's* Time 'till the Fire, which happened in the Reign of King *William III.*

In the *Strand* are two other Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The, *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected all of Stone by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry III.* who after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College, or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*, which Place is now vacant; four Brothers, who are all Clergymen, and four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel, now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*; but the greatest Part of it is turned into a Prison for Soldiers that desert, and for a Garrison.

The other is called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* a beautiful and convenient Building.

Of the Custom-House, Admiralty, &c.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize imported and exported from this City.

In this Office are employed a great Number of Officers, whereof diverse are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's Customs (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are Nine, and are allowed by the King a Salary of 1000 *l.* each *per Annum*.

The Commissioners, and several of the chief Officers; hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High-Treasurer, the Particulars of which we refer you to at the latter End of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious Manner, by King *Charles* the Second, and cost 10,000 *l.* the building.

The General Post-Office is a noble Structure, built by the late Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchased by King *Charles* II.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House over against *Whitehall*.

GUILD-HALL;

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorned with Tapestry, Pictures, &c.

Here are kept the Mayor's Court, the Sheriff's Court, and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi Prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chapel for the Use of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon *Sundays* and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities to *St. Paul's Church*.

Publick SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.

THE first is *Westminster-School*.] There are two School-masters of that renowned School and College belonging to the Abby of *Westminster*: Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly called *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the

the College, are there maintained ; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. PAUL's SCHOOL.

BEfides, there are in *London* diverse endowed Schools, which in other Countries would be stiled Colleges ; as *St. Paul's School*, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis* ; for which Purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever ; committing the Oversight thereof to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers in London* ; for his Father, *Henry Collet*, some time Lord-Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers Company*. This famous School, situated in *Paul's Church-Yard*, was burnt down 1666 ; and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful Manner.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NE^{XT} is that eminent School near *Canon-freet*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, the Noble Founder of *St. John Baptist College in Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught ; 100 *gratis* ; 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter ; and 100 at 5 s. a Quarter.

To this School belongs 37 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon* ; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. One Side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three Ushers.

At *Mercers-Chapel in Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital* is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and an excellent Publick Library ; both of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Protestant Religion, founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tennison*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an *University*; for therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil Law*, and *Physick*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here, but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all Sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*; the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, *Chymistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachigraphy*, or *Short-Hand*; the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; Art-Military, *Fire-Works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all Sorts of *Musick*; *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*, and any other Thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman, or Gentleman.

Sion-College, or the College of the London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of *St. Alphage*, within *Cripple-gate*, has been a *Religious House* Time out of Mind; sometimes under the Denomination of a *Priory*, or *College*; sometimes under that of a *Spittal*, or *Hospital*, as at its Dissolution, 31 *Henry VIII.* it was called *Elfying-Spittal*, from *William Elfying*, Mercer, who founded it *Anno 1329*, 3 *Edw. III.*

'Tis now, and has been since 6 *Car. I.* a Complication of both: 'Tis a College for the Use of all the *London* Ministers, Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, canonically instituted and inducted, or that have Licence to preach within the City of *London*, from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King *Charles I.* 1631, under the Name of *The President and Fellows of Sion-College*, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of *Dr. Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the *West*, and one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*. 'Tis an Hospital likewise for ten poor Men, and ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the House) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of *Bristol*, where *Dr. White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Taylor's Company*; six by the Parish of *St. Dunstan's* in the *West*, where he was Minister 49 Years; and two by *St. Gregory's* near *St. Paul's*, where he lived above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be considered by the *Electors*, the *President*, two *Deans*, and four *Assistants*;

Affistants, who are annually chosen out of the *Rectors* and *Vicars* of *London*, as *Governors* of this *College* and *Hospital*, subject to the Visitation of the *Lord Bishop* of *London*.

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these glorious Intentions of the Founder, another *London Minister* happily supply'd, at 2000 *l.* Charge, what he either overlook'd, or could not sustain; Mr. *John Simpson*, Rector of *St. Olave's* in *Hart-street*, and one of Dr. *White's* Executors, built here a stately Library, for the *Clergy* of the *City* principally, but not excluding other *Students*, who have the free Use of it under certain *Restrictions*, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our two famous *Universities*.

This *Library* was at first well stocked by the generous Munificence of its *Founder*, and other yearly Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable Sir *Paul Bayning*, Viscount *Sudbury*, his *Viscountess*, Sir *Paul Pindar*, Sir *George Croke*, *Elizabeth Viscountess Camden*, *Brion Walton*, Lord Bishop of *Chester*, several Aldermen of *London*, with most of the *Clergy* thereof; at length it was so augmented, that the Books belonging to the *Cathedral* at *St. Paul's*, which were carried first to *Camden-House*, and thence brought hither 1647, that soon after, Anno 1656, the then *Library-Keeper*, Mr. *Spencer*, published a large Catalogue of them in *Quarto*, under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis Librorum omnium in Bibliothecâ Collegij Sionij apud Londinenses*, &c.

Besides the *Library*, there has been built by the Contributions of the *Fellows* of this *College*, and what they could procure of well-disposed Persons, a *Hall* well finished, a *House* adjoining to it, called the *President's Lodgings*, with several *Chambers* designed for *Students*, and are generally filled with *Ministers* of the neighbouring *Parishes*, who cannot well be better fitted any where, or at more reasonable Rates, 'till their *Parsonage-Houses* return into their own Possession.

Of the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches.

IT having been observed, That the great Number of Dissenters in and about *London* and *Westminster*, did in part proceed from the late prodigious Increase of the Buildings and Inhabitants, without any proportionable Provision being made for the Cure of Souls; some of the *Parish-Churches* in the out Parts of those *Cities* being not able to contain a third or fourth Part of their *Parishioners*.

And it being farther certain, that the Growth of Popery is very much owing to the exorbitant Extent and Compass of *Parishes*, whereby the Missionaries of that Church may keep themselves concealed from the Knowledge of the Minister of

the Parish, and pervert and seduce several of his Flock, without the least Notice taken thereof : The only proper Expedient which could be thought upon for redressing such great Inconveniencies and growing Mischiefs, was to build as many New Churches as the Necessity of the Case required ; or at least so many as might alleviate the Evils of which we complained, and to make them Parochial, with all the necessary Privileges for the regular Administration of the Worship of the Church of *England*, under the Jurisdiction of the proper *Diocesan*. And accordingly an Act of Parliament was procured in the Ninth Year of the late Queen, of pious Memory, entitled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned* : Whereby it is Enacted, That all sorts of Coals and Culin, brought into the Port of the City of *London*, do, from the 14th of *May* 1716, to the 29th of *September* next following, pay two Shillings *per* Chaldron, or Tun ; and from and after the 28th of *September* 1716, to the 28th of *September* 1724, three Shillings *per* Chaldron, or Tun : And that the Sums of Money hence collected, be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for Building Fifty New Churches of Stone and other proper Materials, with Towers or Steeples to each of them ; and for purchasing of Sites of Churches and Church-Yards, and Burying-Places in, or near the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof ; and for making such Chapels or Churches as were already built, and capable thereof, Parish-Churches ; and for purchasing Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Parishes. Of these Fifty New Churches, One was ordered to be erected in the Parish of *East-Greenwich* in *Kent* ; and Six Thousand Pounds *per Annum* moreover appropriated towards the finishing *Greenwich-Hospital*, and the Chapel thereunto belonging ; and Four Thousand Pounds *per Annum* towards the Repairing and Finishing the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's Westminster*. And for the better Beginning, Carrying on, and Effecting so Religious a Work, it was farther provided by the said Act, That upon the Credit thereof, Money should be borrowed at Six *per Cent.* Tax-free ; and that the Interest due before the 14th of *May* 1716, should be satisfied out of any Monies coming into the *Exchequer* on the Credit aforesaid.

Now it is represented in this Act, That all this was in Purviewance of *her Majesty's Pious and Gracious Intentions* to increase the Number of Churches in or near the populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, for the better Instruction of all Persons inhabiting, or who shall inhabit, in the several Parishes where the same shall be built, in the true Christian Religion, as it is now professed in the Church of *England*, and established by the Laws of this Realm : And therefore to make her said Intentions

tions effected, ſhe had Power alſo hereby to nominate and appoint ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhall think fit, to be Commiſſioners for the Services therein mentioned. And accordingly a Commiſſion, by the late Queen's Letters-Patent, bearing Date the One and Twentieth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of her Reign, was iſſued out to the Two Archbiſhops, Five Biſhops, and other eminent Divines, and to ſeveral of the Miniſters of State, Principal Nobility, Gentry and Citizens, with ſuch Power and Authority to them therein granted, as in the ſaid Act are expreſſed.

But this Commiſſion expiring on the 24th of *December* 1711; upon their Representation made to the Queen, under their Hands and Seals, ſix Days before the ſaid Expiration, That having applied themſelves to the Execution of the Powers therein contained, they could not within the Time limited perfect what was by the ſaid Act intended: Hereupon an Act was procured the next Session, for enlarging the Time given to the ſaid Commiſſioners, and for giving them alſo farther Powers, for effecting a Work ſo much for the Honour of God.

In which Act they are authorized and empowered to purchaſe Lands; to limit the Bounds of the New Pariſhes; to raiſe Money by Loan at Six *per Cent.* Tax-free; to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract with the Patrons, and with the Guardians of Infants; to appoint the firſt Pariſh-Officers, and, with the Conſent of the Biſhop, to name a convenient Number of ſufficient Inhabitants in each ſaid New Pariſh, to be the Veſtry-Men of ſuch New Pariſh, who ſhall exerciſe the like Powers and Authority, for Ordering and Regulating the Affairs of the ſame with thoſe of the preſent Pariſh out of which this is taken.

There is alſo a particular Treafurer, or Treafurers, appointed to iſſue Money for Buildings and Payments of Officers, and for recompenſing ſuch Perſons as ſhall be neceſſarily employed under them, for their Labour and Pains: Which Treafurer is not of the Number of the Commiſſioners, but is immediately appointed by the Crown, and is accountable in the *Exchequer* for the Monies by him received from Time to Time, and muſt give ſuch ſufficient Security as the Lord High-Treafurer ſhall approve of.

There is to be a Rector of every New Church and Pariſh to be made and conſtituted, and a perpetual Succeſſion of Rectors there, to have the Cure of the Souls of the Inhabitants of ſuch New Pariſh; and the preſent Morning Preacher of any Chapel made Parochial, if he ſhall have officiated there for the Space of one Month next before the Conſecration thereof. is appointed to be firſt Rector of ſuch New Church and Pariſh, without any Admiſſion, Inſtitution, or Induction to the ſame: And in every other New Church and Pariſh, the firſt Rector is to be nominated and appointed by the Crown, and this even

before an Agreement and Settlement can be made concerning the Patronage thereof, which is to be examined and approved in the High-Court of *Chancery*: And as well the first Rector, as all the other succeeding Rectors, are to be presented and instituted, and also inducted, as all other Rectors and Vicars are; and are obliged to observe and perform all other Matters, for the Qualifying and Entitling themselves thereto, as other Rectors ought to do.

But then the present Rectors, or Vicars, are not by this Division and Separation of the Parishes deprived of any Tithes, Dues or Profits to them belonging, nor even the Successors of them, 'till such Agreements, or Settlements, for the more effectual dividing any such Parish be made, and take Effect. And it is also provided, that this should not prejudice or alter the Property or Interest of any Proprietor, or to any Chapel made Parochial.

And it being farther provided in this Act, that it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty, at any time before the 29th of *September* 1712, to nominate Commissioners to execute the Powers granted by this and the former Act, as her Majesty shall think fit; and that from such Appointment so made, the Powers granted to the Commissioners in the said former Letters-Patent shall determine: Accordingly a Commission by her Majesty's Patent, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1712, was issued out to several of the Lords the Bishops, and others.

Soon after his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, another Act passed in Parliament, among other Things, to enable his Majesty, by Letters-Patent under the Great-Seal of *Great-Britain*, to appoint such Persons as his Majesty should think fit to be Commissioners; and that any Five or more of them should have Power to execute all Matters and Things appointed to be done in the afore-recited Acts: And accordingly a Commission by his Majesty's Letters-Patent was issued, bearing Date the Second of *December* 1715; whereby Sixty Lords and others were appointed Commissioners, whose Names the Reader will find amongst the Lists, &c.

[In pursuance of these and some subsequent Accounts, the following Churches have been built, *viz.* *St. Anne's, Lime-house, Christ-Church Spittal-fields, St. George's Bloomsbury, St. George's in the East, St. George's Hanover-Square, St. John at Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. Mary of Stratford, Bow*,—the New Church at *Deptford*,—the New Church in *Old-street*,—the New Church in the *Strand*, *St. George's-Queen-Square Chapel* converted into a Parish-Church, *St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard-street*, and *St. Giles's in the Field's*, of which the two last are old Churches rebuilt.

These new Churches are most of them elegant Buildings, far exceeding other Parish-Churches in their Beauty and Dimensions, and are endow'd to the Amount of about 200 *l. per Ann.* each Part thereof arising from the Profits of Lands purchased with Money appropriated by Parliament for endowing the said New Churches, and the Residue arising out of the Burial Fees, which are now settled on the Church-Wardens, &c. of the respective Parishes, part of them for the Maintenance of the Minister, and the Residue for the Use of the several New Parishes.]

Doctors-Commons, or the College of Civilians.

Altho' Degrees in the Civil-Law may be taken only in Oxford and Cambridge, and the Theory is best there to be acquired, yet the Practice thereof is most of all in London, where a College was long since purchased by Dr. Henry Harvey, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil-Law in this City, and where commonly reside the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, with diverse other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate Manner, and communing together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near St. Paul's, in the Parish of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf; which Buildings being utterly consum'd by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the Strand until the Year 1672, when they returned to their former Place, rebuilt in a very splendid and convenient Manner at the proper Cost and Charges of the said Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow :

S. Michaelis.		Pasch.
23 Octob.		<i>Quind. Pasch.</i>
<i>Craftino Anim.</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>
<i>Martini</i>	12 Nov.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>
<i>Edmundi</i>	21 Nov.	<i>Craftino Ascens.</i>
<i>Andreae</i>		
S. Hilarij.		Trinit.
<i>Craftino Wolfani,</i>	20 Jan.	<i>Craftino Trin.</i>
<i>Pauli.</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>
<i>Blasij.</i>	4 Feb.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>
<i>Valentini.</i>		4. <i>Sessio, vel Craftino, D. Johannis.</i>

In every Term there is a By-day, called *Dies Extraordinarius*, except *Easter-Term*, Q 4 Of

Of PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators*, belonging to the afore-mentioned Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, are 34 in Number: Their Office is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients; to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Causes; to produce the Witnesses; prepare Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with their Proceedings.

These are admitted by the Archbishop's *Fiat*, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission. They wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

As for what relates to the Ecclesiastical Courts kept at *Doctors-Commons*, see more *Chap. IX.* of the Second Book.

*The High Court of ADMIRALTY of
ENGLAND.*

FOR the Decision of Maritime Controversies, Trial of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty kept here.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is *Supremæ Curie Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex, sive Præsidens*. The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office, and are directed to all *Vice-Admirals, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.*

To this Court belongs a *Register*, and his *Deputy*, and a *Marshal-General*, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord High-Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same Day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at *St. Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, but now in the same Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*; but the Admiralty Sessions is still held for the Trial of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient Place aforesaid, or at the *Old Bailey*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Disposal of the Lord High-Admiral.

Of the College of PHYSICIANS in London.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a College, or Corporation, of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in *Physick* of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise *Physick* in *London*, or within seven Miles of the City (nor in any other Part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*); whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and diverse other Particulars; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any Part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-Street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the End of *Amen-street*, whereon the famous Dr. *Harvey*, 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the meeting of the several Members of the Society; endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health; Part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666, this goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Monies a fair Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge a very noble Apartment for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The four Censors of the College have, by their Charters, Authority to survey; correct and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only Thirty before the Restauration of King *Charles II.* But that King considering the Increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry VIII.* thought fit to encrease the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James II.* taking into Consideration the farther vast Encrease of Buildings of late Years, was pleased, in the new Charter, to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore, reserving to himself the Power of placing or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List, there are diverse Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the *Dispensaries* have got, will soon put an End to these and all other *unfair* Practitioners.

The College having frequently pressed its Members to the *Generous* and *Charitable* Cure of their sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants, not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but to improve their *Knowledge* of Diseases, and their *Reputation* by their Success, made a *Subscription* to the Number of Forty-two, *Anno* 1696, to contribute to the necessary Charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the *Sick Poor*.

Gresham-College, or the College for Liberal Arts and Sciences.

W^Ithin the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and endowed in Manner following. After he had built the *Royal-Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors;

Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*, in Trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all Time to come four able Persons to read within this College *Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick*, and to allow each of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50*l.* a Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read *Civil-Law, Physick and Rhetorick*, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50*l.* a Year; and that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) at Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*; the Musick-Lecture to be read only in *English*.

In this College, from the Time of their Incorporation till the Year 1712, when they purchased a House in *Crane-Court, Fleet-street*, did meet the *Fellows of the Royal-Society*, so much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the said *Society*, written by *Dr. Thomas Sprat*, late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

First Foundation of the Royal-Society.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal-Society, was some Years before the happy Restauration of King *Charles II.* at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of *Dr. Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*.

Afterwards, about the Year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Gresham-College*; at length his Majesty took Notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 22d of *April* 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things* and *Useful Arts*, by Experiments.

Manner of Electing Fellows.] Their Manner of Electing Fellows is according to the *Venetian* Way, by Balloting. Each Fellow at his Admission, subscribes this Promise following, That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal-Society of *London*, for the Improvement of *Natural Knowledge*. After this he may at any Time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Nearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40*s.* and then 13*s.* a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Design.] The Design of the *Royal-Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their Reach; so that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription, to restore Truths

Truths that have been neglected ; to push on those which are already known to more various Uses ; to make the Way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal-Society* then, since their first Institution, have made a vast Number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature ; they have made particular Enquiries into very many Things of the Heavens as well as of the Earth, *Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations, Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires, Tides, Currents and Depths of the Sea*, and many other Things : They have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature, of Arts, Manufactures, &c.* whereof some are extreme curious : In a Word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profits by it.] They have mightily improved *Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture* ; they have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation ; they have not only put this Kingdom upon Planting *Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens*, but also *Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica and Barbados*. All our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society ; they have awakened the whole Civilized, Letter'd, and Intelligent World, so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies, upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society to be examined, approved, or corrected : So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude ; They have registered Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity ; hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all future Ages.

Their Library.] Moreover, the *Royal-Society*, for the Advancement of this noble Design, have begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design ; towards which the late Earl-Marshal of *England* did bestow on the Society the whole *Norfolcian* Library, with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work ; whereby in a short Time they will be able to shew a compleat Collection of all that hath been

been published in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Productions of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

The Repository.] The free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colval*, Esq; wherein are to be seen many Thousands of great Rarities, fetched (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some Things *petrified*, others *ossified*, Mummies, Gums, &c. diverse of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons; and, in a short Time, is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty King *Charles* to the *Royal-Society*, is an Escutcheon, with *Three Lions of England in Chief*; intimating, that the Society is Royal; the *Crest* is an *Eagle*, and the *Supporters* *Hunting-Hounds*, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to signify the Sagacity employed in penetrating and searching after the *Works of Nature*. The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to testify their Resolution not to be enslaved by any of the greatest Authority in their Enquiries after Nature.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the 30th of *November*, being the Feast of *St. Andrew*, in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors-Commons* stood the College of *Heralds*; that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms; an ancient House, built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who marry'd *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* And the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchanged Lands with the Crown, he procured the same to be bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be there safely preserved, &c. which is now handsomely re-built.

They were made a College, or Corporation, by Charter of King *Richard III.* and by him had several Privileges granted unto

unto them ; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the said Society by King Edward VI. in the third Year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society are first,

Three stiled *Reges Armorum Anglicorum*, King of Arms.

Six Heralds at Arms, and four Pursuivants at Arms.

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the First and Principal is called *Garter*, instituted by Henry V. whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung over their Seats there, to carry the *Garters* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas ; for which Purpose he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged ; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward III.* marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond* : Whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare* ; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward IV.* by the Death of his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, on the South-side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy*, or *Southbroy*. [*Gloucester*, King of Arms, and also *Batb*, King of Arms, instituted Anno 1726, when the Order of the Knights of the *Bath* was reviv'd.]

The third King at Arms is *Norrey*, or *Northbroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of the *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms, or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

Note, That by the Union-Treaty, *Lion*, King at Arms for Scotland (of whom see more hereafter in the State of Scotland) is the Second King at Arms of Great-Britain, and takes Place immediately after *Garter*.

Heralds.

Heralds.] The six *Heralds*, anciently and properly belonging to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked :

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Somerſet,</i> | | 4. <i>York,</i> |
| 2. <i>Cheſter,</i> | | 5. <i>Windſor,</i> |
| 3. <i>Richmond,</i> | | 6. <i>Lancaſter.</i> |

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two German Words, *Here*, *Helt*, or *Held*; that is, the Army's Champion, to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Feciales* of the Romans did; and from thence probably Seven Danish Kings, and ſome Kings of Norway and Sweden, and ſome of England before the Conqueſt, have had the Name of *Harold* or *Herald*.

Pursuivants.] Of theſe *Heralds*, in England, there were anciently many, and ſo likewiſe of *Pursuivants*, whereof at preſent there are but Four, thus nam'd,

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Bluemantle,</i> | | 3. <i>Rouge-Dragon,</i> |
| 2. <i>Rouge-Croix,</i> | | 4. <i>Portcullice.</i> |

from ſuch Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of theſe and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is uſed in Marſhalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Chriſtenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feaſt of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Juſts, Tournaments, Combats before the Conſtable and Marſhal, &c. Alſo they take Care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

Creation of the Kings at Arms.] Anciently the Kings at Arms were created, and ſolemnly crowned, by the Kings of England themſelves; and the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter Times, the Earl-Marſhal hath had a ſpecial Commiſſion for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King at Arms*, there is firſt to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a ſolemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new-created King; alſo a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly embroidered, and a Jewel, or Badge of Gold, enamelled in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this Manner: Firſt, he kneels down before the Earl-Marſhal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King at Arms reads the Oath; which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters-Patent of his Office; during which the Earl-Marſhal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of

of *Garter* ; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The other *Kings at Arms* are created by Letters-Patent, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Creation of the Herald.] A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enriched with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings at Arms are by two Kings at Arms, and to swear in solemn Manner to be true to the King; to be serviceable to all Christians; to be secret and sober; to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, &c.

The greatest Part of this College is, since the late dreadful Fire, re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon *St. Bennet's-Hill*, near *Doctors-Commons, London*; where are some Officers at Arms always attending, to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

All the Members of this College being the King's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names among the Officers of the Household.

Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common-Lawyers.

THE Colleges of *Municipal*, or *Common-Law*, Professors and Students, are fourteen, called still *Inns*, the old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel*.

There are two *Inns of Serjeants*,
Four *Inns of Court*,
Eight *Inns of Chancery*.

Inns of Court.] The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better Sorts of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are Four.

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templers*, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law above 300 Years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was Part of the House of the *Knights-Templers*, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincoln's-Inn, and Gray's-Inn.] The two other Inns of Court are *Lincoln's-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and *Gray's-Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

These Societies are no Corporation, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by Consent, the Force of Laws: For lighter Offences, they are only excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences, they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the College; and being expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase; nor have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittance, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-Barristers*, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Monies belonging to the House.

[There are no Mootings or Readings in the *Inns of Court* or *Chancery* at this Day.]

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Curfitors that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is called *Thavie's-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward III.* and since purchased by the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*; then *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion's-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the *Lion*; *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entered here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by *Attornies*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easy Rate in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps.

R

Serjeants.

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, There are two more Colleges, called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. They are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more noble and honourable; *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterij. Servientis verò Ministerij.*

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common-Law is admitted to be of one of the Four *Inns of Court*, where he is called a *Moot-Man*; and after about seven Years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and is then in a Capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when his Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this Manner:

Serjeants at Law.] When the Number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief-Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes Choice of Six or Eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, who sends, by the King's Writ, to each of them to appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*. At the appointed Time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the *Inns of Court*, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*; there in Publick they take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in Publick. After this they feast the great Persons of the Nation in a very magnificent and princely Manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the Value of 40*s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20*s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, &c. Rings of less Value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas; whereof every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Privilege to wear at all Times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capp'd in the Presence of the King of England.

A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patent, sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the Middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Serjeant (who upon this

this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure, and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely and impartially to all his Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patent to be read; and being departed, the Chief-Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath well and truly to serve the King, and all his People, in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

And now in some Things his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides, a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, diverse small Pieces of white rich Fur: But the Two Lord Chief-Justices, and the Lord Chief-Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned the King by Writ usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage*, *Feodage*, *Vesturage*, and *Legardage*: These sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS.

Besides the COLLEGES, properly so called, there are in this City many richly endowed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, and Houses of Correction. The most noted are,

SUTTON's Hospital, or the Charter-House.

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or Collegiate House, called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*. This College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, who is a Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher to instruct 40 Scholars; besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. and live altogether in a Collegiate Manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 40 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of

this College, 20*l.* yearly, and duly paid, for eight Years after they come to the University; and to others, fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. The Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the *Roman Catholics*. The House cost him at first 13,000*l.* and the fitting up for this Purpose, about 7,000*l.* more; in all 20,000*l.* and was endowed by him with 4,000*l.* *per Annum*, which is since improved to near 6,000*l.* *per Annum*. The Founder died the twelfth Day of *December*, 1611, and this his Foundation hath been ever since entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without as yet admitting any other Addition of Charity to it: Although by Letters of Licence granted by his late Majesty, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, the Governors are impowered to receive by Will or Deed any farther Addition of Charity, not exceeding four Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to Mr. *Sutton's* Revenue. The Governors are in Number sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

In the Disposal of the Governors, are the following Benefices.

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. At the <i>Charter House</i> , | 6. <i>Dunsby</i> , |
| 2. <i>Balsbam</i> , | 7. <i>South-Minster</i> , |
| 3. <i>Castle-Camps</i> , | 8. <i>Cold-Norton</i> , |
| 4. <i>Hofecheath</i> , | 9. <i>Little-Wigborough</i> , |
| 5. <i>Hallingbury</i> , | 10. <i>Hartland</i> . |

CHELSEA-COLLEGE, or the Royal Hospital for disabled Soldiers.

THE Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second, carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a Piece of Ground whereon a Building formerly stood, which was designed by King *James* the First for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England* against all Opposers; which Ground did escheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames*, in a most wholesome Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground,

Ground, about sixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholesome Water, even to the Top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, without the Labour of Horfe or Man, lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces distant and where is a most commodious and magnificent Landing Place: Of the other three Sides, the Front-side contains the Chapel and Hall, both very spacious and noble Rooms. The two other Sides, being four Stories high, are divided into Wards or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty-six distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair *Pavillion*, in one whereof is the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the Middle of this great Court is placed upon a Marble Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of the Founder, King *Charles* the Second, at the Cost and Charge of Mr. *Toby Russett*.

The Number of ordinary Pensioners is 486, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Laundresses, Washer-women, &c.

The Out, or Extraordinary, Pensioners are more numerous, and these upon Occasion do Duty in the several Garrisons, from whence Draughts are made for the Army, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats lined with Blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for Spending-Money.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society is, That each one must first bring a Certificate from their superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown twenty Years, which must appear by Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation there are appointed proper Officers; a List of which see at the Close of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants; as, Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24, who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and diverse other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, &c.

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of

the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each common Soldier once every Year, which in Time of War amounted to above 13,000 *l*.

GREENWICH-HOSPITAL.

NExt to this, *Greenwich-Hospital*, built upon the River *Thames*, must hereafter take its Place in this Book, as being not much farther from *London-Bridge* Eastward than *Chelsea* is Westward: But if we should consider the *Magnificence*, *Capaciousness*, or *Usefulness* of the Building, it should rather precede the former, as much excelling it on each Account as the *Naval* Strength of an *Island* is every way preferable in its Value to the Land-Forces of it. 'Tis built below Bridge, as most proper for its Inhabitants, who are to be all such *English Seamen* as by *Age*, *Wounds*, or other *Accidents*, shall be disabled from further Service at Sea, and for the *Widows* and *Children* of such as happen to be slain in Sea-Service: 'Tis to be fitted up for no less than 450 Seamen, if Encouragement be answerable to the Stateliness of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great Part of it being built in King *Charles* the Second's Time, at 36,000 *l*. Expence; encouraged much by King *William* the Third's Commission, and by a new Commission granted by the late Queen *Anne*; and we hope will be perfected, under the auspicious Influences of our present Gracious Sovereign King *George* II.

Christ's Hospital. Formerly a Monastery of *Gray-Friars*, dissolv'd by *Henry VIII.* and converted by his Son *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the *Blue-Coat-Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue-Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by diverse considerable Benefactors. A great Part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheless, all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless administred to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King *Charles* the Second founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about Forty in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks, but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about Ten or Twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above a Thousand poor Children, most of them

them Orphans, maintained in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven Score put yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in this City; even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been filled with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chosen chief Governors, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman, Sir *John Moor*, Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, &c. which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of Four thousand Pounds.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital adjoins to the said *Christ's Hospital*, and formerly belonged to the same *Gray-Friars*, founded by *Raihere*, who was the first Prior of that House, in the Time of *Henry* the First, enlarged by *Henry* the Fourth. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry* the Eighth left 500 Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People; but it was more largely endowed, for the Use of Sick and Lame Persons only, by *Edward* the Sixth. This Spittal hath able Physicians and Surgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and, through God's Blessing, here is sometimes 2000, or upwards, cured in a Year, and relieved with Monies and other Necessaries at their Departure. This House itself escaped the Fury of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

St. Thomas's Hospital in *Southwark*, is for the same Use, and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires in *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689. This was originally founded an Hospital by *Richard* the Prior of *Bermondsey*, Anno 1213. It was surrendered by the Master to King *Henry* VIII. valued at 266 l. 17 s. 6 d. per Annum. It was given by the excellent King *Edward* VI. to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and appointed to be called the Hospital of *St. Thomas the Apostle*, and appropriated for the Cure of Poor, Sick, Infirm and Lame Persons. Though this Hospital has several times escaped Burning (particularly when in 1676 the Fire was extinguished at this House after the Flames had several times touched it) yet the Buildings were so very old and ruinous, that the Governors thought it necessary to rebuild the same, which has been done at the Charge of the said Governors,

assisted by the Contributions of other bountiful Benefactors, without lessening the Revenues of the Hospital. It now consists of four Courts, very spacious, ornamental and commodious. In the *First* are six Wards for Women. In the *Second* are two Chapels, one for the Use of the Hospital, the other commonly called *The Parish-Church of St. Thomas, Southwark*. In the same Court are the Houses of the Treasurer, Hospitaler, Steward, Butler and Cook. In the *Third* Court are seven Wards for Men, with a convenient Shop, Store-Rooms and Laboratory for the Apothecary. In the *Fourth* Court are two Wards for Women, with a Surgery, hot and cold Baths, &c. Besides these Squares, the Governor, in the Year 1718, erected a spacious Building, in which are Wards, and Beds in them for one Hundred Persons; so that now there is room for above five Hundred People, and there are about Four thousand poor and diseased Persons cured in, and discharged yearly out of this Hospital.

On a convenient Piece of Ground, in the Parish of *St. Thomas, Southwark*, near adjoining to this House, is now built an *Hospital for Incurables*, by the extraordinary Charity of *Thomas Guy, Esq*; in which there is Provision made for about four Hundred Persons.

WALL and GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was walled in on all Parts with a strong Stone-Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickness proportionable to its Design, which is now for the most part decayed, Dwelling-Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the Top of that little which remains. Yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain. Those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripple-gate*, *Moor-gate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are shut every Night with great Diligence, and a sufficient Watch at Ten o'Clock; none being suffered to go in or out without Examination: In like Manner, at the same Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure them 'till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-Walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, *viz.* *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first chiefly for heinous Malefactors, as *Traitors, Murderers, Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailly*, hard by; and the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The *King's-Bench* Prison in *Southwark* is one of the greatest for Debtors in *England*. Not far from it is the *Marshalsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal of the *King's-Court*. The *Fleet*, near *Fleet-Market*, is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two *Compters*, belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chapel*, the *Gate-House* at *Westminster*, and others, would take up too much Room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next Thing remarkable in the City of *London* may be the *Bridge*; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in *Europe*: It has nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and, some say, on a soft ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-bridge almost in the Middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry II.* and finished *Anno* 1209, in the Reign of King *John*.

The Building of this Bridge of *London* was an exceeding difficult and costly Piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again: The Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and diverse considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-Day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal-Exchange] is, next to be considered, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt: It was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and opened in a solemn Manner, by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, proclaimed and named the *Royal-Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (al

(all Things considered) that was then in *Europe*: Before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the 'fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, high Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an harmonious Chime of twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, it surpasseth all other Burses.

Quantum lenta solent inter viberna cupressi.

It was built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest Part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost 50,000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*; and to re-imburse themselves, there is let to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereupon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West; so that it is but very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent. [The Shops in the Galleries about the *Exchange* most of them stand empty at present, which very much lessens the Revenue; and indeed the City hath not long Time to dispute paying the Salaries left by Sir *Thomas Gresham* to the Members of *Gresham-College*.]

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* erected at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant Adventurers of England*: 'Tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient *Roman* Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Lawrel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high; on three Sides whereof are curiously cut, on three Escutcheons, First, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered: Secondly, of *Scotland*: Thirdly, of *Ireland*, each supported by a *Cupid*: And on the fourth Side is the following Inscription:

*Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciei,
Utriusque fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Mariæ Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,*

*Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate prope floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitude æterna,
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit.
Anno salutis Humanæ M DC LXXXIV.*

The Whole is made of white Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all around the Quadrangle of this *Royal-Exchange* the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom since the *Norman* Conquest, so now, by the Care and Cost of the City-Companies, most of those Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaster, and the rest are daily designed.

Statue at Charing-Cross.] There are other Statues worthy to be taken Notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*; of King *Charles* the First on Horseback, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of white Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron-Rails. It was done by an admirable Artist, *La Scur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was murdered by *Felton*.

In the midst of the great Court at *White-Hall* is a noble Statue in Brass of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription :

J A C O B U S S E C U N D U S
D E I G R A T I A,
A N G L I Æ, S C O T I Æ, F R A N C I Æ,
E T H I B E R N I Æ R E X,
F I D E I D E F E N S O R,
1686.

The Monument.] Not far from the *Bridge* is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began ; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof. It is of the *Tuscan* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the Middle of black Marble, with an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those two ancient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *M. Antoninus*, those excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire.) The Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot square, and 40

Foot high ; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso-Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Gibber*, another *Praxiteles* ; and on the Sides thereof are these following incomparable Inscriptions.

One one Side,

Anno Christi CIOCLXVI, Die IV Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum CCII intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili, XXCIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochetrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domum CCIOOOO OO OO CC, vicus CD absumsit, de XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI jugera hinc ab arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum sanum, illinc ab Euro aquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput porrexit : Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas inocuum : ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem.

Velox Clades fuit : Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cælitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit. [Sed Furor Papislicus, qui tam dira patravit, nondum restingaitur.]

Which last Words were erased at King *James's* Accession to the Crown, and reinscribed soon after the Revolution.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum ; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vestigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ extruerentur ; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novissimi erent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singulæ domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur : Utique nemini liceret alitra septennium ædificandâ immorari ; ad hæc,

lites de terminis oritur, lege latâ præcidit, adjecit quoque supplicaciones, annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C. Fæstinatur undique, resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate ac splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod sæculi opus credebatur.

Over the Door, on the East Side, is the following Inscription.

Incepta
Richardo Ford, Equ.
Prætoræ Lond.
A. D. CIOCLXXI.
Perducta altius
Georgio Waterman, Ep. P. V.
Roberto Hanson, Eq. P. V.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. P. V.
Roberto Viner, Eq. P. V.
Josepho Sheldon, Eq. P. V.
Perfecta
Thomas Davis, Eq. Præ. Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal is this following Inscription in *English*.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Note, That this Inscription was erased by King James upon his Accession to the Crown; but re-inscribed presently after the Happy Revolution, in such deep Characters as are not easily to be blotted out.

Companies Halls.] To speak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges, of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much Place in this little Book: These are built like the Houses of the Nobility, with gallant Frontispieces, stately Courts, spacious Rooms; the Hall especially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to entertain, at a Time of Feasting, all of the Livery in each Company, be they one, two or three Hundred, but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the twelve Companies especially;

especially ; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant-Taylors*, the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery-Company*, the most Glorious ; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast of. One of these twelve Palaces (as I may call them) the Lord-Mayor for the Time being usually makes the Place of his Residence, with all his Family and his Officers ; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chapel for Divine Service, which every *Lord's-Day*, during the most populous Seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers-Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to study, but is open to all People of genteel Appearance : And indeed, each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency.

[Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesome Waters ; to omit those of *Crowder's-Well* in *Jewin-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Virtues as well as general Use, some of the most eminent are these :

[Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-Place, at the West-End of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet. [Tis now taken down, with all *Stocks-Market*, to make room for erecting a Mansion-House for the Lord-Mayor.]

[Fountain in King's-Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the Middle of *King's-Square*, in *Soho-Fields* Buildings, deserves Observation ; where, on a high Pedestal, is King *Charles's* Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber* and *Severn*, with Inscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less Note in and about the City. Nor must we pass by without notable Remark,

[Fleet-Ditch.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendering Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* to *Holbourn-Bridge* ; the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *Newcastle* Coals for the Use of the Poor. [It is now mostly fill'd up, and turn'd into a Market of great Business.]

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets : *Blackwell-Hall*, a Place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth : This is a large sumptuous Building,
joining

joining to *Guild-Hall*, to which Cloth is sent, as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the Direction of the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital*.

Smithfield.] A vast weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horses and all Sorts of live Cattle ; where the annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on *St. Bartholomew's-Day*, and lasting three Days. [It is computed, that there are one Thousand Oxen sold every Week in this Market, and a proportionable Number of Sheep]

Leaden-Hall.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all sorts of Edibles. *Queen-Hithe*, *Bear-Key*, great Markets for Grain of all Sorts. All along the *Thames Side*, on both Sides, are Wholesale-Traders for Timber, Stone, and Coals, and all manner of Fuel ; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Covent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, *St. James's*, *Westminster* Markets, &c. are Places of Note, commodiously situated and built : [There are some other Markets of late erected near *Hanover-Buildings*, *Spittal-Fields*, &c.] There are diverse other Exchanges likewise besides the *Royal-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold ; as those stately Buildings called the *New-Exchange* and *Exeter-Exchange*, both in the *Strand*. [The former is entirely pulled down, and several good Houses for Tradesmen erected in its stead.]

Private Buildings.] In this City, and Parts adjacent, of late Years especially, are generally very fair and stately ; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reason they are generally built backwards, that so the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this Particular surpass *London*. Yct if a Stranger should view the several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) the several streight and spacious Streets, the many curious and uniform Piles of new Buildings and Streets, and the many Palaces of Noblemen, they will find it equal to, if not surpass, most of what they have seen abroad.

The Arms of the City of London.] The Arms of the City of London are *Argent* a *Cross Gules*, with the *Sword of St. Paul*, not the *Dagger of William Walworth*, as some have conceited ; for this Coat belonged to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat. Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the KING's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City, near *Puddle Wharf*, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward the Third*.

The Master, or Keeper, of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry the Sixth*, and confirmed by his Successors: King *James the First* enlarged the same, and ordained, that this great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick, for ever.

Several Things furnished from thence.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Cloths of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first Arrival here; Presents for foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for the Knights of the Garter at Home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter; Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms; Robes for the Lord-Treasurer, Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the Lord-Chamberlain, Grooms of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of his Majesty's Robes, and diverse others his Majesty's Servants; rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief-Justices; all the Barons of the *Exchequer*; diverse Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postilions and Grooms, &c. All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, &c. The King's Watermen, Game-keepers, &c. as also all rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yachts; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40,000 *l.* but now much less, beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

The said House, near *Puddle-Wharf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but the Office is kept at present in Great *Queen-Street*.

The Chief Officers under the Master, are a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe.

But those Officers had fair Dwelling Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire. Belong.

Belonging to this Office are diverse Tradesmen, Artificers and others, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of a considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for his Majesty by Commissioners, in Number Nine; who pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, receive the Product of the Excise of Beer, Ale and other Liquors, Malt, Hops, Candles, Soap, Paper, Callico, Gold and Silver Wire, Starch, Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, Silver Plate wrought, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, and distilled Liquors, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 1000 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only.

From the aforementioned Commissioners there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of *Appeal*, who are Five, and by His Majesty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

Of the Office of POST-MASTER General.

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Post-Masters General.

His Majesty keeps one Grand, or General Office, in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatch'd,

Every *Monday* to *France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Tuesday* to the *United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England, Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Every *Wednesday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every *Thursday* to *France, Spain, Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spanish* and *United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark*, and to *Kent* and the *Downs*.

Every *Saturday* to all Parts of *England, Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

The Post goes also every Day to those Places where the Court resides, as also to the usual Stations and Rendezvous of his Majesty's Fleet, as the *Downs, Spithead*, and to *Tunbridge*, during the Season for drinking the Waters, &c.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due Course, and from thence dispersed and delivered, according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, except *Wales*, every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*. From *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in *Ireland* another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets in Times of Peace,

Between Eng- land and	{	<i>France</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Spain</i> , 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
		<i>Flanders</i> , 2 Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Holland</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Ireland</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in Time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the *Leeward Islands*, &c.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, and Pacquet-Boats are maintained at his Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Masters-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to the respective Post-ages, that there is no considerable Market-Town but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Revenue amounts to about 110,000*l.* a Year.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 3*d.* and two Sheets 6*d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1*s.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 4*d.* a double Letter 8*d.* and an Ounce 1*s.* 4*d.* and that in so short a Time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five or six Days an Answer to a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking

(taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other King's Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile ; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse-back, there is of late an admirable Commodiousness both for Men and Women of better Quality to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City ; and that is, by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways ; and this not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day ; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge* ; sometimes 70, 80, and 100 Miles, as to *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Cirencester*, *Norwich*, &c.

Of the PENNY-POST.

Moreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is established another Post, called the *Penny-Post*, whereby, for one Penny, any Letter or Parcel not exceeding sixteen Ounces Weight, or ten Pounds Value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality to most Towns within seven Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General Post.

The Profits of this as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters belonging to his Majesty, are settled on him by Act of Parliament, and managed for him by a Comptroller. And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are six General Offices kept at a convenient Distance from one another ; at all which Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night, every Day, *Sundays* only excepted.

And a farther Convenience of this Office is, that whatsoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country Towns to which the Penny-Post does go, they are delivered, by the Messengers thereof, the same Day they come to *London* ; and the Answers, being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-street*.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermens Rates.

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats in and about *London* is very great : But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting, and

and quarrellsome, it may not be amiss to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no body is obliged to pay them.

Rates of COACHMEN, according to an Act of Parliament, 14 Car. II.

	s.	d.
For a whole Day in and about <i>London and Westminster</i> , reckoning 12 Hours to the Day	10	00
By the Hour; for the first Hour	01	06
Every Hour after the first	01	00

N. B. They are obliged to carry you at this Rate any where within 10 Miles of *London*.

From any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , or thereabouts, to any Part of <i>St. James's</i> , or <i>Westminster</i> (except beyond <i>Tuttle-street</i>) or from any of those Places to any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , or thereabout,	s.	d.
	01	00

From any of the *Inns of Court* to the *Royal Exchange*,

From any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> to the <i>Tower</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> , <i>Aldgate</i> , or any Places thereabout,	s.	d.
	01	06

And the like Rates from and to any Places of the like Distance.

By an Act made 8 *Annæ*, it is provided, That no Person shall be obliged to pay above 1 s. for the Use of a Hackney-Coach for any Distance (not particularly set down in the said Act) so as the same do not exceed one Mile and four Furlongs; nor above 1 s. and 6 d. for any Distance being above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

The same Rates are confirmed by a late Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of 40 s. See *Stat. 5 and 6 W. and M. Sect. 5. Cap. 16.*

Rates of CARMEN, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

From any Wharf between the <i>Tower</i> and <i>London-Bridge</i> , to <i>Tower-street</i> , <i>Grace-Church-street</i> , <i>Fenchurch-street</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> within, <i>Cornhill</i> , and Places of like Distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 hundred Weight,	s.	d.
	02	00

And for every hundred Weight above 20 hundred,

Sea-Coals a Load, i. e. half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Fagots,	s.	d.
	01	02

From any of the aforefaid Wharfs to <i>Broad-street</i> , <i>Lotbury</i> , <i>Old-Jury</i> , <i>Bassishaw</i> , <i>Coleman-street</i> , <i>Ironmonger-lane</i> , <i>Aldermanbury</i> , and Places of like Distance, the aforefaid Weight,	s.	d.
	02	06

Coals,

Coals, or Fagots, ————— 01 04
From any of the said Wharfs to *Smithfield-Bar*, }
Holbourn-Bar, *Temple-Bar*, or like distance, like Weight, } 03 04
And where the Weight from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2*s.* 2*d.*
from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1*s.* 10*d.*; and where from 18
to 20 hundred pays 2*s.* 6*d.* from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2*s.*
And where from 18 to 20 pays 2*s.* 2*d.* from 8 to 14 hun-
dred pays but 1*s.* 6*d.*; and where from 18 to 20 pays 2*s.* 6*d.*
from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1*s.* 6*d.* There are other Par-
ticulars stated, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help,
as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may choose what Cart they please,
except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-
Work, Shop and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in
Turn.

Every licensed Carman is to have a Piece of Brass fixed
upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in
Christ's-Hospital. So that if any Carman offend, the Person
grieved may repair every *Tuesday* at two o' Clock in the After-
noon to *Christ's-Hospital*, the Court then sitting, and telling
the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and be
punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, as they were
set forth by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

	Oars.		Skull.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to Lime-House, New Crane, } Shadwel-Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff-Crofs, } To Wapping-Dock, Wapping New and } Wapping Old-Stairs, the Hermitage, Rother- } hith-Church-Stairs, and Rotherhith-Stairs, } From St. Olave's to Rotherhith-Church- } Stairs and Rotherhith-Stairs, ————— } From Billingsgate and St. Olave's, to St. } Saviour's Mill, ————— } All the Stairs between London-Bridge and } Westminster, ————— } From either Side above London-Bridge to } Lambeth and Vaux-Hall, ————— } From White-Hall to Lambeth and Vaux-Hall, } From Temple, Dorset, Black-Friars-Stairs, } and Paul's-Wharf to Lambeth, ————— } Over the Water, between London-Bridge and } Lime-House, or London-Bridge and Vaux-Hall, }	1	00	6	
	0	60	3	
	0	60	3	
	0	60	3	
	0	60	3	
	1	00	6	
	0	60	3	
	0	80	4	
	0	40	2	

O A R S.

			Whole Fare.		Com-pany.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to	Gravesend,	_____	4	6	0	0
	Graife, or Greenhwa,	_____	4	0	0	8
	Purfleet, or Eriff,	_____	3	0	0	6
	Woolwich,	_____	2	6	0	4
	Blackwall,	_____	2	0	0	4
	Greenwich, or Deptford,	_____	1	6	0	3
	Chelfea, Battersea, Wandsworth,	_____	1	6	0	3
	Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms,	_____	2	0	0	4
	Hammersmith, Cheshwick, Mortlack,	_____	2	6	0	6
	Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond,	_____	3	6	0	6
	Twickenham,	_____	4	0	0	6
	Kingston,	_____	5	0	0	9
	Hampton-Court,	_____	6	0	1	0
	Hampton-Town, Sunbury and Walton,	_____	7	0	1	0
	Weybridge and Chertsey,	_____	10	0	1	0
	Stanes,	_____	10	0	1	0
	Windsor,	_____	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend and London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin,	0	1	An ordinary Chest, or	0	6
A whole Firkin,	0	2	Trunk,	0	6
A Hoghead,	2	0	An ordinary Hamper,	0	6
A hundred Weight of			The Hire of the whole	22	6
Cheese, Iron, or any	0	4	Tilt-Boat,		
heavy Goods,			Every single Person in	0	6
A Sack of Salt, or Corn,	0	6	the ordinary Passage,		

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates is liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Year's Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

University of *Oxford.*] *Oxford, quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadum*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated. It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, in a very healthful Country, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholesome Air, at the Meeting of two clear Rivers, which render its Situation so very pleasant, that it has been sometimes called *Bellofitum*, i. e. *Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

Chancellor of Oxford.] Over the University, next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the highest Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, and nearest in Favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is to take Care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Request, in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

Vice-Chancellor.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and 'tis always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He gives Licence to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise especially appointed. Moreover, he takes Care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Panders, Bawds and Whores, &c. be expelled the University and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick Servants of the University duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without Delay: In a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The *Vice-Chancellor*, at his Entrance into

the Office, choofes four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deputes his Power during his Absence.

Proctors.] Fourthly, the two Proctors, chosen every Year out of the feveral Colleges by Turns: These are Masters of Art, and assist in the Government of the Univerfity, more particularly in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violators of Statutes, or Privileges of the Univerfity; all Night-Walkers, &c.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

Publick Orator.] Next in Order is the Publick Orator, whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the *Convocation*, or *Congregation*; also at the Reception of any Prince, or Great Person, that comes to see the Univerfity, to make solemn Speeches, &c.

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is not only to collect and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records that concern the Univerfity, but also to be so conversant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said Univerfity.

The Register.] Lastly is the Register of the Univerfity, whose Office is to register all Transactions and Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Beadles.] Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the Univerfity, called Beadles, from the *Saxon Bydel*, which signifies an Attendant upon an Officer of Justice. Of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Esquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to publish the Calling of Courts, or Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c. And without one of these *Yeomen Beadles* at least, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

The Virger.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions there is a Seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*; who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less Note shall be passed by.

Privileges.] Many, if not all the Kings in *England*, from King *Henry I.* having been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed

esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Privileges of the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of *Edward III.* the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgeses in *Oxford*, and also the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every Year, in a solemn Manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every Year, on St. *Scholastica's* Day, being the Tenth Day of *February*, a certain Number of the principal Burgeses publickly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in Token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

The Occasion of which Custom and Offering was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* against the Persons and Goods of several innocent Scholars, which drew a great and just Amercement upon the Criminals: The City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly pray, and at last obtained a Mitigation from the University. An annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this, by the farther Favour of the University, was changed into a small yearly Acknowledgment, viz. That the Mayor, and 62 such Townsmen as had been sworn that Year to preserve the Privileges of the University, should yearly, upon St. *Scholastica's* Day, repair to St. *Mary's* Church, and should then and there offer sixty-three Pence, in Memory of that barbarous Murder of sixty-three innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward*, as aforesaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First honoured both Universities with the Privileges of sending each two Burgeses to Parliament.

No Student of *Oxford* may be sued at Common-Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who has a Power to determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid, to allot Corporal Punishment, to Excommunicate, to Suspend, and to Banish.

Colleges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford* (as now in *Leyden*, and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any Distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-Places to hear Lectures and Disputes: After that there were diverse Houses for Students only, to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court and of Chancery in *London*) and those Places were called either Inns, from the Saxon, or Hostels from the French, and at present are named Halls, where every Student lived wholly upon his own Charge,

Charge, until diverse bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students as, by Merit and Worth, should from Time to Time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons, or Founders; and these are called Collèges; whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol* and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, and *St. Peter's* in *Cambridge*, all made Colleges in the 13th Century, although *University-College* hath been reckoned a Place for Students ever since the Year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our 'foresaid *Saxon King Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since *University-College*, where were diverse Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Collèges there are in *Oxford* Nineteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions, annexed to some one or two of them) there are Six. [See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of their Founders and Governors, &c. at the End of this Treatise.]

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our Neighbour Countries.

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Collèges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, *Inns*, *Hostels*, or *Halls*; as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30,000 Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford* were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision of Victuals for this University.

The Discipline of these Colleges and Halls is very exact.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Batchelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; an excellent Order, and no where observed in foreign Parts but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latin*, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Coimbra* and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all

to be black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; for they may wear rich flowered Silk Gowns, and all Doctors Scarlet Robes.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are only two, of *Batchelor* and *Master* (for so they were anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, as in the Arts). At present the Degrees in those three Professions are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts, *Batchelors* and *Masters*.

The Act.] Every Year at the Act, or Time of completing the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the Seventh of *July*) there are, unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders, great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed *Masters* and *Doctors* yearly about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 *Batchelors* of Arts.

Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of *Batchelor* of Arts is required Four Years, and Three Years more to be *Master* of Arts, generally speaking:

The Four Terms.] The Year is divided into Four Terms; the First begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas* Term. The Second, called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*. The Third, called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th Day of *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*. The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor, or Convocation, think convenient.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor* of *Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master* of Arts, and then after seven Years more he is capable of being *Batchelor* of *Divinity*, and then four Years is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be compleated.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor* of *Law*, the more ordinary Way is this: After seven Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchelor* in that Faculty, and then in five Years more of *Doctor* in the same.

Or otherwise, in three Years after taking the Degree of *Master* of Arts, he may take the Degree of *Batchelor* in *Law*, and in four Years more of *L. L. D.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchelor* and *Doctor* in *Physick*.

Magnificence of Oxford.] The First Publick Library in *Oxford* was set up in *Durham-Hall* (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard* of *Bury*, or *Richard Augerville*, who was Lord-

Lord-Treasurer of *England* and Bishop of *Durham* in the Time of King *Edward III.*

About the Year 1367, another Library built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Warcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoining to *St. Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily encreased by the Bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, 'till about the Year 1430, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleased that most Noble Prince, *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the Use of the University, and furnished it with those Manuscripts which he, at any Rates, got out of Foreign Parts (chiefly from *Italy*) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first opened *A. D.* 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly destroyed by the Commissioners who were appointed by *Edward VI.* to Visit the University, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

This was the State of Things when Sir *Thomas Bodley* considered the Damage which Learning had sustained, and the great Use that a publick Library would be of to the Students. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecænas*; he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and Master of a very plentiful Estate. After mature Deliberation, he desired Leave of the University to furnish Duke *Humphrey's* Library once more with Desks, Seats and Books, at his own Costs and Charges; which being gain'd, he acquitted himself in all Points beyond their Expectation. He procur'd Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry, both in Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France, Italy, Spain* and *Germany*; he persuaded his learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts there, as in a Place wherein they would be safe, at least 'till another general Revolution. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November*, 1602, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole University coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation-Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of *Divinity, Law* and *Physick*, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two Proctors) inspect the Library, and call over all the Books.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be; for after the University had built the *Publick Schools* just by the Library, up two Stories high, he himself, at his own Charge, raised a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the Intent that when the New Part of the Library should be filled with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries

Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with the Stationers Company in London, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they should print from thenceforward; which Agreement they observed very well, 'till about the Year 1640. And, lastly, by his Will he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short.

Sir Thomas Bodley died January 28, 1612, after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirmed in Convocation, and he declared by the University to be the Founder of the Library; but with him the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now in it more than double or treble the Number of Books that were there at his Death.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the Bodleian Library. That of the printed Books published by Dr. Hyde, was in the Year 1674: Since which Time there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue was composed by the learned Dr. Hudson, the late Library-keeper. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was published about ten Years ago: Since which Time the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the deceased Dr. Edward Barnard, with such of his printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in Europe; nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in Europe, except the Emperor's and the French King's, which are both of them older by almost an hundred Years. These, as does the Vatican in Rome, the Medicean at Florence, and Bessarions at Venice, exceed the Bodleian in Greek Manuscripts, which yet out-does them in all Oriental Manuscripts: And as for Printed Books, no Italian Library is so celebrated as the Ambrosian at Milan, though it is much inferior to the Bodleian; as is that likewise at Wolfenbuttel, both in Manuscripts and Printed Books, though we should even allow the Account given of it by Coringius.

Besides the Bodleian Library, there are some others vested in the University, as the Savilian by the Geometry-School, and the Ashmolean by the Museum; both which are replenished with Manuscripts proper to their Places.

The studious Scholar has not only the Benefit of the above-mentioned Libraries, but of the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the Museum, and the other in the Galleries of the Bodleian Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great Part was given by Archbishop Laud. These Galleries are replenished with the Pictures of the Founders of the Colleges, and of other Learned Men: And here is a great Collection of ancient Inscriptions and Marbles, most

of them formerly Part of the *Arundelian* Collection ; the rest given since by Mr. *Selden* and Sir *George Wheeler*.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious, and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as possible, the University has encouraged *Private* Libraries, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst the rest, those of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, *St. John's*, and *New-College*, excel both in Manuscripts and Printed Books ; *Lincoln*, *Jesus*, and *University* Colleges, have lesser Libraries of both Kinds. *Christ-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queen's*, consist mostly of Printed Books : The Case of which last mention'd Library is a stately Fabrick lately erected, and the Inside almost fill'd with Books.

Theatre.] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge of the New Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God *Gilbert*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Use of Scholastick Exercises. To speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. would require another Volume ; only of the Physick-Garden take this short Account.

Among the several noble Structures and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, that of the Physick-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the least Place ; Founded, Built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632, by the munificent Benefaction of *Henry D'Anvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury* ; who purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's* College, erected about the Square thereof most stately Walls and Gates ; which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared and polish'd Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen ; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 6000 *l.* on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen :

Gloriæ Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli Regis, in Usum Academicæ & Reipublicæ 1632. Henricus Comes Danby.

And endow'd the same with an annual Revenue to Perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands for the Use and Honour of the University ; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversions of the Academical Students, and all Strangers and Travellers, but of great Use also, as is easily found among all Persons desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and
Studies,

Studies, and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which is here supposed to be as good Convenience as in any Place of *Europe* (if not the best) as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who else shall have Occasion for Things of that Nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The newly erected *Musæum* in *Oxford* cannot well be passed over without some brief Account thereof.

The *MUSÆUM*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, was built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contrived and designed.

It borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian Order*, with several curious Frizes, and other artificial Embellishments; the Front, about 60 Foot, is to the Street Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in gilt Characters, *Musæum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymica*. The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of April, 1679, and was happily finished on the 20th of March, 1683; at which Time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order by the great Care and Diligence of the learned *Robert Plot*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Musæum*.

The University of *Oxford* has also been lately adorned with very beautiful and magnificent Buildings, among which the *Clarendon Printing-house* deserves particularly to be taken Notice of, as being a Work far surpassing any thing of that kind in any Part of the World.

This magnificent Structure is situated parallel to the Schools, at the Distance of an hundred Feet from the North Side. On the West is the *Theatre*, and on the East a Palisade running from one Building to the other; so that these three Buildings, with the Palisade, form a spacious Court, or Quadrangle, which is very handsomely paved.

The Building contains in Length 115 Feet, and in Breadth 61, besides the spacious Portico breaking forward in the North Front, supported by four detached Columns, four Feet in Diameter, of the *Doric Order*. In the Height of it are two Stories above the Cellars, and a third in the Entablature, which runs round the Building, and which is lighted through the Frize of the Order. On the Tops of the South-East and West Pediments are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys, the Smoak of which

which passes through large hollow Vases, so that there is no Appearance of a Chimney-Stack in all the Building. The Top of it is adorned with the Nine Muses, in very beautiful Figures cast in Lead, of extraordinary Weight, and admirable Proportion.

Calliope stands on the middle Pedestal, over the Portico, and holds in her Right Hand *Homer* and *Virgil*, and on her Left Arm a Garland of Bays. On the two other Pedestals on each Side of her are placed *Clio* and *Polyhymnia*; the former on the East, holding *Thucydides*, and the latter a Scrawl in her Hand, on which is written *Suadere*. On the right Side of the South Piedment stands *Euterpe* playing on the Pipe; and on the left *Terpsichore* on the Lute. *Urania* and *Erato* are fixed, one on the South-East, and the other on the North-East Corner; *Urania* looks upwards with a Coronet of Stars on her Head, and holds a Globe in one Hand, and a Pair of Compasses in the other; *Erato* has in one Hand an *Harp*, and reaches the other down to *Cupid*, who is placed by her Side. On the North and South-West Corners stand the Figures of *Thalia* and *Melpomene*; the first is put in a comick Posture with a majestick Countenance, and holds in her Right Hand a Sword.

The principal Entrance to this Building is under the Portico before-mentioned, to which you ascend by eight Steps, and pass through an Iron Gate of admirable Work, opening into a handsome Vault, or Arch, of the Depth of the Building, which leads into the paved Court, and in a direct Line into the Entrance of the Schools.

This Vault divides the Building into two equal Parts; that on the East Side is wholly appropriated to the Printing of Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books of all Sorts, and the other to the Printing of Books in the learned Languages; from whence the World is supplied with such curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatness and Exactness are not out-done by any Press in *Europe*.

The Room on the South Side, next to the Theatre, is reserved to the Delegates, for the Direction of Business, and is curiously wainscoted with the best *Flanders-Oak*, richly beautified with fluted Pilasters, and other proper Ornaments of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Chimney hangs an excellent Picture of *Queen Anne*, at full Length, done after an Original Painting of *Sir Godfrey Kneller's*: It was given to this Room by *George Clark, Esq;* Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of *All-Souls-College*; to whose Skill in Architecture is owing much of the Beauty of this admirable Building. On the Floor over the Vault are two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-Founder, furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials suited to that ingenious Art; the other with Rolling-Presses for Printing the *Oxford-Almanacks*, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books.

The Court is enclosed from each Side of the Portico by a Pallisade of Iron, with large Pedestals at proper Distances and Dispositions.

The first Stone of this Noble Pile was laid on the 6th of February, 1711, being the Birth-Day of her late Majesty of Pious Memory; and on the 9th of July, 1713, the East-Side of the Printing-house was opened by Printing the Proposals for that Magnificent and Curious Bible, which has been since published. A very small Number of this Edition were printed on fine Vellom; one of which, very richly bound, was presented to the late King, another to the Prince, a third to the University; and one of the Imperial Paper to the Princess, by John Baskett, Esq; Printer to his Majesty, and to the University.

At the same Time the West-Side was open'd by Printing a Book of Verses spoke in the Theatre at the Publick Act that Year, with this Title; *Academia Oxoniensis comitia Philologica in Theatro Sheldoniano Decimo Die Julij, 1713, Celebrata in Honorem Serenissimæ Reginae, Anno Pacifico Oxonij à Typographo Clarendoniano*; An. Dom. 1713.

This House was partly built with the Money arising to the University from the Profits of the Copy of Lord Clarendon's History. And tho' the Firmness and Strength of the Building is so great, that Time itself can scarce put an End to its Duration; yet such is the Value of the Book that gave Rise to it, as to be like to out-last it.

Another magnificent Pile is now almost finished between the South-Side of the Schools, and St. Mary's Church; the late eminent Physician, Dr. John Radcliff; having left a Legacy of Forty Thousand Pounds for erecting a Library there, and 100 l. a Year to buy Books; together with 150 l. per Annum for a Librarian.

At Christ-Church, One of the Squares, call'd Peckwater-Quadrangle, being old and ruinous, was taken down, and is now rebuilt after a most ample and elegant Manner. The Area of this Quadrangle is 144 Foot from East to West, 164 Foot from North to South.

The three Sides, North, East, and West, are conjoined, and are already finish'd, and inhabited; the Height of the first Story, which is Rustick, is the Vase ment; the Second upper Stories are contained in the Height of the Ionic Order, the Columns and Pilasters being two Foot six Inches Diameter, with an Entablature and Balustrade.

The South-side, being detach'd from the Ends of the East and West 20 Foot, is designed for the Carron's Library, with Corinthian Columns of four Foot and one Inch Diameter, and in Height forty-one Foot. On the lower Part, between the Corinthian Columns, is a Doric Arcade, consisting of seven Arches, each eight Foot and four Inches broad, with an Ascent

of four Steps from the *Area* into that *Arcade*, which is seventeen Foot broad, and of the same Height; to which Height this fourth Side of the Quadrangle is now advanced, and the whole *Doric* Entablature finished.

The whole Square was designed by the Reverend Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, late Dean of this Church, and is esteemed a regular and compleat Piece of Architecture by all who have seen it, Natives and Foreigners.

The first and principal Benefactor to this Building was Dr. *Anthony Ratcliff*, formerly Student, and afterward Canon of this College; who by his last Will and Testament gave for this Use near 3000 *l.* Sir *Edward Hannes*, Kt. formerly Student of this House, and Physician to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, gave for the same Use a Legacy of 1000 *l.* The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Somerset*, Brother to the late Duke of *Beaufort*, gave a Legacy of 500 *l.* *James Narborough*, Esq; Brother to Sir *John Narborough*, a Legacy of the same Value. The Reverend Dr. *South*, late Canon of this College, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, gave also, for the carrying on of this Building, a Legacy of 500 *l.* besides 100 *l.* which he had in his Life-time given to this Use, and other Legacies to this College for other pious Purposes.

Besides the Donations which have been mentioned, there have been many other considerable Sums contributed by the Dean and Canons, by several of the Students, and by many of the Nobility and Gentry, Bishops and Clergy, who have had their Education in this House; and even some, who have not been Members of it, have been so much taken with the Beauty of this Building, as to forward it by their generous Benefactions. A perfect List of these several Donations will be fairly engrossed in a Book of Vellom, and repositied in the Library, when built, for perpetuating the Memory of the Benefactors.

Besides the Benefactions to the University, several very liberal ones have been made to particular Colleges; among which the following deserve a Place here.

Colonel *Christopher Codrington*, late Governor-General of the *Leeward-Islands*, among other Things in his Will, dated the Twenty-second of February, 1703, bequeathed as follows:

IMPRIMIS, I give my nearest Kinsman, Lieutenant-Colonel *William Codrington*, all my Estate in and about *Doddington* aforesaid, provided, and upon Condition, that he pay to All-Souls College in Oxford, Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling in Manner following; viz. Two Thousand Pounds within one Year after my Decease, and the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds yearly afterwards, until the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds be paid.

I do appoint that Six Thousand Pounds thereof be expended in the Building of the Library for the Use of the said College; and that the remaining Four Thousand Pounds be laid out in Books to furnish the same.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the said College my Library; now in the Custody of Mr. John Caswell in Oxford.

Colonel William Codrington was appointed Executor of this Will.

With this Legacy to **All-Souls-College**, there is added a most magnificent Library.

Against the Entrance, in a Nich, is the Statue of the noble Benefactor; just over the Foundation-Stone. Under the Statue is an Inscription, reciting his Kindness and Generosity to the College, and his other personal Virtues; which he, as it were; forbid to be mentioned on a Monument.

The Library is in Length, within the Walls, two hundred Feet; in Breadth thirty-two Feet and an half; in Height forty Feet. It is lighted with eleven large Windows to the South; and a Window at the East and West End, of seventeen Feet wide each. The whole is a most beautiful Gothic Work; so built in Conformity to the Chapel.

The Benefactor's Body having been pompously buried before in Barbados, was yet, according to his Will, brought over, and deposited in the College-Chapel on June the 20th, 1716. It was received with great Respect, at the College Gates, by all the Society, together with the Executor, and the General's nearest Relations; and at laying it into the Vault, a Latin Speech was made by Mr. Cotes, University-Orator (at that Time one of the Fellows) which is since printed, with that of Mr. Young, spoken the next Day. On which Day the first Stone of the Library was laid with great Ceremony by the Executor, in the Presence of the same Persons; Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the Lord-Bishop of Bristol; and several other eminent Members of the University being invited to the Solemnity by the Warden and Fellows.

On the Black Marble-Stone, lying on the Body, is cut **CODRINGTON**; and the Inscription on the Foundation-Stone was this,

xj^o Kal. Jul. MDCCXVI jacta sunt Fundamenta

Bibliothecæ Chicheleio Codringtonianæ

A Christophoro Codrington Arm. Fundatæ

Præsentibus

Wilhelmo Codrington Arm. Hærede ex Testamento

Jobanne & Wilhelmo Codrington

Christophori Consanguineis:

Unâ tum Bernardo Gardiner. Custode,

Sociisque Collegij quamplurimis:

Perorante Edwardo Young, Soc.

This College-Chapel has likewise received a very beautiful Addition lately, being adorned with a magnificent Altar-Piece of Marble; rich Furniture for the Communion-Table, of Crimson-Velvet, trimmed with Gold Lace and Fringe; Books, Candlesticks, &c. the Gift of *George Clark, Esq;* LL. D. lately one of the Fellows, and one of the Burgesses for the University (who, by Will, left his fine House for the Wardens of *All Souls* for ever to reside in;) as likewise with a cloath'd Refurrection Piece, painted at the *East End* by the famous *Sir James Thornhill*, at the Expence of *Henry Portman, Esq;* and with a very costly Ceiling, given by the Honourable *Doddington Greville, Esq;* one of the Fellows of the College.

Other Ornamental Additions were made therein, to which the Reverend *Mr. Webb*, lately Fellow, was a Benefactor, the Society being at the rest of the Charge.

In *University-College* also, pursuant to the Will of the famous *Dr. Radcliffe* (who was first entered in that House; and remained there several Years a Member of that Foundation) is now finished another very beautiful Northern Front, down to *Logic-Lane*, with a Tower in the Middle, of free square Stone, answerable to that before erected; and the Master's old Lodgings being ruinous, new ones are now more commodiously built for him therein, and Chambers for the Doctors, two Physick-Fellows, after their Return from their five Years Travel, all the Provision of Salary and Chambers ceasing absolutely, as to them, at the end of every ten Years; the whole being now called *Radcliffe's Place*.

Dr. John Radcliffe, in his Will, dated 13 September, 1714, beneath as follows;

I Give and devise my Manour of Linton, and all other my Lands and Hereditaments in Yorkshire, unto my Executors herein after-named, and their Heirs, upon Trust, to pay thereout yearly Six Hundred [So it is in the Original] to two Persons, to be chosen out of the University of Oxon, when they are Masters of Arts, and enter'd on the Physick-Line, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper of Great-Britain, the Chancellor of the University of Oxon, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, and Common-Pleas, and Master of the Rolls, all for the Time being, or by the major Part of them, for the Maintenance of the said two Persons for the Space of ten Years, and no longer; the half of which Time, at least, they are to travel in Parts beyond Sea, for their better Improvement. And in case of their Decease, or after the Expiration of the said ten Years, for the Maintenance of two other Persons to be chosen in like Manner, and for the same Term of Years, and so from Time to Time for ever.

ever. And if any Vacancy happen of one, or both, that the Places shall be filled up in the Space of six Months: And the yearly Overplus of the Rents and Profits of my said Yorkshire Estate, I Will to be paid for ever to University-College in Oxon, for the buying of Perpetual Advowsons for the Members of the said College.

I give five Thousand Pounds to my Executors, for the Building the Front of University-College in Oxon, down to Logick Lane, answerable to the Front already built, and for the Building the Master's Lodgings therein, and Chambers for my two Travelling Fellows. And Will, that my Executors pay forty Thousand Pounds, in the Term of ten Years, by yearly Payments of four Thousand Pounds; the first Payment thereof to begin and be made after the Decease of my two Sisters, for the Building a Library in Oxon, and the purchasing the Houses, the House, [sic Orig.] between St. Mary's and the Schools in Cat-street, where I intend the Library to be built; and when the said Library is built, I give one Hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum for ever to the Library-Keeper thereof, for the Time being; and one Hundred Pounds a Year per Annum [sic Orig.] for ever, for buying Books for the same Library,

And I Will and Desire, if it may be done by Law, my Yorkshire Estate should be convey'd and settled by my Executors on the Master and Fellows of University-College for ever; in Trust for, and for Performance of the Uses and Trusts herein before declared of and concerning the same Estate. And I desire my Executors to Charge and Secure, in the most effectual Manner, the several perpetual Annuities before by me given on and out of my Buckinghamshire Estate, which it is my Intention not to have sold; and the Overplus of the yearly Rents and Profits thereof I would have employed in other Charitable Uses as aforesaid, and by my Executors, or the Survivors of them, charged and fixed on the said Estate in their Life-time. And I would have charged on my said Buckinghamshire Estate one Hundred Pounds per Annum for ever, to commence thirty Years after my Decease, for the Maintaining and Repairing the said Library when built. And the Library-Keeper I would have to be Master of Arts, and to be chosen by the forenamed most honourable Persons, who are from Time to Time to choose the Physicians. And my Will farther is, That my Executors may, if they see that my Estate will answer, prepare for and begin the Building of the Library sooner. And I Will that my Executors, in case of the Decease of any one or more of them, should join two or more Persons of good Repute with the Survivors of them in their Trust, by such Conveyances as Countil learned in the Law shall advise; and so from Time to Time, if need be, that my Will may be the better and more surely performed.

My Living in Hampshire*, as often as it shall be void, and all other Livings that shall be purchased by me out of my Estate, I

* Headborne-Worthy.

Will, that in the first Place they may be bestowed on a Member of University-College; and if they should be deficient there, then to a Fellow of Lincoln-College; and after that they have preached two or more laudable Sermons at St. Mary's, the Persons that are to be presented from Time to Time, are to be nominated by the Vice Chancellor and the two Divinity-Professors, the Master of University-College, and the Rector of Lincoln-College, for the Time being, or the major Part of them.

The Executors of this Will are,
The Honourable *William Bromley, Esq;*
Sir George Beaumont, Bart.
Thomas Sclater, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; and
Mr. Anthony Keck, in Fleet-street, London, to whose Discretion the Surplusage of this Estate is left to be apply'd to charitable Uses.

Pursuant to the Doctor's Will, two Travelling-Fellows are appointed.

The Right Reverend the Lord *Grew*, late Bishop of *Durham*, was pleas'd in a most bountiful Manner to settle on *Lincoln College*, so as to take Place in his Life-time; *viz.*

I. His Lordship added Twenty Pounds *per Annum* to the Headship, and Ten Pounds *per Annum* to each of the twelve Fellowships, for ever.

II. His Lordship made an Augmentation of Ten Pounds *per Annum* a-piece for ever to the Curates of four Churches belonging to the said College; *viz. All-Saints and St. Michael in Oxford, Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and Comb in Oxfordshire.*

III. His Lordship made up the Bible-Clerk's Place, and Eight Scholarships, belonging to the said College, Ten Pounds *per Annum* each, for ever, which before were very mean.

All the above-mention'd Charities to take Place from *Michaelmas, 1717.*

IV. His Lordship settled Twenty Pounds *per Annum* a-piece on Twelve Exhibitioners; which took Place from *Lady-day, 1718.*

OF CAMBRIDGE.

WHAT hath been said of *OXFORD*, the like may be said of her Sister *CAMBRIDGE*, which for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in ſome few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* is not ſo *durante Vitâ*, but may be elected every three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Conſenſu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commiſſary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Cauſes for all priviledg'd Perſons and Scholars under the Degree of Maſter of Arts, where all Cauſes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Cuſtoms of the Univerſity.

They have alſo a High-Steward, choſen by the *Senate*, and holding by Patent from the Univerſity.

[On the 3d of *November*, annually, the Vice-Chancellor lays down his Office, and the Proctors take his Place. Then two Perſons are nominated by the Heads, and one of them is choſen Vice-Chancellor for the Year enſuing, by the Body of the Univerſity, on the 4th of *November*.]

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The two Proctors are choſen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are choſen after the ſame manner, Two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have Care of Weights and Meaſures, as Clerks of the Market.

Register.] The *Cuſtos Archivorum*, or Univerſity-Register. There are alſo Three *Eſquire-Beadles*, One *Yeoman-Beadle*, and a *Library-Keeper*.

Privileges.] This Univerſity, for the Encouragement of Students, hath alſo diverſe Privileges, Rights and Liberties, granted by ſeveral Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas-Day* the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a ſolemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve, according to the Purport of the ſaid Grants.

The *Régius Profeſſors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, are obliged to moderate at every Doctor's and Batchelor's Aſt in their ſeveral Faculties, and to determine upon the Queſtions.

The Exerciſe required for every Degree.

FIRST, it is required of every one that takes the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, that he be reſident in the Univerſity twelve Terms, and in his laſt Year to keep two *Philophy-Aſts* (*i. e.*) that he defend three Queſtions in *Natural Philophy*, *Mathematicks*, or *Ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three ſeveral Opponents at two ſeveral Times; and that he alſo oppoſe three Times. After which he is to be examined by the Maſter and Fellows of his College, who (if they find no Objection

jection against him) give him Leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examined by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that Purpose, and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him; after which he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree; which is read over three times, in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regent-House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be allowed of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, till three Years after he has taken the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*; during which Time he is obliged three several Times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urged against him by a Master of Arts: He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchelors Schools, and declaim once. When this is done, and three Years expired, he must first have the Consent of the Master and major Part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regents* and *Non-Regents*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is completed on the first *Tuesday* in *July*.

[All Graces that are to be proposed to the Senate, must first pass the *Caput*, i. e. must be proposed by the Vice-Chancellor to five Persons, viz. a *Doctor of Divinity*; a *Doctor of Law*; a *Doctor of Physick*; a *Master of Arts* of the *Non-Regents*, and a *Master of Arts* of the *Regents*. These constitute the *Caput*, and are appointed annually to consider and determine what Graces are proper to be brought before the Body of the University; and every one of this *Caput* hath a negative Voice.]

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts* before he takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Divinity*: In order to which he is obliged, during that Time, to oppose a Batchelor of Divinity twice; to keep one *Divinity-Act*; to preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University; after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*; that the Commencer hath been four Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppose twice, and Respond once in the Divinity-School; that he Preach at *St. Mary's* once in *Latin*, and once in *English*: Moreover, he is obliged, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within a Year after he hath taken the said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But in several Colleges the *Gremials* are dispensed with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree, if they keep a Divinity-Act when it comes to their Turn, it is sufficient; and as for those that are not *Gremials*, they need only go out *per saltum*, &c.

Any one who makes the *Civil-Law* his chief Study from the Time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Law* at the End of six Years, provided he keep one Law-Act in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Batchelor of Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, if he performs the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchelor of Law*, or seven Years *Master of Arts*, he may be *Doctor of Law*, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and oppose once.

No one can be admitted Batchelor in Physick 'till the 6th Year after his Admission, and he has kept one Physick-Act, responding to the Professor, or some other Doctor, and opposed once: After which, if he keeps two Physick-Acts, and oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the End of five Years. A Master of Arts must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, though not express'd in the Statute, seems to be this; That they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, are not supposed to have apply'd themselves much to the Study of *Physick* before the taking their said Degree; and therefore it is reasonable they stay longer, before they are admitted to the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises performed every Term are,

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in Term-Time, or at least within a little after the Beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from One to Three in the Afternoon.

Every Wednesday and Friday there are publick Disputations in the Batchelor of Arts Schools, upon some Philosophical or Poetical Questions; and Declamations in the same Place upon Saturdays; all performed by Senior Batchelors, (i. e.) those of the third Year.

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning, are held Philosophical Disputations between a Master and Batchelor of Arts.

Every second Thursday in Term is held a publick Theological Disputation in the Divinity-Schools, from One to Four

Four in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts*, of some considerable Standing, who is Respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term, a *Batchelor of Law* or *Master of Arts* professing the *Civil Law*, is obliged to keep a *Law-Alt.*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick are performed in like Manner the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same Manner by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every Day in Term-Time, either by the Fellows or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*. *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the *Friday* after *Commencement-Tuesday*, which is always the first *Tuesday* in *July*. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters of Arts* and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively, as the *Batchelors of Arts* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning on *Asb-Wednesday*.

As to that Part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a Stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have Power not only to punish offending Scholars by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Talbooth* at his Pleasure, but also to fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unreasonable Hours, that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which Time they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For at those Times the Gates are lock'd, and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be Care taken both for discovering and reforming all Sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies 52 Degrees and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two short Days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same Distance from each other.

[In the University of *Cambridge* are 16 Colleges and Halls, 16 Masters, 406 Fellowships, about 662 Scholarships, 23⁶ Exhibitions: The whole Number of Masters, Fellows, Scholars, Exhibitioners, and other Students in this University, are about 1500. The most magnificent Buildings here are *King's-College* Chapel,

Chapel, the New Building in the same College, the Senate-House, and Trinity-Library.

King's-College Chapel is the finest Piece of Gothic Architecture now remaining on the Face of the Earth, three hundred and four Feet in Length, seventy-three broad from Outside to Outside, and ninety-one Foot in Height to the Battlements, and yet has not one Pillar in it. It is built of good durable Stone, having twelve large Windows on each side exquisitely painted, and the Carving and Workmanship of the numerous Stalls equalling, if not exceeding, any thing of the Kind. This constitutes one Side of a large Square. The New Building at *King's*, which runs from the West-End of the Chapel, a little detached from it to the Southward, makes another Side of the Square. This Structure, containing spacious Chambers and Apartments for the Fellows and Students, is built of white hewn Stone, and is two hundred and thirty-six Feet in Length, and forty-six Feet in Breadth, being one of the most regular and beautiful Pieces of Modern Architecture in Europe.

Trinity-Library stands upon Pillars, that form a fine Piazza in the Inner Court of *Trinity-College*. It is built of hewn Stone, and is one hundred and ninety Feet in Length, and forty Broad; but this is further described hereafter among the Libraries.

The New *Senate-House* (which with the Schools, the University-Library, and some other Buildings intended to be erected opposite to it, will form a handsome Square) is one hundred and one Feet in Length, and forty-two in Breadth, built with hewn Stone, and adorned with fluted Pillars, Triangular Pediment, and other Ornaments suitable to such an Edifice.

Nor must *Clare-Hall* be omitted, whose elegant Buildings, beautiful Walks, Visto's, and natural Canal, formed by the River, maketh it one of the most delightful Abodes of the Muses. And as the Structures already mentioned are admired for their Beauty, *St. John's-College* is no less considerable on account of the Number of Students, and the Strictness of the Discipline observed here, the Groves and Gardens belonging to it, also with its Situation on the River, render it exceeding pleasant.

Libraries.] After what has been said of the *Oxford Libraries*, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with our intended Brevity. And first of the

University-Library.] In which, among other valuable Books, there is a *Gregory's Pastoral Care* in Saxon, admirably well written, and a large Part of the *Septuagint*, in very ancient Greek Letters. This Library contains about 14000 Books in all. Amongst these may be reckoned the ancient Monuments

ments of the Church of the *Waldenses*, or *Vaudois*, brought by Sir Samuel Moreland from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most ancient Copy of the *Four Gospels and the Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of St. *Irenæus* at *Lyons*, A. D. 1562, and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza*, A. D. 1581. This Book is written in *Greek* and *Latin*, not long after the *Alexandrian* Manuscript in his Majesty's Library; and though it differs in some Places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenæus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

[King George I. added to these a very valuable Collection of Books and Manuscripts, consisting of thirty thousand Volumes and upwards, which he purchased of the Executors of the Right Reverend Dr. *More*, late Bishop of *Ely*, for the Sum of Six Thousand Guineas, and made a Present of them to this University. The same King, in the Year 1724, founded a Professorship of modern History and Languages in this University, and another at *Oxford*, assigning to each of the Professors a Salary of 400 *l. per Annum*, either of the said Professors being obliged to maintain two Persons qualified to teach the said Languages; who were to instruct 20 Scholars *Gratis*, to be nominated by the Crown in each University. Notwithstanding which, there has been very little Progress made in Modern History and Languages; and it is apprehended that as well the Salaries as the Exercises will be discontinued.]

Every College and Hall in *Cambridge* hath its Library like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the same Kinds of Books, manuscript and printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College, in order to enumerate their Libraries, though some of them well deserve to be particularly mentioned; *viz.*

Trinity-College-Library,] which is the most magnificent Building of its Kind in the three Kingdoms, and is daily more and more furnished with Variety of good Books; not to mention the great Number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserved; amongst which, the *Codex Holmiensis*, containing a great Part of *Origen's* Works in *Greek*; the Epistles of St. *Paul*, supposed to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin's Psalterium Triplex* (being the most valuable *Latin* Psalter in *England*) ought to be particularly mentioned. But in

Bennet-College-Library] there is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and ancient Printed Books, given by *Matthew Parker*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Time of *Q. Elizabeth*. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abbey-Libraries, and from those belonging to Colleges and Cathedral-Churches, and do chiefly relate to the History of *England*, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject do make to it: Nor is this Collection destitute of Writings,

or most valuable Books in other Faculties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juventus*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter in Matthæum*, *D. Ambrose Hexameron*, and *Origines in Lucam*, both in *Lombardick* Letters, besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts.

St. John's-College-Library] was chiefly founded by Archbishop *Williams*, Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England* in King *James* the First's Time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Case is very large and beautiful, and the Collection, as to Printed Books, the second or third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received a great Augmentation by the Accession of the Library of Dr. *Gunning*, late Bishop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College: And so also

Emanuel-College-Library] has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Decease of Archbishop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may please to observe, that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying-Libraries*; and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *King's-College*) are *Lending-Libraries*; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any Book he wants.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the rest of his Majesty's Dominions, &c.

Of J E R S E Y and G U E R N S E Y.

THE next, and nearest, are his Majesty's two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with two lesser, *Aldernay* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy* now in his Majesty's Possession; in both of which the *French* Tongue is generally retained.

Jersey.] *Jersey*, the biggest of the two, though not above 40 Miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and several Sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great Quantities of Syder. 'Tis well stock'd with Cattle, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great Store of fine Wool, which employs most of the Poor in making Stockings, which in Time of Peace were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market. This is one of the prettiest Islands under the Protection of the King of *Great-Britain*; but for a long and particular Description of it, see Mr. *Fuller's* late admirable Account of this Island.

Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the principal Magistrate is the Bailiff, who is of Royal Nomination, and with Twelve Jurors, chosen by the People, administers

administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same, Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in Matters of Civil Property above the Value of 300 Livres *Tournois*.

There are here several Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs, the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*.

Guernsey.] The Island of *Guernsey* lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in Space, but is somewhat inferior in the Richness of the Soil, which has this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great Variety of Fish. There are Ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping. Upon the *Pier*, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal *Fiefs*, or *Seigneuries*, in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, *viz.* *Anneville*, by *Madam d'Anneville*, Relict of *Charles Andros*, Esq; late Lieutenant-Bailiff; and *Summares* by the late Sir *Edmond Andros*. Since the late Revolution, and in Time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quartered in the two Islands.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by a *Bailiff* of Royal Nomination, and Twelve *Jurors* of popular Election; and the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Appeal to the King and Council.

The End of the FIRST PART.





A

DESCRIPTION

OF


SCOTLAND

In GENERAL.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Its Names, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions.

NAME.]  HE ancient Monks, who relish'd no Antiquities but what were fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scota*, Daughter of *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*. It is most probable that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the same Root, from something analogous to the Saxon *Scytan*, which signifies to shoot, in which Exercise all these Northern Nations were excellent. Some Criticks have endeavour'd to trace the Name very high,

high, by reading *Scotobrigantes* in *Seneca*, where the Copies have *Scutabrigantes*; *Scoticas Pruinas* in the stead of *Scythicas Pruinas*, in some Verses of the Poet *Florus* to the Emperor *Hadrian*; and *Scottodeni*, for *Ottodeni*, a People in *Britain* mentioned by *Ptolemy*. But these Conjectures are no sufficient Ground for History: And the earliest Author that we know of, who expressly named the *Scots*, was *Porphry* the Philosopher, in the third Century. The Name appears to have been unknown to the more ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, who spoke of this Country by the Names of *Ferne* and *Hibernia*; which they supposed to be a large separate Island, situate to the North of *Britain*; though there is only a Peninsula formed by the two *Friths* of *Forth* and *Chyde*, which reach far into the Country, the one from the East, and the other from the West. They were therefore mistaken in thinking it a different Island, but 'tis certain that under these Names they meant it only, witness *Strabo* and *Mela* the two most ancient general Geographers now extant; who most evidently place their *Ferne* and *Hibernia* at the North of *Britain*, which *Strabo* makes shorter than it is, even no longer than to reach to these *Friths*, on that Account. Nor can there be any Author produced, who plainly appears to design any other Country by these Words, except perhaps *Julius Cæsar*, until the *Romans* had advanced so far in *Britain* as to see their Mistake, which was about the Time of *Vespasian*: After which indeed they gave these Names to *Ireland*, which they saw to be a distinct Island to the West. As to *Cæsar*, who places his *Hibernia* to the West from *Britain*, it must be noted, that he entirely inverts the true Situation of *Britain*, making it to lie from East to West instead of South and North, so that he must have made his *Hibernia* West from it, though he had meant our Country, as most probably he did. And it is not of great Moment that he places an Island *Mona* in the Middle betwixt them; for neither is it certain what Island he meant, nor, if it were, is it to be expected that we should be able to account for his Inconsistency, or Mistake, about a small Island which he never saw, when he is so very far wrong with respect to the greatest Island in *Europe*, to which he had made two Expeditions. As the old *Greeks* and *Romans* knew not the Names of *Scot* or *Scotland*, so neither did the People themselves; and therefore may seem less interested either in the Origin or Etymology of the Appellation, which was first given them by Foreigners, in the same Manner as People and Countries in *America* have Names arbitrarily imposed upon them by the *Europeans*. The Word is none of their ancient Language, nor ever adopted into it to this Day. They call themselves *albinich*, and their Country *Albir*, which is a considerable Argument for their great Antiquity; for *Pliny* tells us, *lib. 4. cap. 30.* that *Britain* had been called *Albion*, by which Name it is indeed described by several ancient Authors yet extant. So it seems more reasonable to seek its

first Inhabitants among those who retain the ancient Name, than, as is generally done, among the Progenitors of the *Welsh* in *England*, who call themselves by no Name that resembles either *Albion* or *Britannia*. From this also it seems probable, that the *Scots*, *Picts*, and *South Britons*, were not altogether the same People, as some imagine, since neither did they call themselves by one general Name, nor had the same Customs and Language. Indeed that the *Picts* were of the same People with the *South Britons* is generally agreed, both because such Words of their Language, as are preserved, are used in *Wales* to this Day, and that they painted their Bodies in like Manner as the *South Britons* did. Yea their Name *Picti*, being unquestionably a *Roman* Word, leaves no Reason to doubt but it was given by the *Romans* to those unconquered *Britons* who still kept up their old Customs, which their Countrymen under the *Roman* Yoke had abandoned, to take up with those of their new Masters. On the contrary, the *Scots* must be judged to have been a different People; for neither is their Language the same with the *Welsh*, nor did they paint their Bodies: If they had, the *Romans* would have comprehended them also under the Name *Picti*. As to the Language, we are told however, that a vast Number of the primitive Words in the *Welsh* and old *Scotish*, are either the same or of great Affinity; whence it may well be supposed that they have been the same Two Thousand Years ago, and consequently the People the same too. But surely, though a vast many *Latin* Words be *Greek*, or plainly derived from the *Greek*, it will not be allowed that *Greeks* and *Romans* were not very different People. Besides, 'tis pretty certain that the *Scotish* and *Welsh* Languages were at least very near as different 1300 or 1400 Years ago as they are at present; For, as the *Welsh*, *Cornish* Language, and that of the People of *Bretagne* in *France* is the same, differing only in Dialect, though they have had little or no Communication for so long Time; so the like obtains among the Inhabitants of the Western Side of *Scotland*, the *Irish*, and Inhabitants of the *Isle of Man*. Each of the former three understand one another pretty well reciprocally among themselves, and so do the latter three; but none of the three former can understand, or be understood by any of the others: But surely, had the Language been the same 1400 Years ago, a *Welshman* in the North of *England* would at this Day understand his next Neighbours in the South-West of *Scotland* better than the People of *Bretagne* in *France*. Nor is it inconsistent, that the *Scots* and *Britons* should have had different Languages, though both came originally from *Gaul*, as 'tis generally agreed they did; for *Julius Cæsar* and *Ammian Marcellin*, who well knew, inform us that there were three different Languages in that large Country.

Upon the whole, it would seem that the *Scots* had been the first Inhabitants of *Britain*, who in after Times had been over-

powered by another People rushing in upon them from the Continent; and in like Manner as the *Britons* were afterward reduced by the *Saxons* to West of *England*; that is, to the worst and most inaccessible Places, when their Spirits were broken by their Slavery to the *Romans*; so it would seem that they had first treated the *Scots*, by compelling them to take up with the Western Coast of *Scotland* and the *Isles*, and some of them to go over into *Ireland*, for there is no Probability that it was planted from any other Place than *Britain*. Certain it is that the *Scots* possessed these Places; and them only in the Times of the *Romans*, where 'tis not probable that they had settled by Force, because Conquerors are always observed to settle in the best Parts of a Country. The whole Eastern Side of *Scotland* was inhabited by the *Picts*, who kept up a pretty potent Kingdom there to the Year 838, when they were totally subdued by the *Scots* under King *Kenneth Mac-Alpin*, who thus became the first Monarch of all *Scotland*. The Kingdom was after this divided into four large Districts for Administration of Justice, viz. *Ergadia*, *Gallowvidia*, *Lodoneium*, and *Scotia*. The two first extended over the whole Western Side of the Kingdom, and the *Frith* of *Clyde* was the Limit betwixt them; the other two extended all along the Eastern Side *Lodoneium*, viz. from the Borders of *England* to the *Frith* of *Forth* and *Scotia*, from thence to the Extremity of the Island. This last also began to be the general Name of the whole Kingdom, as it had been for the *Scotish* Dominions some time before the Conquest of the *Picts*, among those who wrote in *Latin*. The other three were reduced to much narrower Bounds, in after Times, though not before the twelfth Century, when, for the more easy Administration of Justice, the Kingdom came to be divided into lesser Districts, called Sheriffdoms.

Climate.] The most Southerly Part of *Scotland*, about *Whithorn*, is situate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude* 15 d. 40 m. The Northernmost Part about *Dungsbay-Head*, is in 58 d. 32 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

Dimensions.] *Scotland*, from the *Mull* of *Galloway* in the South, to *Dungsbay-Head* in the East Point of *Cathness* in the North, is about 250 Miles long; and between *Buchaness* on the East Sea, and *Ardnamurchar* Point on the West, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no Part of it is 50 Miles from the Sea.

Division.] During the *Roman* Times, all below *Edinburgh Frith* was possessed by them, and what lay more Northwards, by Extraprovincial *Britons*, or *Picts*. The *Roman* Part was particularly called *Valentia*, towards the latter End of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the Whole till the *Saxon* Invasion, which was in the Beginning of the sixth Century: Upon the *Saxons* seizing the *East Low-Lands*, the *Scots* were called in, who possessed *Dalriada*; so that then there were three

three Kingdoms in *Scotland, Bernicia, Dalriada*, and that of the *Picts*. The *Saxons* kept their Portion 'till they were weakened by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the *Scots*; who by Degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all *Scotland*. Their great Division was into *High-Lands* and *Low-Lands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect to the River *Tay*; besides a great many *Islands* lying round about the Kingdom. The Number of *Parishes* in *Scotland* are 890.

Christianity.] The Inhabitants of *North-Britain* were converted to the Christian Religion very early, by *Britons* that were Subjects of the *Roman Empire*; but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. *St. Patrick* is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the *Scots*, rather than *Palladius*, who died in the first Year of his Mission into *Britain*, being unable to do any Good upon that then uncivilized Nation: *St. Patrick* was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that Purpose; and the Conversion that he wrought, as very learned Men suppose, was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of *Rome* had not yet imposed new Articles of Faith upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the *Britons* and *Irish* refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and called the *Schismatics* of *Britain and Ireland*. However, laying the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they held Communion with each other, and kept their Religion the same, in most Points, as it was anciently in the purer *Roman Church*.

CHAP. II.

A Description of the several SHIRES or COUNTIES of SCOTLAND, alphabetically digested.

Scotland is divided, according to its Temporal Jurisdiction, into 31 *Shires*, or *Counties*, and two *Stuarts*.

1. Shire of Aberdeen.

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marve, Fourmanteen, Garioch, Strathbogie*, and that Part of *Buchan* which lies South to the Water of *Eugie*. It is about 46 Miles long, and 28 broad. Here they find a spotted Sort of *Marble* and much *Slate*, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Country, besides Abundance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great Abundance, and *Eagles* make

make their Nests upon the Rocks of *Pennan*. The chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital, or Head Burgh, of the *Sheriffdoms of Aberdeen*, where Causes are try'd, and exceeds all the Cities of the *North of Scotland* in Bigness, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholesome, and the Inhabitants well educated. The Houses are generally four Stories high; and having Orchards behind them, make the City at a Distance appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-House, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Master and three Ushers: A Musick-School, an Alms-House, and three Hospitals, founded by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appears by Silver Coins stamped there, upon the Reverse whereof the Name of this Town was inscribed, which are still preserved in the Closets of the Curious. At the West-End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, called the *Aberdeenian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-water in the Bishoprick of *Liège* both in Taste and Quality. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And *Inverurie*, the Title of this Earl's eldest Son, erected into a Burgh-Royal by King *Robert Bruce*. On the South-side of the Waters of *Eugie*, stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place it is High-water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones placed in a *Circle*, and one of the greatest in the Middle, towards the South; which seem to have been Places of Worship in the Times of Heathenism. The dropping Cave of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent Lime. *Old Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat, and has a *Cathedral Church*, commonly called *St. Macbar's*, large and stately, built by several Bishops of this See. The Windows of the Church, wherein is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinston* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their painted Glass; and something of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple, besides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigness. *Marre* is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrumny*, the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marre*. *Strathbogly* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*, now the chief Residence of the Marquis of *Huntly*, who by King *James VII.* was made Duke of *Gordon*. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

Other Seats in *Aberdeenshire*.] *Inverurie*, late Earl of *Marischal's*; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor's*; *Pittligo*, Lord *Pittligo's*; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan's*; *Dalgetry*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboin* Earl of *Aboin's*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton's*, Bart. *Craggywar*, Sir *William Forbes's*; *Forvetan Forbes's*, Bart. *Munimusk*, *Forbes's*, Bart. *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Grathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet of Leys*, Bart. *Freendraught*
Lon

Lord Viscount *Frensdraught's*; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun's*; *Fyvie*, Earl of *Dumferling's*; *Tyri*, *Hugh Fraser's*, Esq;.

2. Shire of *Aire*.

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head Burgh of the Shire; which is a little Mart, and a well known Port upon a River of the same Name, situate in a sandy Plain, yet has pleasant and fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleasant Prospect both Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces good Store of Corn and Grass; is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwell* built a Citadel, which was well fortified with a Fosse and a Stone Wall; it was demolished at the Restoration, and now only some Houses are standing, and some Angles of the Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and has a Country of 32 Miles Extent under its Jurisdiction. This Country contains the three great Balleries of *Scotland*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Pastures, and abundantly furnished with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, the famous King of *Scotland*, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country, and well inhabited. It is divided into *King's-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*: Of the first the *Campbells* of *Loudon* were the Heritable Sheriffs; of the other, the *Wallaces* of *Craigie*; but both the Sheriffships are now united in the Earl of *Loudon*. The Earl of *Cassilis* is Heritable Bailiff of *Carrick*, and the Earl of *Eglington* of *Cunningham*. *Cunningham* signifies the *King's Habitation*; whence we may guess at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardrassan* in this Country, is *Larges*, imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians*, by King *Alexander III*. *Loudon* is situate in *Cunningham*, and in that District is the Seat of the Earl of *Loudon*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallaces*, famous formerly for their Bravery in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleasant Seats, encompassed with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trout. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, stands *Sundroun*, the Seat of the Lord *Cathcart*. Two Miles North of *Aire* Town stands *Kincaise*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Persons: A Mile beyond that is *Munaton-Castle*, a pleasant Seat belonging to *William Bailie*, Esq;. About two Miles from hence in the Sea, lies *Lady-Isle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of *Aire*.] *Cassilis*, Earl of *Cassilis's*; *Eglington*, Earl of *Eglington's*; *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glasgow's*; *Leifnoris*, the Countess of *Dumfries's*; *Kilburny*, Viscount *Garnock's*; the *Cove*, Sir *Archibald Kennedy's* of *Collean*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's*, Bart. *Kilkarren*, Sir *James Fer-*

Ferguson's, Bart. *Auchins*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Garvan Main*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany's*; *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whitford's*, Bart. *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in *Scotland*; *Oucheltree*, Sir *John Cockran's*; and *Hazelhead*, *Francis Montgomery*, Esq; This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

3. Shire of Argyle,

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, and the *West Isles* of *Islay*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Ilcollimkil*, *Wyft*, *Tereff*, *Coll*, and *Lismore*. Here the Dukes of *Argyle* have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Campbells*, of which they are the Head, have great Authority and Interest over this whole Shire. Of old, the Representatives of this Family were Justices-General of *Scotland*; and as yet retain the Power of Justiciaries of this Shire, and are Heritable Great-Masters of the King's Household. This Country had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kintyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodnish*, and *Cowal*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Bishop of *Argyle's* Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Perthshire* on the East, on the North-East to *Loquhaber*, on the North-West to the *Isles*, and on the South to the *Irish Sea*. It is about Sixscore Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great Way up into the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly called *Argyle*, lies between *Lochfyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fishery and *Loch-arw*, a Fresh-water *Loch*, 24 Miles long, and one broad. The whole Shire is mountainous, and the Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, i. e. the ancient *Scottish*, live chiefly by Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the best Barley; divided by *Loch-Leven*, a vast Lake, upon which stands *Bergennin*, a Castle, wherein the Courts of Justice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the last Age were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female Heir it came to the Earl of *Argyle*, whose eldest Sons, before they were made Dukes, were Viscounts *Lorn*. *Kintyre*, the Southermost Division of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad; it is a Country very fruitful, and well inhabited both by *Low-Landers* and *High-Landers*. *Campbeltown*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Division, where is a safe Harbour for Ships, having an Island in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefest Royal Burgh in the whole Shire is *Inveraray*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It stands in *Lorn*; and is commended for a very beautiful Place, being adorned with a large Castle, and fine Parks, and seated upon *Lochfyne*, a River as large as the *Thames*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff

Other Seats in *Argyleshire*.] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Auchinbreck-Castle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin's*; the *Castle Dunstaff*, formerly a Seat of the Kings, where many *Scottish* Kings are bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is governed by an Heritable Captain under his Grace.

4. Shire of *Bamff*.

Is so denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, seated at the Mouth of *Doverne*, in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the Salmon-Fishing very advantageous. In Length, from West to East, it is about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Balvenie* is found the Stone of which Allom is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*, great Quarries of spotted Marble have been lately discovered. The Country is generally well furnished with Grass and Corn, and comprehends that Part of *Buchan* which lies North of the River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Belvenie*. *Bamff* shews the Ruins of an old Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertained to the *Cistercian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in *Bamffshire*.] *Gordon-Castle*, Duke of *Gordon's*; *Cullen* and *Delford*, Earl of *Finlater's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Berbenboyne*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's*; *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Castle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Bracco*, *Duff's*.

5. Shire of *Berwick*.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merse*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, and 14 in Breadth. The *Merse*, or *Merch*, is so called from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border* Country between *Scotland* and *England*. Formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Blessings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they, with the rest of the Borders, are secured for ever with the rest of the *Island*. In this small Tract there are several notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commissariat. *Greenlaw*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Post-Stage belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dunglass*. *Coldstream-Town*, once a Monastery, now belonging to the Earl of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunee*, a Burgh of Barony, the best Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*. *Aymouth*, a famous Sea-port Town, and more famous for being the first Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldington*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Castle* and *Fast-Castle*, are both Seats belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in **Perthshire.**] *Lauder-Castle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Polwarth-Castle*, Earl of *Marchmont's*; *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume's*; *Mellorston*, *George Baillie*, of *Jerwiswood*; *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*; *Hirsel*, Earl of *Hume's*.

6. Shire of **Bute**, or **Bute**, or **Boot**,

A small Island near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is so called from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by it self, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction the Island of *Glotta*, or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the Castle of *Rothefay*, which gives the Title of Duke to the eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born Prince of *Scotland*, Duke of *Rothefay*, and High-Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert III.* invested his eldest Son *David* with that Title, who was the first in *Scotland* that was honoured with the Stile of Duke. Both these Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the same Nature with that of the other *Western Islands*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is the chief Proprietor and Heritable Coroner of that Island; *Rosa* is his Seat. *Callantine* has another Seat at *Keames*, and *Stuart* of *Ascog* another. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, called *Great* and *Little Gumbays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles from South to North, and seven Miles from East to West. It almost all belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodick-Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which are usually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People, who speak all *Irish*, are *Protestants*, and are still composed of several *Tribes* or *Clans*. The most ancient are *Mac-Lewis* (i. e. Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In *English* they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithness* in sending Representatives to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and the first Turn is adjudged to *Bute*. *Stuart*, Earl of *Bute*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

7. Shire of **Caithness**,

Lies far North, butting upon the Eastern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets from the Sea, which runs in many Places far within the Land. *Week*, a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff, or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province, who are but few, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and Raising of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fishing. *Girnago*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the County. The Earl of *Braid-Albin* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other

Other Seats in *Caitnessshire*.] *Thurso-Castle*, Earl of *Caitness's*; *Dunrobin*, Earl of *Sutherland's*; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair's* of *May*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*; *Murkle*, Earl of *Caitness's*.

8. Shire of *Clackmannan*.

Is Part of *Fife*, so called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Orchill-Hills*, to the South by the *Frith*, or *Forth*, to the East by Part of *Perthshire*, and to the West by Part of *Sterlingshire*. It is about 8 Miles in Length, and 6 in Breadth, where broadest. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Most of it is fit for Pasture; what is below the *Orchill-Hills* bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan* they have great Store of Coal-Pits; the Coal whereof, with their Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce* of *Clackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in *Clackmannanshire*.] *Alloway*, late Earl of *Marre's*, a very beautiful and pleasant Seat; *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce's*; *Mensrie*, *Ja. Holburn's*; *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby's*; *Tillicutrie*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*, Bart. Lord of the Session; *Sonbie*, Sir *John Shaw's* of *Greenack*; *Forth*, *George Gordon's*.

9. Shire of *Cromarty*.

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Royal Burgh, standing upon the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many Places 2 Miles broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it is very safe and easy. The Waters of *Connel* are famous for the Pearls found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great Part of this Country, and resides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends Part of *Ross*, lying upon the South Side of *Cromarty Frith*; it is in Length 50, and in Breadth 30 Miles. The Straths, or Vallies, upon the Water-fides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and near *Alferig*, are great Woods of Fir, and on the Hills great Store of all Sorts of Game.

Seats in *Cromartysire*.] *Cromarty Castle*, Sir *Keneth Mackenzie's*; *Castle-Leod*, *New-Tarbat*, *Castle-Haven*, all three the Earl of *Cromarty's*, whose Residence is at *Tarbat*, which gives Title to his eldest Son; *Craighouse*, *Hugh Ross's* of *Kilfarvack*.

10. Shire of *Dumbziton*, or *Dumbarton*.

So called from *Dunbarton*, a Burgh-Royal, and chief Town of the Shire, which comprehends all *Lenox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the West by *Loch-long*, and a Water of the same Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbain Hills*, and on the East by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingshire*. In Length it is about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; the lower Part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is hilly, moorish, and more fit for Pasture.

Pasture. Here are Loughs both of salt and fresh Water. The greatest of the fresh Water Loughs, is *Lough-Loman*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth, where broadest, and where narrowest, but 2. It is surrounded with Hills on all Sides, except the South, and is full of Islands, some of which are cultivated and inhabited; the Country is well furnished with Gentlemens Houses: Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is situated in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the Place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Privileges of this Town were procured by one of the Countesses of *Lenox*: The Situation of the Country is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there is a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a Watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Prospect on all Sides: The other being a little one, lies to the East. Betwixt these two Tops are Steps, hewn out of the Rock, in which but one Person can pass at a Time to the upper Part of the Castle. To the South it hath a little Descent, which embraces the plain Ground, so enclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes Room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, and yet at the Top is a Lake, and several other Springs: In this Castle his Majesty keeps a Garrison, and the Earl of *Hay* is the Governor.

The House of *Lenox* were of a long Time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire: When the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles Duke of Lenox*, in 1672, his Estate in Scotland fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lenox* his Natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*.

Seats in *Dumbartonshire*.] *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rose-Due*, *Calbun's* of *Lufs*; *Ardakaple*, *Mocanlay's*. Now the Duke of *Montrose* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lenoxshire*. *Ard-Castle*, Sir *Ewan Macanley's*.

11. The Shire of *Dumfries*, with the Stewarty of *Annandale*.

Dumfriesshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Niddisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfries* the chief Burgh in the Country: It's bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kyle*; on the East with *Solway Frith* and the Merches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with Part of *Clidisdale*, *Tweeddale*, and *Tewiotdale*; and on the South with the *Irish Sea*. From West to South 'tis about 50 Miles long, and in Breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout warlike People; and before the Kingdoms were united, they were looked upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as Pastu-
rage;

rage; so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to considerable Profit. *Annandale* runs in a straight Line from West to East. *Lochmaban*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situate upon the South-side of the River *Annan*, in the Middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale* is a Stuary within the Sheriffdom of *Dumfreis*, of which the Marquis of *Annandale* is Hereditary Steward. Between *Annandale* and *Esksdale* is *Wachepdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most ancient Monument thereabouts is in *St. Ruth's Church*. Near this Place the People have a Way of making Salt of Sea-sand, and the Salt is somewhat bitterish, which probably proceeds from the Nitre contained in it. Another Part of *Dumfreisshire* is *Midisdale*, encompassed with a Ridge of Hills on all Sides; it's divided into the *Overward*, containing the Parishes in the Presbytery of *Pentpout*; and the *Neathward*, containing those in the Presbytery of *Dumfreis*. Here is *Drumlanrig*, a Seat of the Duke of *Queensbury's*, which is very magnificent, and adorned with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras-Walks. The Streets in *Dumfreis* are large, and the Church and Castle very stately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a Harbour for the Conveniency of Trade; here is also an *Exchange* for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Country.

Seats in *Annandale*.] *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnston's*; *Liither-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnston's*; *Lochwood*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Clofcburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick's*; *Apple-Grith*, *Jarden's*; *Kelhead*, Sir *William Douglass's*; *Springkelt*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas's*.

12. Shire of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian,

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Scotland*; in Length 20 or 21 Miles, in some Places 16 or 17 broad, and in other Places not above 5 or 6. On the East-side it's bounded with *East-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 13 Miles together; on the South-East Side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdoms of *Tweeddale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-West with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the West, for two Miles, by the said Sheriffdom; on the North-West with *West-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 14 Miles; and on the North with the *Firth* or *Forth*, for the Space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furnished with all Necessaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all Sorts; and affording good Pasture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Lime-stone, as also a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper-Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift: And as this Country has at present several considerable Houses, whereof

whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewn out of the Rock, and *Roslin* for the great stately Chapel, so it produces some Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Grawmond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with Roman Inscriptions: Also in the Grounds of *Inglisfoun*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found two Stones, Parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Lawrel-Crown, upon the other, the longest of the two, there is on each Side the Roman *Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the Progress of the Roman Arms, described by *Tacitus*, it cannot have been set up before the Time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquered this Country for *Domitian*. These Stones are to be seen in *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in *Mid-Lothian*.] *Holy-wood-House*, the King's; *Dolkeith*, Dutchess of *Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, Marquiss of *Lothian's*; *Dalbusy*, Earl of *Dalbusy's*; *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick's*, now *Sir James Dalrymple's*; *Roseline*, *Sinclair's*, descended from *Sinclair*, Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun's*, now *John Dalrymple's*; *Cranstoun Mac-Gill*, Viscount *Oxenford's*; *Prestoun-Hall*, Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie's*; *Smetum*, *Sir James Richardson's*; *Roystoun*, Earl of *Cromarty's*; *Barntoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen's*; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Calder*, Lord *Torpichen's*; *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundass's*, late a Lord of the Session; *Pinkie*, Marquiss of *Tweeddale's*; *Collington*, *Sir James Fowles's*; *Benningeon*, *Sir Robert Chiesly's*; *Melvil-Castle*, Lord *Ross's*; *Inch*, *Sir Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, *Sir James Dick's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*; *Carbery*, *Sir Robert Dickson's*; *Saughton-Hall*, *Sir James Baird's*; *Gogar*, *Sir Andrew Morton's*, Bart. *Broughton-House*, lately Lord *Ballenden's*, now *Sir David Dalrymple's*, Bart. *Stone-Hill*, *Sir William Sharp's*; *Goodtrees*, *Sir James Stewart's*; *Gilmerton*, *Sir William Barr's*; *Dean*, *Sir Patrick Nisbet's*; *Sanchtoubel*, *Sir James Baird's*; *Grantoun*, *Sir William Paterson's*, Bart. *Cramond*, Lord *Charles Kerr's*; another *Cramond*, *Sir John Inglis's*, Bart. *Cambo*, Mr. *Meinzie's*; *Clifton-Hall*, *Sir George Wiseheart's*, Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin.

Takes its Name from *Elgin*, a Royal Burgh, where are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches in Scotland: It comprehends Part of *Murray*. The Shire of *Elgin* is bounded upon the North by the *Firth*, and the River *Ness*, which separates it from *Invernessshire*: To the East it's separated from *Banffshire* by the River *Spey*: To the South it hath *Badenoch*, and to the West, Part of *Loquhabar*. The whole Country of *Murray*, of which this Shire is a Part, is above 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The Low Country has very much Corn,

Corn, which is soon ripe; but the High Country is fitter for Pasture. Here are many great Woods of *Fir*, and other Trees, 10 Miles long, with some large Woods of Oak. *Elgin* gives the Honour of Earl to *James Bruce*, Earl of *Ailsbury*. *Kinross* is very near *Elgin*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name: Sir *James Dunbar* of *Westfield*, is Heritable Sheriff of *Elgin*.

Seats in *Elginshire*.] *Tornaway*, a stately old Castle, formerly the Seat of *Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, and now belonging to the Earl of the same Name; *Brody*, *Brody's*; *Forres-Castle*, *Dunbar's* of *Westfield*, who is Hereditary Constable of it; *Moortown*, Sir *James Calder's*; *Gordonstown*, Sir ———— *Gordon's*; *Elgin-House*, Lord *Duffe's*; *Innes*, Sir *Henry Innes's*; *Roths*, Earl of *Roths's*.

13. Shire of Fife,

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, shoots out far to the East. It abounds with Corn and Pasture; in some Places with Lead Oar and Coal; the Seas yield great Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others. Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culross*, near that is *Kincardine*; in the same County is *Dumferling*, once a famous Monastery, built by King *Malcolm III.* who was there interred. Upon the same Shore stands *Dysert*. Here also is *St. Andrew's*, once the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*; and here is *Cowper*, a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff sitteth to administer Justice; upon which Account this Shire is called sometimes the *Shire of Cowper*. The Hereditary Sheriffdom of this Shire is in the House of *Roths*, the Heirs-Male of which Family failing in the Person of *John Lesley*, the late Duke of *Roths*, his eldest Daughter *Margaret*, Countess of *Roths*, being married to *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John Lord Lesley*, Earl of *Roths*, who succeeded his Mother to the Earldom of *Roths*, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in *Fifeshire*.] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems's*; *Lesley*, Earl of *Roths's*; *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvin's*; *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven's*; *Denbirsle*, Earl of *Murray's*; *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth's*, i. e. Earl of *Melvin's* Son; *Balcarras*, Earl of *Balcarras's*; *Kelley*, Earl of *Kelley's*; *Anstruther*, Sir *John Anstruther's* of that Ill; *Pitfarrel*, Sir *Peter Hacket's*, Bart. *Balcasky*, Sir *Robert Anstruther's*; *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Areskin's*, Lyon King at Arms; *Inertail* and *Lochor*, Sir *John Malcolm's*; *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford's*; *Craig-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hope's*, Bart. *Balcolmie*, Sir *William Hope's*, Bart. *Falkland*, an ancient Seat of the Earl of *Fife*, now a Stewarty belonging to the Crown, of which the Duke of *Athol* is Heritable Keeper; *Leuchers*, Earl of *Southesk's*.

15. Shire of Forfar, or Angus.

This Sheriffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and on the *Firth of Tay*. Upon the West and North,

North-West, 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Bentham* Mountains parts it from the *Brae of Marre*; and to the East it is separated from the *Mernes* by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North-Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone, and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inner-Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron-Ore near the Wood of *Dalbogne*. The higher Ground, called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow-Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account. Near the *Tay's* Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having an Hospital for the Poor. The Constable of this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the King of *Scotland*. *Brechin* is a considerable Market-Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep: It has a stately Bridge over the River *South-Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this Country it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II.* who was in Person at that Battle. Upon the General's Grave there was a high Stone erected, still called *Canus's Cross*; and about 10 Miles distant from this, is a Cross erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both of these have some Antique Pictures and Letters, upon them. *Aberbrothock*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath an Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas of Becket*, by King *William I.* of *Scotland*, the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. The Sherifffdom is in the King's Disposal.

Seats in *Forfarshire*.] *Hetherwick*, *John Scot's*, Esq; *Berrowfield*, *Robert Taylor's*, Esq; *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton* of *Kinaber*, Esq; *Pitarrow*, *Sir David Carnegie's*; *Achter-House*, *Patrick Lyons*, Esq; *Lethem*, *Sir James Wood's* of *Boditoun*; *Montrous*, *Earl of Middleton's* and *Rossie*, *Scot's* of *Rossie*; *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's*; *Pannure* and *Brochin*, *Earl of Pannure's*; *Kinaird*, *Earl of South-Esk's*; *Ethie*, *Earl of North-Esk's*; *Carriston*, *Stuart's* of *Guerntully*; *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy*, Esq; *Blacknesh*, *Sir Alexander Waderbourn*, Bart.

16. Shire of *Haddington*, or *Constablers*,

Contains *East-Lothian*, which, like the rest of *Lothian*, is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are *Dunbar*, once a Place of great Strength; remarkable of late for the Victory obtained by *Cromwell* against King *Charles II.* and the *Scots* who assisted him, *September 3, 1650.* *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which

which gives the Name to this Shire. The Sheriffdom of this Shire is at the King's Disposal, and is now possessed by the Marquiss of *Tweeddale*.

Seats in *Haddingtonshire*.] *Tantallon* and *North-Berwick*, Sir *Hugh Dalrymple's*, Bart. Lord President of the Session; *Diretown*, *William Nesbet's*; *Yester*, Marquiss of *Tweeddale's*; *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, Earl of *Wintoun's*; *Keith*, formerly Earl *Mareschal's*, now Mr. *Hepbourn's*; *Salton*, i. e. *Soulizton*, formerly the Seat of the Lord *Sowliz*, afterwards of *Abernetby*, Lord of *Saltoun*, and now Mr. *Fletcher's*; *Byars*, Earl of *Hopton's*; *Fountain-Hall*, Sir *John Lauder's*, Bart. *Pencaitland*, *James Hamilton's*; *Gilmerton*, Sir *Francis Kinloch's*, Bart. *Preston-Grange*, *William Morrison's*; *Lochend*, *George Warrender's*; *Elphinstoun*, late Lord *Elphinstoun's*, now Lord *Primrose's*; *Laddington*, Lord *Blaintire's*; *Dunglass*, Sir *James Hall's*; *Orminston*, *Adam Cockburn's*, late Lord Justice Clerk; *Stevenson*, Sir *Robert Sinclair's* of *Stewinston*; *Tinningham*, Earl of *Haddington's*; *Broxmouth*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Newbaith*, Sir *William Baird's*; *Whittingham*, Viscount *Kingston's*; *Bancrist*, Lord *Bibanks*; *Beil*, Lord *Belhaven's*; *Gosford*, Sir *Peter Halket Wederbourn's*, Bart. *Belgawn*, Sir *George Swittie's*.

17. Shire of *Inverness*,

Comprehends a Part of *Murray*, *Loquhaber*, *Badinoch*, and some other little Countries; 'tis bounded on the South by the Brae of *Marre* and *Athol*; on the West by the Western Sea; on the North by *Ross*, and on the East by *Murray-Frith*. The Length of *Loquhaber* from *Inverlochie* to *Inverness*, in a streight Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Fir, with some large ones of Oak. *Inverness* is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiously seated upon *Loughness*, which renders it convenient for Trade. The *Lough* is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almost always warm, and all the Year long is never so cold as to freeze; nay, in the sharpest Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thawed by the Warmth of its Waters. *Badenoch*, which is Part of this Shire, abounds with Deer, and many other Conveniencies; and *Loquhaber* is a very pleasant Country, and for Multitude of Fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it.

Badenoch, *Loquhaber*, and *Marre*, take up all the Breadth of *Scotland* between the *Deucalidonian* Sea and the German Ocean. The Sheriffship is at the King's Disposal.

Seats of *Invernessshire*.] *Ruthven*, Duke of *Gordon's*; Castle of *Inverness*, the King's; and the Duke of *Gordon* Heritable Keeper; *Lowat*, *Bewlic*, and *Castle Dounie*, Lord *Lowat's*; Citadel of *Inverness*, *Duff's* of *Drummure*; *Castle-Stuart*, Earl of *Murray's*; *Slate*, Sir *Donald Macdonald's*, Bart.

18. Shire of Kincardin,

So called from the ancient Town of *Kincardin*, includes the *Mernes*, a little Province, bounded by the *Germani* Ocean on the East; on the South by the River *North-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainbaine-Hills*; and on the North with the River *De*. It's about 26 Miles in Length, and about 20 Miles broad: The Soil rich, and generally level. The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotre*, a Castle situated upon an high and inaccessible Rock, fortified with strong Walls and Towers at certain Distances, an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith's*, who in Recompence of their Valour, have been long Hereditary Earl Marshals of *Scotland*; now attainted. Upon the Sea-Coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, wheteof *Stone-bive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl-Marshal, who has *Salmon*-Fishing on the North-side of the Harbour, has raised a Peer of Stone. Where the Water of *Cowpy* falls into the Sea, stands *Cowpy*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle, built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbutbie* and *Redelock* are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions made upon those Parts; and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* encamped. *Dunotre* Castle stands upon a Rock, washed by the Sea on three Sides, and joined to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in *Kincardineshire*.] Castle of *Dunotre* and *Feteresso*, late Earl of *Marshall's*; *Arbuthnot*, Viscount of *Arbuthnot's*; *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun's*; *Balmain* and *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsay's* of *Salmain*, Bart. Doors, Sir *Peter Frazer's*, Bart. *El-fick*, Sir *Alexander Sannerman's*, Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Tho. Burnet's*, Bart. *Glenfarquher*, Sir *Alexander Falconer's*, Bart. *Pittarrow*, Sir *John Carnegie's*, Bart. *Barras*, Sir *David Ogilvie's*, Bart. *Knox*, Colonel *Keith's*; *Balbegno*, *Middletoun's*, Esq; *Comistown*, Colonel *Scot's*; *Inchmarlack*, *Dowglass's*, Esq;.

19. Shire of Kinross,

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the Middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough, about four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth, which abounds with Pikes, Trouts, &c. and with all Sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one Island, upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of *Port-Mollock*, which belonged to the *Augustinian* Monks: 'Tis called *St. Serf's-Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Here *Mary Queen of Scots* was Prisoner. Out of this Lough flows the Water of *Lovin*. Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens and

and Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the Lough and the Castle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in King *Charles* Ist's Time. Sir *William Bruce* of *Kinross*, Bart. is Heritable Sheriff of it.

Seats in *Kinross-shire*.] *Kinross*, *Arnot*, and *Beneath-hill*, Sir *John Bruce*'s of *Kinross*, Bart. and Heritable Sheriff; *Burleigh*, late Lord *Burleigh*'s; *Cleish*, Lord *Colvil*'s; *Kirkness*, Sir *Robert Douglas*'s; *Aldie*, Sir *Lawrence Mercer*'s of *Aldie*.

20. Shire of *Lanerk*,

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains *Clidisdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of *Annandale*; on the West, with the Sheriffdom of *Dumfries*, properly so called; on the North, with the Shire of *Dumbarton*; and on the East, with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in Length about 40 Miles; in Breadth, where broadest, about 24; and where narrowest, 16 Miles. The County abounds with Coals, Peat, and Lime-stone; but what turns to the greatest Profit, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country People find Pieces of Gold, some of which are of a considerable Bigness: This seems to be what *Camden* calls *Crawford-Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydesdale* is divided into two Parts; *Outward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerk*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforefaid River, stands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*, a Regality. The latter of these is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It is watered with the pleasant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It rises on *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, 'till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarion*. The greatest Ornament of these Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all Sides with very noble Buildings. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East, of excellent Workmanship, and fair large Gardens, well furnished with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for all its tall Oaks, is six or seven Miles in Compass; and has the Brook *Aven* running through it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial-place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-west Bank of *Clyde* stands *Glasgow*; which in respect of Largeness, Building, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries small Vessels up the very Town; but *New Glasgow*, which stands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Vessels of the largest Size. The greatest Part of the City stands on a Plain, and is almost four-square. The Tolbooth stands in the very Middle of it, and is a stately Piece of Building, all of hewn Stone; four principal Streets crossing one another, divide the City, as it were,

were, into four equal Parts. In the upper Part stands the Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Mungo's*, consisting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is said to be very exact and curious. Near the Church stood that which was the Archbishop's Castle, enclosed with a noble Stone-Wall: Nor does this Tract want some Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-Stone* in the one End, to *Maul's Mitre* in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Foot-steps of a *Roman* Causeway, or Military Way: This in some Parts is visible for several Miles together; and the People have a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerk* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. In this Country there is also another little Water running through a Dale, called *Douglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerick*; where there is an ancient Castle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglafs* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is since Marquis and Duke of *Douglafs*: The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in *Lanerkshire*.]. The Palace of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; Castle of *Douglafs*, Duke of *Douglafs's*; Castle of *Crawford*, Earl of *Scokirk's*; *Boghall*, Earl of *Wigtoun's*; Castle of *Bothwell*, Earl of *Forfar's*; *Carmichael* and *Wester-Hall*, Earl of *Hyndford's*; *Bonington*, Sir *James Carmichael's*, Bart. *Rose-Hall*, Sir *James Hamilton's*, Bart. *Blackwood*, Sir *George Wier*, Bart. *Torrence* and *Glasford*, *Stewart's* of *Torrence*; *Ferm*, Sir *Archibald Fleming's*, Bart. *Blantyre*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Carnwath* and *Conventoun*, late *Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*, Esq; *Lockhart's-Hall*, Sir *William Lockhart's* of *Castlairs*, Bart. *Milntoun* and *Halraig*, Sir *William Gordon's* of *Dalpolly*; *Wasthiel*, Sir *Robert Denholm's*; *Culterallers*, *Alexander Menzie's*, Esq; *Wistoe* and *Cleghorn*, *Lockhart's*, Esq; *Culter* and *Gladstones*, Sir *William Menzie's* of *Gladstones*; *Calderwood*, Sir *William Moxwell's*, Bart. *Castletoun* and *Patrick*, Sir *William Stuart's* of *Castle-Milk*; *Coltness*, Sir *James Stuart's*, Bart. *Wishaw*, *William Hamilton's*, Esq; *Gaven*, *Hamilton's* of *Stewenson*, Younger; *Dalziel*, *Hamilton's*, Esq; *Dalserf* and *Gairin*, *Archibald Hamilton's*, Esq; *Orbistoun*, *Hamilton's*, Esq; *Ferwiswood*, *George Baillie's*, Esq; *Blanterferm*, *Hamilton's*; *Schawficht*, *Daniel Cambell's*, Esq; *Woodside*, *Cambell's*, Esq;

21. Shire of *Linlithgow*, or *Messlothian*.

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow*, the Head Burgh, and has on the North the *Forth*; is divided from *Midlothian* towards the South and East by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the North-West it meets with Part of *Sterlingshire*; and to the West with Part of *Clydesdale*. It is in Length 14 Miles, and in Breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Lime-stone, and white Salt; and in the Reign of King *James VI.* a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great Quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlith-*

gow is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that supply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a stately Town-House for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greatest Ornament is the *King's House*, which stands upon a rising Ground, that runs almost into the Middle of the *Lough*; and looks like an Amphitheatre, with something like Terrace-Walks, and a Descent from them; but upon the Top, where the Castle stands, it is a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon the four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain, adorned with several curious Statues; the Water whereof rises to a good Height. The *Levisstones*, Earls of this Place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the King's Bailiffry, and Hereditary Constables of the King's Castle of *Blackness*. Near the Palace, upon a Level with it, stands the Church, a curious Building of fine Stone. *Torpichen*, which lies South of *Linlithgow*, was once the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgow*, there is an ancient Altar of great unpolished Stones (commonly called *Arthur's Oven*, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*) leaning on one another in such a Manner, that they mutually support, and are supported by each other. Near this Altar are several great Stones, set in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills are Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Hereabouts is also *Levingston*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingston*, and now of Sir *James Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles also to the West of *Queen's-Ferry*, on the Sea-Coast, is *Abercorn-Castle*, near which Place, as *Bede* tells us, the *Roman Wall* began: One may trace it along toward *Caridden*, where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Caridden*, there is a Village which still keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is called from it *Wall-Town*. From the Name of the artificial Mount cast up there, one would believe it to be the very Place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-Town*. The Track of the Wall appears in several Places between this and *Kennel*; and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall more hereafter. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hoptoun*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire; which Right he enjoys, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*. Seats in *Linlithgowshire*.] *Blackness-Castle*, the King's; the Earl of *Buchan* present Governor; Palace of *Linlithgow*, the King's, and the late Earl of *Linlithgow* Heritable Keeper; *Kinniel*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Abercorn*, now *Hoptoun-House*, *Medhope*, and *Nidary*, Earl of *Hoptoun's*; *Craigiball*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Caridden*, Earl of *Dalbousie's*; *Castle of Bridgehouse*, Earl of *Linlithgow's*; *Kirkhill*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *Newlistown*, Earl of *Stairs's*; *Dundas*, *Dundas's* of that ilk; *Edin*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel's*, Bart. *Livingston*, Sir *James Cunningham's*,

ningham's, Bart. *Dalmeny* and *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*.

22. Shire of *Nairn*,

So called from *Nairn*, a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the *West Part* of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Fir, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Nairnshire*.] *Kirlavock* and *Geddes*, *Ross's*, Esq; *Calder*, *Artbersec*, and *Mojnets*, Sir *Hugh Campbell's* of *Calder*; *Clava*, *Ross's*, Esq; *Penick*, or *Greenhall*, *Brodie* of that Ill; *Both*, *Dumbar's*, Esq; *Lochloy*, *Hay's*, Esq; *Kinstair*, *Sutherland's*, Esq; *Budzet*, Mr. *William Dallas*, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of *Peebles*, or *Tweedale*.

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is seated in a pleasant Plain on the Side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a stately Bridge of five Arches, and has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwise called *Tweeddale*, from the River *Tweed*, which rising at a Place called *Tweed's Cross*, runs East the whole Length of the Shire, and for the most Part with a rapid Stream. It is bounded on the East with *Etrick Forest*, on the South with Part of the Forest of *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the West with the *Overward* of *Clydesdale*, and on the North with Part of *Caldermoss*, the Head of *North-Esk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In Length it is 26 Miles, and where it's broadest does not exceed 16; in which Compass are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, called the Presbytery of *Peebles*. The Country is generally welled with Hills, many of which are green and grassy, with pleasant and fertile Vallies between, well watered and adorned with Gentlemens Houses. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; and as for Planting, they make but little Use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some Remains of Antiquity; the Place called *Randall's Trenches*, seems to have been a Roman Camp; and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together, to the Town of *Lyn*. The Earl of *March*, Brother to the late Duke of *Queensbury*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Peeblesshire*.] *Nidpath*, Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair's*; *Darwick*, *Cardon*, and *Puffo*, Sir *James Nasmyth's* of *Darwick*, Bart. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnhall*, Sir *Alexander Murray's*, Bart. *Furghtoun-House*, Sir *David Murray's*, Bart.

24. Shire of *Perth*.

So called from *Perth* (otherwise called *St. Johnstoun*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the Country, has *Badenoch* on the North, on the West, *Angus*, on the South, *Clackmannanshire*, and to the East, *Angus*. The Length from East to West is above 52 Miles, and the Breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sheriffdom comprehends

comprehends *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid-Albin*. *Athol* is fruitful enough ; the Places therein are of little Account, but the Earls, to whom it has given a Title, have been very memorable. *Strathern*, i. e. the Vale along the *Erne*, seems to have been the *Ferne* of the Romans (to which they gave the Epithet of *Glacialis*) for in it are many Roman Camps ; one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Description whereof may be seen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by Sir Robert Sibald ; besides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or Roman Highway, towards *Perth*. Several Roman Medals have also been found there, and of late two *Fabule* curiously enamelled with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inscriptions whereof are given us in the aforesaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochil Hills*, which run along the South Parts of this Shire, abound with Metals and Minerals ; particularly they find good Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lion* they meet with Lead. Here is great Want of Coal, but their excellent Peat, and the Abundance of Wood, supply that Defect. *Culrofs* is seated on a Descent, and its greatest Ornament is the stately House of the Earl of *Kilcardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleasant Prospect to the very Mouth of the *Friith*. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry : *Drummond-Castle*, formerly the chief Residence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary Stuarts of *Strethern*, *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montrose's* ; *Dunkeld*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol's*. This Territory, as also *Menteith* adjoining, is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*, Hereditary Stuarts of it. *Menteith*, as they say, has its Name from the River *Teith* ; at *Kil-bridge*, the Earls of *Menteith* have their principal Seat ; the ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of that *Ilk*, and sometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family of the *Stuarts*, in the Person of *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Menteith*, first Duke of *Albany*, after which it fell into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Malifus Grabme*, in Exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Gowry* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields, and Excellency of its Soil. It lies along the other Side of the *Tay*, being a more level Country. *Braid-Albin* is the highest Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Successors of the true ancient Scots ; they speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanach* : They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength, and swift of Foot ; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to pass by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear, after the Manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles of diverse Colours, called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long ; living by Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling. In War their Armour is an Iron Head-piece, and a Coat of Mail ; their Arms, a Bow, barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-Sword : They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans* ; these *Clans* formerly harassed one another almost perpetually.

petually with Civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, enacting, That if one of any Clan committed Robbery, or Murder, whoever of that Clan should chance to be apprehended, should repair the Damage, or suffer Death. The Duke of *Atbol* is Sheriff of *Perthshire*.

Seats in *Perthshire*.] Castle of *Blair* in *Atbol*; *Dunkeld* and *Huntingtoun*, Duke of *Atbol*'s; *Arrol*, Earl of *Northesk*'s; *Castle Lion*, Earl of *Strathmore*'s; *Drummie*, Lord *Kinnaird*'s; *Enlariog* and *Taymouth*, Earl of *Brodalbin*'s; *Castle Drummond* and *Stob-Hall*, Earl of *Perth*'s; *Diplin Keiller*, and *Coupmalindie*, Earl of *Kinnoul*'s; *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan*'s; *Ballenton*, Lord *Napier*'s; *Innerpavry*, Viscount of *Strathallen*'s; *Secon*, Viscount of *Stormont*'s; *Nairn* and *Strathburl*, late Lord *Nairn*'s; *Duncrue*, Lord *Rollo*'s; *Alberuchil* and *Kilbride*, Sir *James Campbell*'s of *Alberuchil*, Bart. *Balmanno*, Sir *John Hepburn*'s, alias *Murray*'s, Bart. *Aridoch*, Sir *Harry Stirling*'s, Bart. *Ecclesmagirdle* and *Pettie*, *Carmichael*'s of *Balmedy*; *Moncrief*, Sir *Thomas Moncrief*, of that *Ilk*, Bart. *Elquho*, Earl of *Weem*'s; *Mecklebourne*, Sir *Laurence Mercer* of *Aldie*; *Evelick*, Sir *Alexander Lindsay*'s, Bart. *Monibaird* and *Oughtertyre*, Sir *Patrick Murray*'s, Bart. *Weem*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of that *Ilk*; *Valleyfield*, Sir *George Preston*'s, Bart. *Bamsf*, Sir *James Ramsay*'s, Bart. *Blair-Hall*, Sir *Dougal Stuart*'s.

25. Shire of *Renfrew*.

Is separated from *Dunbartonshire* on the *West* by the River *Clyde*, which carries up Ships of great Burden ten Miles within the Country: On the *East* it is joined by *Lanarkshire*, and on the *West* and *South* by the Sheriffdom of *Aire*. It is in Length 20 Miles; and in Breadth, where broadest, 13; in most Places about 8. That Part which is near the *Clyde*, is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Rillings; but that to the *South* and *South-West* is more hilly, barren and moorish. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who, by frequent Inter-marriages, are most of them related to one another. The Convenience of the *Firth* and *Clyde*, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the *West* End of a fair Bay stands *Gowrie* Town and Castle, belonging to Sir *William Stuart*, Bart. where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands *Greenock*, a well built Town and a good Harbour in *Hewnstone*, belonging to Sir *John Shaw*, Bart. one of the most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat is the Herring-Fishing of the *West* Seas, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Convenience of Trade. Near this Place is *Crawford-Dyke*, where good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the *South*, *New-work*, where the Town of *Glasgow* have built a new Port, and named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a large Publick-house. Here is the Custom-house for all this Coast; and the Town of *Glasgow* has obliged the Merchants to load and un-

load here. Ten Miles up the River from *Port-Glasgow*, stands *Pasley*, two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very noble Monastery; the Abbey and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow-Deer, are all enclosed with a Stone-Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a large Roman Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the *West End*, on a rising Ground, upon the Descent whereof the Town of *Pasley* stands. The *Prætorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which so much is still remaining, that a Man on Horseback cannot see over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in Compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasioned probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Aridoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langside* also there is an Appearance of an old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battle was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, called the *Langside Fields*. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Pasley*, there is a remarkable Spring which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Pasley* stands, is commended for its Largeness, and the Fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found thereabouts, and 3 Miles above. They commonly fish for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in the Bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fish, which is much larger than the ordinary Muscle. *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglington*, is Hereditary Sheriff. Seats in *Renfrewshire*.] *Castle-Semple*, Lord *Semple's*; *Pasley*, *Cochran* and *Calwall*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Hawkhead* and *Stonely*, Lord *Ross's*; *Ardskein*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Ardskein's*, now Lord *Blantyre's*; *Finlathoun*, Earl of *Clencairn's*; *Blackball*, *Ardsowan*, and *Castle-Mernis*, Sir *Archibald Stuart's*, of *Blackball*, Bart. *Greenock*, Sir *John Schaw's*, Bart. *Castle-Croixioun* and *Inchannon* the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Bisbopstoun*, *Wakingshaw* of that Ilk; *Hcufstoun*, Sir *John Housfoun's* of that Ilk, Bart. *Southbar* belongs to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet of the Family of *Niddisdale*; *Cathcart*, Sir *William Semple's*, Bart. *Overpollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock's* of that Ilk; *Netherpollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*, Bart. *Kelley*, Sir *John Maxwell's* of *Pollock*.

26. Shire of *Ross*.

Is the only Country in *Scotland*, which preserving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it bears upon the Western Ocean. 'Tis woody, mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all Sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it's adorned with Corn-Fields and Pastures, and the People are much more civil. *Fortrose*, *Tayn*, from which the Shire has sometimes been denominated, and *Dungwall*, are in this Shire. *Tayn* stands upon *Erith* of the same Name, near 20 Miles long, and is conveni

for Shipping. This Country has not been long erected into a Sheriffdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by his Majesty.

Seats in Roseshire.] *Braban, Daunting-Island, and Choney of Ross, Earl of Seaforth's; Coul, Kinelland and Inverlaol, Sir John Mackenzie's, Bart. Findron and Pittinaublie, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's of Scatwell, Bart. Rosekean and Inverbroike, Sir William Gordon's of Dalfilly, Bart. Foulis, Sir Robert Monro's, Bart. Tulloch and Dalnic, Sir Donald Bain's; Kinkel and Garloch, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's, Bart. Dackmalnak, Mackenzie's, Esq.*

27. Shire of Roxburgh.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Marchiden*, or *Marchmont*, which also gives the Title to the *Marchmont Herald*, from its being seated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing several Parishes and Schools, as appears from the *Cartuary of Kelso*; but by reason of the Wars between the two Nations, the Castle was razed, the Town ruined, and its Royalty transmitted to *Jedburgh*, the chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sheriffdom of the Family of the *Douglasses*. The Shire contains *Tiviotdale, Liddisdale, Eskdale, and Eusdale*, and is in Length from *Riddingburn* on the East, to *Ananandale* on the West, about 30 Miles; and in Breadth, from the Border to the *Blus-Cairn* in *Lavendermoor*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for Grass or Corn, and watered with several Rivulets that run into *Tiviot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, especially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in Scotland for the Goodness of the Grain; great Quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High Grounds are furnished with excellent Grass, produce great Store of Cattle of all Kinds, and of the best Breed in Scotland, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquities, such as Footstiles of their Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, called *The Roman Causey*; and by the Vulgar, *The rugged Causey*. The most eminent Mountains in it are *Cockeraw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing Scotland from *England*, which are only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire* contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Forest*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglas*; of *Hawick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*; and *Melrose*, once a very famous Monastery belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of considerable Estates, inhabit this Country. The Sheriffdom is in the Family of the *Douglasses*, *Archibald Douglass, Esq.* of *Cavers*, who is usually called Sheriff of *Tiviotdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are three *Presbyteries*, *Jedburgh, Kelso, and Melrose*. After *Tiviotdale* follows *Liddisdale*, where is a high Prospect an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Hepburns*. *Eskdale* and *Eusdale*, which are also reckoned Part of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy of Observation.

Seats in Roxburghshire.] *The Flores and Friars and Holyday, the Duke of Roxburgh's; Branxston, Duke of Buccleugh's*

Graing, Lord *Cranstoun's*; *Ferniberst*, Lord *Jedburgh's*; *Lintumlie*, Duke of *Douglafs's*; *Cawpers*, *Douglafs's*, Esq; who is Heritable Sheriff of the Shire. *Stitchel*, Sir *John Pringle*, Bart. *Marlefield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubbet*, Bart. *Kiddel*, Sir *Walter Riddel's* of that Ilk, Bart. *Ancram*, Sir *John Scot's*, Bart. *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's* of *Stobs*, Bart. *Minto*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's*, Bart. a Lord of the Sessions; *Newton*, Sir *James Don's*, Bart. *Long-Newton*, Sir *Patrick Scot's*, Bart. *Rutherford*, Sir *Alexander Don's*, Bart. *Gala*, Sir *James Scot's*, Bart.

18. Shire of **Selkirk**.

Is otherwise called the Sheriffdom of the Forest of *Eutrick*, because it was formerly almost wholly covered with Woods, which were once well stocked with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great measure destroyed. It is properly Part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it is partly bounded by *Tweeddale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Midlothian*; on the East and South by the rest of the *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whose Side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally strong Bodies, are sober, frugal in their Diet, and maintain themselves by raising and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with *England* for their Wool, Sheep and Cows: *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, Esq; is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in **Selkirkshire**.] *Hangingshaw*, *Murray's* of *Philiphaugh*, Esq; *Headshaw*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot's* of *Minto*, a Lord of the Sessions; *Newark*, the Duke of *Buccleugh's*.

29. Shire of **Stirling**, or **Stribeling**.

Otherwise called *Stirlingshire*, is encompassed to the West with *Dumbartonshire*, to the East with *Linlithgowshire*, to the South with *Clidisdale*, and the North with the *Forth*, and the River of *Forth*: Where it is longest, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadest, 12 Miles over. The South Part is high, hilly, somewhat moorish, and fit for Pasture; but that Part which lies upon the *Forth* is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Stirling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town stands a well fortified Castle belonging to the Crown, of which the late Earl of *Marre* was Heritable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the late Earl of *Marre*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilsyth* is a Burgh of Barony. *Falkirk*, famous for a Battle between the *English* and *Scots* in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Barony, well built, upon a rising Ground, much beautified with Buildings by the first Earl of *Caendar*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whose Name is *Lewinstone*. *Elphinstone*, anciently called *Earthberg*; but since *Elphinston* and *East-Lothian* passed from this Family, it has been called by the Name of *Elphinstone*, and been the Residence of the Lord of that Name, adorned with a large Wood of Firs, &c. with several other Seats. Near *Stirling* stands the Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*, which belonged formerly to the

Augustine

Augustine Monks, and was founded by King *David I.* *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Cistercian Order*, founded by *Malcolm IV.* and stands upon *Ewan Water*. The Heir of *Levingstone*, now Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Calender*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

[Other Seats in *Stirlingshire*.] *Stirling-Castle*, the King's, whereof *John* Earl of *Rothies* is Governor; *Calender*, late Earl of *Linlithgow's*; *Elphinstoun*, Lord *Elphinstoun's*; *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montross's*; *Gurgennock*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Arkinlaß*, Bart. *Glero*, Sir *Mungo Sterling's*, Bart. *Barnockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*, Bart. *Karse*, Sir *Alexander Hope's*, Bart. *Stennis*, Sir *William Bruce's*, Bart. *Torwoodhead* and *Lethem*, Lord *Forrester's*; *Abbacy of Cambuskenneth*, Sir *John Aresken* of *Alba*; *Woodside*, Sir *Harry Rollo's*; *Colliam* and *Kilfyth*, the late Viscount of *Kilfyth's*.

30. The Shire of *Sutherland*, which takes in *Strathnabern* also,

Is one of the most Northerly Shires of *Scotland*, much fitter for Pasture than Corn: It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but it is of little Ute to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The *Gordons*, Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633, to be Heritable to their own Family, who have likewise Justiciary and Admiralty Jurisdiction. Most of the Heritors of this Shire hold of the Earls. The Earls, for some Time past, have re-assumed their ancient Name of *Sutherland*. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. *Dunrobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this Country is a Royal Burgh, sometime the See of the Bishop of *Caitness*.

[Seats in *Sutherlandshire*.] *Castle of Dunrobin* and *Hermisdale*, Earl of *Sutherland's*; *Uppart*, Sir *William Gordon's* of *Dalsfelly*, Bart. *Clyne*, *Sutherland's*, Esq; *Skelbo*, the late Lord *Duffus's*; *Sliibo*, *Gray's*, Esq; *Pulcrassie*, *Murray's*, Esq; *Embo*, Sir *John Gordon's* of *Embo*, Bart. *Exillock*, *Sutherland's*, Esq; *Durness* and *Toungal*, the Lord *Rae's*.

31. Shire of *Wigtoun*,

So called from *Wigtoun*, the chief Burgh in the Country, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemmings*, Earls of *Wigtoun*; comprehends the West Part of *Galloway*. *Galloway* is a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about September, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels, by which they are no less Gainers than by their little Horses, which for the Compactness of their Bodies, and Hardiness in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in *England*. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the Family

Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir — *Agnew*, of *Lochnaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtoun*.

Seats in *Wigtounshire*.] *Castle Kennedy* and *Corsecrough* Earl of *Stairs*'s; *Martin* and *Monteith*, Sir *Alexander Maxwell*'s of *Monteith*, Bart. *Glassartoun* and *Clay*, the Earl of *Galloway*'s; *Garthland*, *Mac Dougal*'s, Esq; *Mocrum*, Sir *James Dumbar*'s, Bart. *Sorbie*, Col. *Stuart*'s; *Park*, Sir *Charles Hay*'s, Bart.

Besides these 31 Sherifffdoms, which sent Members to Parliament under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries that differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is called Sheriff, in the other Stuart: These are *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*.

1. *Kircudbright*.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port-Town and good Harbour in *Galloway*, situate upon the River *Dee*; a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade as any one upon that Coast. The Earls of *Nithisdale* are Heritable Sheriffs of this Stuartry.

Seats in *Kircudbright*.] *Castle of Charlie*, Earl of *Galloway*'s; *Castle of Tarreagles*, Earl of *Nithisdale*'s; *Castle of Kenmure*, Viscount of *Kenmure*'s; *Orchardtoun*, Sir *George Maxwell*'s, Bart.

2. *Orkney*.

Contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. These Islands were long subject to the Kings of *Norway*. The last Session of the *Scottish* Parliament restored the present Earl of *Morton* to the Crown Rents, formerly enjoyed by his Ancestors, but still redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Possession, he is obliged to pay yearly to his Majesty's Treasury 500 l. Sterling. The Earl of *Moreton* names the Stuart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the King has only the Bishop's Rents in those Isles.

Seats in *Orkney* and *Schetland*.] The *Castle of Kirkwall*, Palace of *Brisay*, and the *Castle of Nautland*, the Earl of *Moreton*'s; *Burray* and *Cara*, Sir *James Stewart*'s of *Burray*, Bart. *Egleshaw*, Sir *Alex. Douglass*'s; *Gairsey*, Sir *William Craigie*'s.

These Shires and Stuartries which are here ranged, were called over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders:

	Members.		Members.
1 E <i>Dinburgh</i>	4	8 <i>Dumfreis</i>	4
2 <i>Haddington</i>	4	9 <i>Wigtown</i>	4
3 <i>Berwick</i>	4	10 <i>Aire</i>	4
4 <i>Roxburgh</i>	4	11 <i>Dumbarton</i>	2
5 <i>Selkirk</i>	2	12 <i>Buse</i>	2
6 <i>Peebles</i>	2	13 <i>Renfrew</i>	3
7 <i>Lanerk</i>	4	14 <i>Striveling</i>	3
			15

	<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>
17 Kincardine	2	27 Sutherland	2
18 Aberdeen	4	28 Caithness	2
19 Inverness	2	29 Agin	2
20 Nairn	2	30 Orkney	2
21 Cromertie	2	31 Clackmannan	1
32 Argyle	3	32 Ross	2
23 Fife	4	33 Kinross	1
24 Forfar	4		
25 Bamff	2		
26 Kircudbright	2		
			In all 91

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament, were these :

	<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>
E Dinburgh	2	Crail	1
Perth	1	Tayne	1
Dundee	1	Culrofs	1
Aberdeen	1	Bamff	1
Striveling	1	Withern	1
Linlithgow	1	Forfar	1
St. Andrews	1	Rothefay	1
Glasgow	1	Nairn	1
Aire	1	Forreß	1
Haddington	1	Rutherglin	1
Dyßert	1	North Berwick	1
Kirkaldie	1	Anstruther Wester	1
Montrose	1	Cullen	1
Cowper	1	Lawder	1
Anstruther Easter	1	Kintore	1
Dumfries	1	Annan	1
Inverness	1	Lochmaban	1
Burnt-Island	1	Sanquhar	1
Kinghern	1	New Galloway	1
Breichen	1	Kilrenny	1
Irwin	1	Fortrose	1
Jedburgh	1	Dingwall	1
Kircudbright	1	Dornock	1
Wigtown	1	Queensferry	1
Dumferling	1	Inverrary	1
Pittenweem	1	Inverurie	1
Selkirk	1	Week	1
Dumbarton	1	Kirkwall	1
Renfrew	1	Inverberry	1
Dumbar	1	Stranraer	1
Lanerk	1	Campbeltown	1
Aberbrothock	1		
Elgin	1		
Peebles	1		
			In all 66

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrenched, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member a-piece, except *Bute* and *Caithness*, which return one, and *Bute* is to choose first; *Nairn* and *Cremarty* one, *Nairn* having the first Turn; *Clackmannan* and *Kinross* one, *Clackmannan* choosing first.

The Burghs also which send 16 Members to the *British* Parliament, are now divided into the following Classes: *Edinburgh*, one; *Kirkwall*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and *Tayne*, one; *Fortrose*, *Inverness*, *Nairn* and *Forres*, one; *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Banff*, *Inverury*, and *Kintore*, one; *Aberdeen*, *In-verberry*, *Montrose*, *Aberbrothick*, and *Breichen*, one; *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Ccupar*, and *St. Andrew's*, one; *Crail*, *Kelrenny*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Anstruther Wester*, and *Pittenweem*, one; *Dysert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn*, and *Burnt-Island*, one; *Inverkerthing*, *Dumferling*, *Queensferry*, *Culross*, and *Stirling*, one; *Glasgow*, *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dumbarton*, one; *Haddington*, *Dunbar*, *North Berwick*, *Lauder*, and *Jedburgh*, one; *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Linlithgow*, and *Lanerk*, one; *Dunfreis*, *Sanguhar*, *Annan*, *Lochmaban*, and *Kircudbright*, one; *Wigtoun*, *New Galloway*, *Stranrayer*, and *Whitehern*, one; *Aire*, *Irwin*, *Rathesay*, *Campletoun*, and *Inverary*, one.

The Western Isles of Scotland.

These Islands (called by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Æbude*) which are very many, and several very large and well inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, 'till very lately. Mr. *Martin* observes, that before him they never had been described by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has removed that Defect, and we now, by his Means, know as much of them as of any other Part of his Majesty's Dominions. From him therefore I shall borrow what I have to say of them, and shall keep to his Method in the naming of them, beginning first with those that lie most Northerly, and so coming down to the South.

I. *Lewis*, by the Islanders called *The Long Island*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. It belongs to the Shire of *Ross*, and was once in the Diocese of the *Isles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in some Places 12, Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Hassiness*; the Soil generally sandy, and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye; it bears also Flax and Hemp: With their Oats distilled the Natives make *Usquebaugh*, which by frequent Distillations becomes excessively strong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Island, which abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and a great Variety of Oysters, Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, and other sorts of Shell-Fish. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of several Sorts; the

leffer they eat, and find them tolerably wholesome. They have Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is small, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chase of *Oserau*, which is 15 Miles round. The fresh Water Lakes with which the Island abounds, affords Trouts, Eels, and Salmon; every Lake has a River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer-time are stored with Salmon. The Southern Part is named *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the same with *Lewis*. The Shore on the *West-side* of the Island is stored with great Variety of curious Shells finely streaked with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a small Island belonging to *Harries*, is so kindly, that when manured with Seaweed, which is the great Manure of those Islands, Barley will yield 20, sometimes 30 Fold Increase. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seaforth*, and *Harries* to the Laird of *Macleod*. There are great Numbers of small Islands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoin to them severally.

II. *North-Vist*, about 9 Miles long from *North* to *South*, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The *West-side* is arable, and exceedingly fruitful, especially in Barley: It produces also Plenty of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the last 50 Years. Four hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Season. In King *Charles* the First's Time, a Magazine for Fishing was here begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an End to that Design. Other Fish and Fowl are here much the same with those of the other *North-Western* Islands. It has several small Islands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Mac Donald* of *Slate*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries*, and *North-Vista* are all Protestants.

III. *Borera*, a small Island very near *North-Vista*, is possessed by Mr. *John Mac Lean*.

IV. *Benbecula*, 2 Miles *South* of *North-Vist*, is nearly round 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. Soil and Produce the same as *North-Vist*; Proprietor *Randal Mac Donald*. Inhabitants all Papists.

V. *South-Vist*, 2 Miles *South* of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long, and 3, in some Places 4, Miles broad. Soil fruitful, and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts and Eels. Inhabitants healthy: One Man lately lived 130 Years, and retained his Understanding. The *Irish* Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection. *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, descended from *Mac Donald*, once King of these Islands, is Proprietor. He, and most of the Inhabitants are Papists.

VI. *Barry*, 2 Leagues and an half *South-West* of *South-Vist*, 5 Miles long, 3 broad; in all Respects like the Islands which lie *North* of it. This, with several smaller Islands which lie near it, belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by lineal Descent. He holds his Lands in Vassalage of
Sir

Sir *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots per Annum*, and a Hawk, if desired. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they pay great Reverence to *St. Barr*, who is, as they suppose, their Tutelar Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row Southwards one of the other, from *Leuvis* down to *Barry*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Ross* lies *Sky*, the second for Bigness of all the *Western* Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and in some Places 30, in others 20 Miles broad, and near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverness*, from which in the South it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad: It is navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to sail against it, though the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The Way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus: They tie a With about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the With that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying in the Space of a few Hours, at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species of Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other *Western* Islands. Herring, Cod, and Ling, are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of them. The Country is populous, the People handsome, and very healthy. It is divided into 3 Parts, possessed by 3 different Proprietors. Sir *Donald Mac Donald*, Bart. first of his Name, either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Summerfed*, Thane of *Argyle*, whose Son *Donald* stiled himself *King of the Isles*, possesses the Southern Part, which is called *Slate*, with a good Part of the Northern: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an ancient Tribe. The *North-West* is possessed by *Mac Leod*, Head also of another ancient Family, who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants; none of them possess any Land.

VIII. and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mentioned already.

X. *Islesay* is a large Rock, S. W. of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Casselles*, who receives, by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from this small Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies West of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad, belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Pasture and Arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors; Inhabitants Protestants: Near it is *Caray*, a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Alister* of *Lergy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the N. W. of *Cantire* lies *Jura*, 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high,

high, especially towards the Middle, where two very high Mountains, called *The Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea-Marks for a very great Way. This is esteemed the wholesomest Spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great-Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madness has never been observed in this Island. When Mr. *Martin* was there, no Woman had died in Child-bed among them for 35 Years. It is no Wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillour Mac Crain* (who died about 58 Years ago) kept 180 *Chrismasses* in his own House: A Woman in *Scorba*, a small Island just by, lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years, was not rare. The Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet with the other Islanders, are Protestants.

XIII. About a Mile S. W. of *Jura* lies *Isla*, or *Ila*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbell*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*: From S. to N. it is 24 Miles long, and from E. to W. 18. In the Center of this Island is *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins of whose Houses are still visible. This Island belongs to *Gilbert Campbell* of *Calder*, Esquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful; it lies lower than *Jura*, and consequently wetter and more unwholesome. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

XIV, XV. Two Leagues N. of *Ila* lies *Oronsay*, which is separated from *Collonsay* only by Tide of Flood. *Oronsay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference; Soil dry and sandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a Church, Chapel and Monastery; built, as it is said, by *Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac Duff*. *Collonsay* is from E. to W. 4 Miles long, and above a Mile over; Soil not so fruitful as *Oronsay*; Cattle small; Inhabitants Protestants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argyle*.

XVI. West of *Loquababar* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from East to West, and about that Breadth from North to South. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greatest Part of the Island, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Pasture and Corn. Inhabitants Protestants.

XVII. *Jona*, an Isle renowned for being the Habitation of St. *Columba*, that great Apostle of the Northern *Picts*, is a small Island about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the West of *Mull*. The *Irish* call it *J. Columbin*, i. e. the Island of *Columba* the Monk. Here is St. *Mary's* Church, formerly the Cathedral of the Bishop of the Isles, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. St. *Columba* planted here a Monastery and a Nunnery, which continued till the Reformation,

formation. This Island was anciently the Burying place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Norway* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the Isles and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the *West* of *Jona*, lies *Tyre-ty*, an Island about 5 Miles long from *S. E.* to *N. W.* The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low, the People are not very healthy. Inhabitants Protestants; and, as Part of *Mac Lean's* Estate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League *E. N. E.* of *Tyre-ty*. It is 10 Miles long; and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that so these two Islands may people one another without the Assistance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XX. *Rum* lies 4 Leagues South of *Sky*. It is 5 Miles long from *S.* to *N.* and 3 from *S.* to *W.* Country fruitful, especially in Fish and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XXI. South-*West* of *Rum* lies *Mac*, a small Island, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canny*, 2 Miles long, from South to North, and a Mile from East to West. In the North End of this Island there is a Hill that disorders the Needle to that Degree, that when Mr. *Martin* laid the Compass on a stony Ground near it, he found, that after the Needle had turned round swiftly several times, at last it settled due East. *Alan Mac Donald* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Papists.

XXIII. *Egg* lies South of *Sky* 4 Leagues, 3 Miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Pasture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papists; and bigotted in their Way. Proprietors *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

XXIV. The remotest of all the *N. W.* Islands of *Scotland* is *S. Kilda*, or *Hirt*. It is faced all round with a steep Rock, except a Bay at South-East, which is not a Harbour fit for a Vessel, so that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, especially of Barley, which is the largest in the *Western Isles*. There are about 27 Families in the Island, who live chiefly upon Fish and Fowl, and the Eggs of their Sea-Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants, who are Protestants, are a very sincere kind of People, separated from the World, of which they know little, and see less; truly religious, and every Way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been before the Arts of Luxury got footing amongst Mankind. They pay a small Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes sometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cows, Y
Horses,

Horses, Fowl, Oil and Barley. Money they have none, nor do they know the Use of it.

The Number of the People in these Islands are computed at 48,000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almost incredible Quantity of Herring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coast swarm, together with the Fertility of the Soil of most of them, and the Industry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to set up a Fishery among them. The blessed Union which the late Queen's Reign produced, will, without doubt, be felt among those innocent and diligent People in a short Time; and since they only want to be set at work, we ought not to think so ill of the present Generation, as to imagine that they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification that some of these Islanders are possessed of, ought not to be over-looked: It is too well attested to be called in question, though if it were not so, no Man without Folly could believe it; that is, the *Second Sight*. It is a Faculty of seeing absent Persons and Things to come, represented to their Imaginations as if they were actually visible and present. Thus if a Man is to die, his Image shall appear in its natural and distinct Shape in a Shroud, to one that perhaps never saw his Face; and some Time after the Man whose Image so appears shall die. This Quality of *Second Sightedness* is not Hereditary, the Person who has it cannot exert it at Pleasure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of itself, and exercises it self wholly against the Will; and often, especially in young Seers, to the great Trouble and Consternation of those whom it possesses. Observation teaches you to judge of those Visions; and they are scarce ever known to fail.

The Islands of Orkney, or the Orcaes.

THIS Collection of Islands in our Tongue is called the Isles of Orkney, and by the *Latins*, both ancient and modern, *Orcaes*. They lie in *Longitude* 22d. 11m. *Latitude* 59d. 2m. The longest Day is 18 Hours, and some odd Minutes: The Winters, as in most small Islands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more subject to Rain than Snow: The Frost and Snow does not continue long, but the Wind is very boisterous; and it rains sometimes not by Drops, but by Spouts of Water, as if the whole Clouds fell at once.

Wightland Frith.] which divides the Southermost Islands from *Caithness*, is in Breadth about 12 Miles. The Islands of Orkney are 26 in Number, which are inhabited; viz. *Scuth Ronaldsay, Savinna, Hoy and Waes, Burra, Lantholm, Flota, Faira, Cava, Gramsey, Pomona, or Mainland, Coppinsey, Shapinsey,*

Shapinsøye, Damøge, Inballo-Strønsa, Papa-Strønsa, Sanda, North Ronaldsba, Eda Rousa, Wyre, Gairsa, Eglesha, North Faira, Westra, Papa Westra; the rest of the Islands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* signifying an Island) and are only for Pasture; all of them being separated one from another by some narrow Straights. The People in these Islands are generally Civil, Sagacious, Circumspect, Piously inclined, and given to Hospitality. The Women in these Islands are very handsome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age. One *Margery Bimbister*, in the Parish of *Ewie*, was, in the Year 1683, brought to Bed of a Male Child in the 63^d Year of her Age. By reason of the Temperance of their Diet, and Wholsomeness of the Air, the People usually live very long. Their Diseases are the *Scurvy, Agues, Consumptions*, &c. All speak *English* after the *Scots* Way, with as good an Accent as any in the Kingdom; only some of the common People speak a Language among themselves, which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norræna*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their first Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled these Islands about the Time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; that is, the old *Danish* Tongue, which is still spoken in great Perfection in *Iseland*, and was spoken by the *Danes* that invaded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries. Their Corn-Land is every where enclosed, and without these Enclosures, their Sheep and Swine, and most of their Cattle go loose, without a Herdsman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country is *Kirkwall*, a Royal Borough long possess'd by the *Norwegians*: It is built upon a pleasant *Oyfe*, or Inlet of the Sea, near the Middle of the main Land; its Streets are narrow: It is about a Mile in Length, having a very safe Harbour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of *Justice*: The Steward, Sheriff, and Commissary, do all keep their several Courts in this Place. Here is a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary: and at the *North-End* of the Town is a Fort built by the *English* during *Cromwell's* Ufurpation, ditch'd about with a Breast-work, and other Fortifications, on which they have some Cannon planted for the Defence of the Harbour. This Town had been erected into a free Borough in the Time of the *Norwegians*: And, *Anno* 1486, King *James* the Third gave them a Charter of Privileges, which was confirmed by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1662, and by the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Magnus*, a *Danish* Saint, stands in *Kirkwall*; it was founded by *Rolland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarged by some of the pious Bishops of that See. It is a beautiful and stately Structure, longer than that of *Giles's* at *Edinburgh*. The Steeple is very high, and has a Set of as tun-

nable Bells as any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Besides a Cathedral, there are 31 Churches more in this Country, and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was greatly promoted in this Country about the Beginning of the 5th Century, *Eugenius II.* being then King of Scotland, at which Time *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.

The first Planters and Possessors of this Country were the *Picts*, as the Generality of our Historians affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*: And these Verses of the Poet *Claudian*,

—————*Maduerunt Saxone Fuso*
Orkadæ; incaluit Pictorum Sanguine Thule,

do evidently shew, that the *Picts* at that Time were the Possessors and Inhabitants of these *Northern Islands*.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury of Time, and Carelessness of Writers, only two of them are mention'd: One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Holingshead* calls *Bladus*, and *Beethius*, *Eaius*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Gamus*; he reigned in the Time of *Caractacus*, King of the *Eritens*. These Islands continued, in all probability, under the Government of their own Princes 'till the utter Subversion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839, when *Kenneth II.* that Martial King of *Scots*, subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099, the *Norwegians* possessed themselves of this Country, and held it 164 Years; and then King *Magnus* of *Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*, for 4000 Marks *Sterling*, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being thus recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever after annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Alexander* giving the Property of it to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speir*, Earl of *Caitness*, whose Son, *Magnus Speir*, Earl of *Caitness*, *Orkney* and *Schotland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speir* succeeding him in the Estate, was marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted for Non comparence to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordship of *Schotland* was again annexed to the Crown, and so continued 'till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who conferred it upon *James Hepburne*, Earl of *Bothwell*; and in order to make him her Husband, created him Duke of *Orkney*; but he dying as basely as he lived, after ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*, the Lord *Robert Stuart*, Natural Son of King *James V.* was made Earl of *Orkney*, in *August* 1581; and he being beheaded, and his Son

hanged, *Orkney* had several Governors 'till the Year 1647, at which Time *William Douglas*, Earl of *Moreton*, procured a Wadset, or Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles I.* To him succeeded his Son *Robert Douglas*, Earl of *Moreton*, Anno 1649, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, from whom *Orkney* and *Schotland* being redeemed, 1669, were all re-annexed to the Crown, except the Bishop's Interest. But the said Country, by the Union-Parliament, was dissolved from the Crown, and her late Majesty thereupon granted the same to the then Earl of *Moreton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500*l.* and appointed him Stewart and Justicier within the Bounds thereof. Under the Stewarts are some Judges of this Creation and Appointment, called Bailiffs: In every Parish and Isle there is one. Their Office is to oversee the Manners of the Inhabitants; to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10 *l. Scots* (16 *s.* 8 *d. English*); but if the Matter be above, it is referred to the Stewart, or his Deputy. Under, and subservient to those Bailiffs, are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish, call'd *Lawwrightmen*. These in their respective Bounds, have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables, and they inform the Bailiffs of such Enormities as occasionally happen, which the Bailiffs punish according to the Importance and Circumstances of the Fault; and if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he sends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Justice*, which is held by the Stewart, or his Deputy. These *Lawwrightmen* have a Privilege inherent to their Office, by the Custom of the Country, which is not usual elsewhere; which is, if there be any Suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them, during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ransacking*, from *Ransaka*, which is to make Enquiry, in the ancient *Danish*: They search every House they come to, and if the Theft be found, they seize him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Justice*.

The Isles of Schotland.

THE Isles of *Schotland* being Part of the Stewartry of *Orkney*, are governed either by the Stewart, or his Deputy. They are placed by *Ptolemy* in the 63d Degree from the Equinoctial, between *Scotland* and *Norway*. The nearest Part of the Isles of *Schotland*, is about 80 Miles from *Orkney*, and the Sea between them is very turbulent and stormy. Those that are properly called Isles, are in Number about 46, with 10 Holmes and 30 Rocks; all which are ranked under the general Name of *Schotland*, though each of them has its particular Name. About 26 of them only are inhabited; others, though large enough, are only made use of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come

from *Scotland* and settled here ; but the common People, that are Natives, are descended from the *Norwegians*, and speak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally healthy, commonly living to five, six, or sevenscore Years of Age. There are many Obelisks still standing, and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the *Picts*. They are in the Fashion of *Pyramids*, with a winding Pair of Stairs within the Top. Under them they had cells all vaulted over, and from the Top of them they made a Sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclines to a sandy Clay. The Produce of the Country is chiefly Fish, Butter, Oil, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen Gloves and Garters. There has been at one Time in *Brassay-Sound*, 1500 Sail of *Hollanders* employed about that profitable Fishery which they make about the *Scotch* Islands. After *Fara*, an Island lying in the Midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the first Island that appears is called *Mainland*, as being the largest : It is about 60 Miles in Length, and 16 or 18 where broadest. In *Schetland* they have one Presbytery, which assembles at *Scalloway*.

The T H U L E *of the Ancients, as described by*
Sir Robert Sibbald.

Though the Ancients were at Variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, that it was somewhere towards the North : Many make it to be one of the *British* Islands ; and as *Conradus Celtes* said long ago, it was encompass'd with the Isles of *Orkney*, so I have also taken the Liberty to subjoin it to them. *Bochart* observes, that *Thule* in the *Syriac*, or *Chaldee*, which is a Dialect of the *Phœnicians*, signifies Darkness : And the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darkness of the Regions farthest North. That the *Phœnicians* sailed far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indisputable. It is probable, therefore, that when they came to Coasts where Fogs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule* : Which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not understanding, applied to some Island in the most Northerly Part of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* must be placed there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæsar* observed of the Ancient *Britons*, that they painted their Bodies blue, and fought in hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule* ; and it is plain, the Poet could speak only of those whom the *Romans* fought with in his Time.

*Cærules haud aliter cum dimicat incolas Thules
Agmina falcifero circumvenit æstu Covino.*

Pliny was of the same Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the same Chapter with the *British* Isles ; and *Tacitus*, in his *Life of Agricola*, says, that when the *Roman* Navy sailed about *Britain*, *despecta est Æ Thule* ; they saw *Thule* as they sailed by the *Orcades*.

Sir Robert Sibbald thinks, that *Ireland* was the first of the *British* Isles that was called *Thule*, as being the first remarkable Island that the *Carthaginians* met with in their Course from *Cadin*, steering to the North, and also because *Statius* calls it *Hesperia* (or Western) *Thule*. But if *Ireland* was called so, that is not the *Thule* which is mentioned by the *Roman* Writers ; for the *Romans* never carried their Arms into *Ireland* ; and therefore what they say must refer to some *British* Northern Isle, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then possessed by the *Picts* ; whom *Statius* the Poet, who was contemporary with *Domitian*, calls *Caledonians*. *Claudian* does yet more particularly give the Name of *Thule* to the North Part of *Britain*, when he speaks of the great Exploits done there by *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and Grandfather of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he makes to conquer the *Scots*, and the Inhabitants of *Thule*, in a cold frosty Country, and the *Moors* in a scorching one ; where, by placing the *Moors* and *Britons* as the remotest People then known in their several Parts, he clearly demonstrates, that *Thule* must be somewhere near the North Parts of the Isle of *Britain*, then inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are these :

Ille Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis

Maduerunt Saxone fuso

Orcades, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,

Scotorum cumulos flevit Glacialis Ferne.

In *Caledonian* Frosts his Tents he pitch'd,

When *Orkney* Isles he dy'd with *Saxon* Gore ;

Then *THULE* with the *Pictish* Blood grew hot,

Icy Strathern bemoan'd huge Heaps of *Scots*.

Ferne here is *Strathern*, i. e. the Valley of *Ern* ; and had its Name from *Ireland*, or *Erin*, from whence these *Scots* came. *Juvenal* also calls it by the same Name, when he says, *Arma quod ultra Litora Juvernæ promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola's* Conquests ; as he does also to that great General's Care to instruct the *Britons* in the *Roman* Arts, in this Verse, *De conducenda loquitur jam Rhetore Thule* :

Which last Verse demonstrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is called *Ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Island, because the *Romans* never carried their Arms any farther. *Ferne* therefore lying upon the West-Coast, *Thule* seems to be upon the Eastern, and is most probably what is now called *East-Ross*, *Sutherland* and *Caithness*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the blue Inhabitants of *Thule*, were anciently settled, when the Southern Countries became Part of the *Roman* Province. Before that Time the *Britons* were all *Picts*, that is, were all painted; and the *Brigantes* were blue in *Seneca's* Time. We are sure *Thule* lies far North, *Theodosius* was there; and as he killed the *Scots* in *Ferne*, so he killed the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian's* *Ferne* is not *Ireland*, because we have no Account that the *Romans* ever carried their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. Besides, the thick Woods in *Caithness* would appear very dark to Navigators, and so might well deserve the Name of *Thule*; though we rather think that the *Phœnician* *Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very woody, and consequently very foggy; and that the *Romans* afterwards applied that Name, which they did not thoroughly understand, to the *Pictish* Coasts, meaning thereby only an Island, or rather Peninsula, that was very far North, as the first *Thule* was described to be. The Ancient *Norwegians*, who sailed round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and West Isles for some Time, called the Western Islands *Ilav*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturkison*, the Islandish Historian of *Norway*, who lived 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olafson*, King of *Norway's* Expedition in the Year 1095, towards the *British* Isles, he says, That King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet westward to the Isles of *Orkney*, which he conquered, and placed a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the Southern Isles, i. e. the *Hebrides*, which lie S. W. of *Orkney*, where he wasted, and burned, and forced the Inhabitants to fly, some into *Scotland*, and some into *Ireland*: That he particularly landed in *Jona*, where he suffered no Man to hurt the People, or the Church; and from thence went to the Island *Thilt*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, plundering both the *Scotch* and *Irish* Coasts all along as he went. This shews what Opinion the Ancient *Danes* had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Western Islands was so called, is unquestionable. But Part of *Norway* is also called, *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one called by that Name? It is most probable there were. And one may safely affirm, that *Juvenal*, *Statius*, and *Claudian*, went no farther than the North *British* Coasts for their *Thule*, wheresoever they placed it.

The ROMAN WALL in SCOTLAND.

The first Occasion of building the *Roman Wall*, which now goes by the Name of *Grahme's-Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola*, to exclude the *Scotish Highlanders*; for the Wall being built upon that Isthmus, or Neck of Land, betwixt the River *Forth* and *Clyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this Means removed as it were into another Island: But here we must not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*, since it is affirmed by no Historian. He contented himself only with placing Garrisons at convenient Distances, that his Forces might easily draw together upon the first Apprehension of Danger. The Garrisons probably settled by him (for those upon the Wall must necessarily have been settled by others) were, 1. *Coria Damniorum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camelon*; where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be seen, and a *Roman Military Way* begins there, and runs to the South. Here also they discover old Vaults, and meet with *Roman Coins*. The second seems to have been about six Miles distant to the North-west, where the Town of *Sterling* now stands; for besides that the Narrowness of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, required a Garrison there; there is upon a Rock an ancient Inscription, intimating, that a Legion once kept Garrison there. The Third Garrison was placed about eight Miles N. E. from the Second, where *Roman Medals* have been found, and not far from it runs a *Roman Military Way*. The fourth seems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now called *Kirkintilloch*, situate upon the Wall, where are still to be seen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it several Inscriptions have been found. The fifth was where the Town of *Paisly* is now seated. The sixth was the most remote to the West, called at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently situated in a Point, where the *Leven* runneth into the *Clyde*; but if this Conveniency was not a sufficient Testimony, the Inscriptions that are found in the Neighbourhood, would put it beyond all dispute. The placing these Garrisons was probably the Occasion of building the Wall afterward along this Tract; but in building they took the directest Line, which must be the Cause why some of the Garrisons are at a Distance from it. It seems also to have been built at several Times, and by different Persons, as the Situation of the Ground required for repelling the Enemy, and covering the Provincial *Britons* against their Invasions. The Wall first began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carried along the Neck of Land between the *Firth* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carried farther East, The *Pennahel*, or *Penneltuin*, where
Bede.

Bede says it began, is at this Day called *Walltoun*, where there is an artificial Mount dik'd about; but the Manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s (now Bishop of *London*) Translation of *Cambden's Britannia*, p. 959. First, there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall itself is ten Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, five Foot broad. Watch-Towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly intrench'd, and though within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who traced them all, were these, one at *Langtoun*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*; one just at *Rouintree Burnhead*; one at *Wester-Gowden*, about St. *Helen's* Chapel; one at the *Croykill*; a very great one at the Top of the *Banbill*; one at *Atchindewy*; one at *Kerkintilloch*, or *Kærpen-colloch*; one at *East-Calder*; one at *Hilltoun-Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerstone*, and over *Kilwin* River, and *Careston*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Balcastle*, over-against *Banbill*; one at *Kaellybe*, over-against *Croy-Hill*; one at the *Roch-hill*, over-against the *West-Wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over-against *Castle-Cairy*; one at *Dumbafe*. In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discovered several Sepulchres cover'd with large rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chrot-Chyr*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 Scotch Miles, beginning between *Queen's-Ferry* and *Abercorn*; it rang'd along West by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Increving*, so on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; next it ran to the great Fort at the *Banbill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkintilloch*, the greatest Fort of all, and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It had also many square Fortifications in Form of *Roman* Camps.

C H A P. III.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] **T**Was not without Reason, that *Cæsar* said of *Britain* in general, *Cælum Gallico temperatius*; for even in the most Northern Parts of the Island, the Air is generally serene, seldom clouded by Mists, or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the same Climate, by reason of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all Sides; and for the same Reason, the continual Breezes of the Wind cause the Heats in Summer to be no ways scorching. The constant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; so that it is seldom known, that an Epidemical Distemper rages in the Country.

Soil.] The Country is for the most part hilly and mountainous, there being but few Plains, and they of no great Extent; and those they have are generally by the Sea-side, from whence the Ground rises sensibly, the farther in the Country the higher; so that the greatest Hills are in the Middle of the Kingdom. The Quality of the Soil, compared with that of *England*, is, take it altogether, not so good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Pasture than Corn, and for that Purpose is very well watered. Where the Surface is leanest, there are found Metals and Minerals, and considerable Quantities of Lead are yearly exported: There is also Plenty of other good Ores, if the Inhabitants would be persuaded to take Pains to work them. In a great Part of the Inland-Country, especially where it lies upon some of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the Sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South Parts of *Britain*. In the Low Grounds they have Store of Pease and Beans, which for the Strength of their Nourishment are much used by the Labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not so fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vast Bigness, especially Fir-Trees, which thrive best in rocky and mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough; no Country is better provided with Fish, which would turn to a good Account, if their Fisheries were managed to the best Advantage: Besides Shoals of smaller Whales, the Porpus and the Meer Swine are frequently seen upon their Coasts: And the great Whales of the *Baleen*, or Whalebone Kind, and those of the *Sperma Ceti* Kind, are cast now and then upon several Parts of the Shore.

The Hills, especially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford Store of Butter and Cheese for the Use of the Inhabitants, but considerable Profit,

Profit, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are sold into *England*. The Size of their Cows and Sheep, as in all cold Regions, is but small, but the Flesh of both is exceeding delicious, and very nourishing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats, with Store of Deer, and abundance of Rabbits.

Commodities.] It abounds with all Necessaries of Life; and in respect of solid wholesome Food, stands in need of no Assistance from its Neighbours. There is very great Plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies, and, in the North, of Red and Fallow-Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, such as Partridges, Sea-Plovers, Pewets, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, &c. of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, &c.

For *Fish*, no Country exceeds it for extraordinary Plenty of Salmon, besides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River-Fish; Herrings they have in such abundance, that the *Dutch* drive a considerable Trade in foreign Parts with the Herrings; they take in the Northern Seas, Oysters, Cockles, Lobsters, Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbots, Mackrels, and Whittings, with other Sorts of excellent Sea-Fish, they have in great Abundance.

Beer and *Ale* in *Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Distilling Brandy and *Ufquebaugh* to great Perfection.

Gardens for the Use of the Kitchen are not wanting; Orchards for Fruit are common, and for the most part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Renet and the Golden Pippin in great Perfection; and the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are adorn'd with Flower Gardens, and Wall-Fruit, better than one would expect to find so far North. For all those Fruits which can be ripen'd in the Summer Months, such as Melons, Figs, Apricocks, and Peaches, are produced in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour, and Taste.

The *Woods*, which are very large, some of them above ten Miles long, do not only abound with Timber-Trees, especially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but also with great Variety of Physical Herbs, and Plants.

For *Cloathing*, *Scotland* knows no want of very fine Wool, of which they make very good Stuffs and Broad-Cloth for the better Sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Besides, of their Wool, and by their Dexterity in Knitting, they make the finest Worsted-Stockings in the World; some of them exceeding those of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, which they sell for a greater Price than Silk. Some are sold at 30 s. a Pair.

There

There is also great Plenty of Hemp and Flax; their *Linens* *Clths* is inferior to few for its Goodness, and the Manufactory of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

Leather dress'd in *Scotland* is good; though it is not so nicely dress'd as in several Places in *England*: It is thinner than ours, by reason of the hard Feeding of their Cattle, yet it is strong and durable; but not very plentiful, because not so generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and Aprons, Boots and Shoes, among the common People; and besides, they find it turns to as good, and much quicker Account, to sell their Hides raw to the *English*.

For *Building* they want no Timber, though it is not so much used in this Country as in others for that Purpose; because they have great Variety of excellent Stones, such as Sand-Stone, Marble, Alabaſter and Slate, with abundance of Chalk and Lime-stone.

For *Firing*, they have Sea Coal, or Pit-Coal, and the last in great Perfection almost every where, at a very small Price; and where that is wanting, there is in some Places Wood, and in others great Plenty of Turf and Peat.

For *Shipping*, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Forests of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Plank, or Knee Timber; Firs fit for Masts and Yards; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The *Scotch Horses* are generally small, but so well made, that they are very fit for Labour, or Travelling; there are also some of a large Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have also Dogs of all Sorts and Sizes, and for all Uses.

Besides great Quantities of *Lead*, *Iron*, *Brass*, and *Copper Ore*, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is the chief Ingredient in making Brass, there are several rich Silver Mines in *Scotland*; so that in respect of them only, *Scotland* is said to be richer under Ground than above: Nay, *James Atkinson*, Assay-Master of the Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Reign of *James VI.* assures us, that Natural, or Native Gold was to be found in several Places in this Country; as on Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Friar Moor* in *Clydesdale*; two on *Robburt Moor* and *Manrock Moor* in *Niddisdale*; three on *Glongabar Water* in *Inderland*, in the Forest of *Atterlie*, and in many other Combes, or Valleys. It is commonly found, says he, after great Rains, link'd fast to the *Sappare-Stone*, just as Lead-Oar and White-Spar grow sometimes together. This is certain, that one *Cornelius*, a *German*, who in that Time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of *Scots*, discovered Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days Time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, 80 Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 4500*l.* *Sterling*.

Besides

Besides *Grain*, and other Commodities already mentioned, the Merchants export *Marble*, *Alabaster*, *Linnen* and *Woollen Cloth*, *Freezes*, *Plaids*, *Plaiding-Stuffs*, *Stockings*, *Malt*, *Hops*, *Meal*, *Hides*, *Rabbets*, and *Hare-Skins*, *Fish*, *Eggs*, *Oaker*, *Coals*, and *Salt*. To conclude; though some Countries may pride themselves in being richer, their Seas being better navigated, and their Lands more fertile, yet *Scotland* wants nothing that is necessary for the Life of Man, and what should put Life into future Endeavours. The Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many safe and convenient Ports and Havens, if encouraged, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea; which concurring with a prudent and industrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufactories, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain* much richer, and, consequently, much more considerable than it is at present, or indeed, than ever it was.

C H A P. IV.

Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, and Character.

Inhabitants.] DURING the *Roman Empire*, the *North-Eastern Part of Scotland*, which was free, was inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all Probability were *Britons*, that still retained the Custom of painting their Bodies. I say chiefly, because it is most probable, that the *Scots* came thither very early out of *Ireland*, especially into the *West Highlands*, though perhaps, not in great Numbers. Afterwards came in the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Masters of the *Orcades*, which have been claimed by the Kings of *Denmark*, as Part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, till very lately; so that the present Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, i. e. ancient *Britons*, of *Scots*, i. e. ancient *Irish*; of *Saxons*, and of *Danes*; of *Romans*, 'tis probable, there may be some few, but so blended with other Nations, that 'tis impossible, either by Names, or any other Mark, to distinguish any Families at this Day, and ascertain their Descent from the *Roman Stock*.

Their Number.] Though *Scotland* be without Comparison more barren than any Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and those other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep them together when once they are gathered, it is certain that 'tis much thinner of People than otherwise it need be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the most that has been reckoned; though if the
Fishing

Fishing Trade and Husbandry were encouraged as far as they might, it would maintain above double their Number.

Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the *Southern Provinces* speak *English*, varied only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dane-Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *English* Tongue, and for that Reason, those Writings which are true *Scotish*, such as *Gawen Douglas's* Translation of *Virgil's Æneis*; *The Cherry and the Sloe*, a Poem so called; and others, are very useful to those that are curious in searching out the Originals of our own Language. The *Highlanders* speak a sort of *Irish*, which they call *Albanach*, and which they have both from the ancient *Scots*, who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts*, who were originally *Britons*. For the *British*, which is now preserved in *Wales*, and the *Irish*, were both different Dialects of the ancient *Celtic*; from which, and from the ancient *Gothic*, almost all the Languages of the *Northern* and the *North-Western* Nations of *Europe* are derived. In the *Orkades* the Old *Norwegian* Tongue, spoken still in tolerable Purity in *Island*, is preserved. Their Court-Rolls, Records, and Proceedings in Law, have been written for several Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scotish* Lawyers are, generally speaking, great Masters. Sir *John Skene* assigns the Reasons of their Laws being written in *Latin* to their having been drawn up by the *Roman* Clergy, who always endeavoured to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority; though the truer Reason seems to be, because the Civil Law, which was always the Common Law of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are also in the *Scotish* Tongue more *French* Words than in the *English*, which has been occasioned by the long and frequent Intercourses which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

Charater.] The Air being very serene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Understandings, are sagacious, quick at finding out their Interest, and diligent in pursuing it. Abroad in foreign Countries, whither Necessity or Curiosity often drives them; they are industrious, frugal, and very dextrous in accommodating themselves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women of Condition are handsome, fruitful, and modest, and very careful in that which is their great Business, *viz.* managing their Families, and educating their Children. The People are generally religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Sect which they profess. They are very temperate in eating and drinking, even in Countries where Luxury and Excess in both is too much practised: Zealous Lovers of their Country, though very willing to settle abroad when they have any

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Opportunity of doing so: Fearless of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardships and Fatigues of War. In a Word, they are a People who have always been tenacious of their Liberty, and whom no Threatning, nor any Prospect of Advantage could make to yield to Conquerors, though more rich and powerful than themselves.

The Scots, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer lived than in the more Southern Parts of the World; a Man being scarce thought old at 80; several living to above 100, in their Islands to 140; and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour: All which is ascribed to their Temperance and frugal Way of Living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but, of late, excessive Drinking prevails in some Places; and the main Ambition of some Country Gentlemen is, to be reckoned Good Fellows.

Names.] In the South Parts of *Scotland*, where the Inhabitants are descended chiefly from the Saxons and Danes, their Names agree with those of *England*, both Christian and Surnames. Christian Names common, are, *James, John, Thomas, Alexander, David, William, Robert, Charles, Colin* usual among the *Campbells*; *Norman* and *Gilbert* derived from the Danes, *Archibald*, &c. Surnames among the Lowlanders are either local, as *Douglas, Campbell, Hamilton, Smith, Maxwell, Dalrymple, Spotswood, Lefly, Lindeisay, Murray, Leith*, &c. or derived from their Parents, as *Davidson, Ferguson, Henderson, Youngson, Adamson, Anderson, Paterson, i. e. Patrickson, Johnson* (which in *Scotland* is usually written *Johnstoun*, as if it were local) &c. or from Offices or Trades, as *Stuart, Fletcher, Clerk, Bailly, Falconer, Justice*, &c. Saxon and Danish Names they have several, *Sibbald* (i. e. *so bald*, the bold courageous Man) *Etrick*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Dumbar-ton's* eldest Son, from *Heydreck*, a famous Hero of the North; *Clogie*, which still signifies *Wife* in Danish, *Graham, Danish; Gram Demster*, i. e. Judge; *Cunningham*, or *Kunningham*, which in Danish is the King's Helmet. *Bruce, Danish; Bruse, Bolloc, Danish; Hrollang, Grerr, Logy* (Loge Norwegian, Flame) &c. The Highlanders, who are the old Scots and Picts blended together, keep their old *Scotish* Names pretty entire, as *Malcolm, Durcan, Donald, Murdoc, Kennedy*, &c. and those that begin with *Mac*, i. e. Son, are numerous; as *Mac Kenzie, Mack Kay, Mac Leod, Mac Lean, Mac Pherison, Mac Cleland, Mac Gill, Mac Dougal, Mac Guffoc*, &c. Where *Mac Kenzie*, is the Son of *Kennedy*, or *Kennet*; *Mac Leod* is the Son of the People, for that *Leod* signifies in Saxon; *Mac Pherison*, the Son of a Priest; *Mac Guffoc*, the Son of *Guffoc*; *Mac Gill*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far an Enquiry into the Etymology of the Surnames of the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* may go, to determine the Nation from whence every Family sprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a skilful and judicious Antiquary.

tiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well without a competent Knowledge of the *Celtick* and *Gothick* Languages, and of the several Dialects which have been form'd in these *Northern* and *North-Western* Parts of the World, from these two great Originals.

CHAP. V.

Of the Religion of Scotland.

THE Christian Religion was, without all Controversy, preached very early in *Scotland*; but how soon we do not certainly know. *Turtullian* says, Christianity was preached in the *British* Islands in Places where the *Romans* never came; whether he meant *Ireland*, or the *North* of *Scotland*, is uncertain. King *Donald* the First, who is said to have begun his Reign in the Year 199, is also said to have desired Preachers from *P. Victor*, who went into *Scotland*, and planted Christianity in that Country. These Preachers are said to have lived in Purity, without any Episcopal Government; nor is any Bishop said to have come into *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was sent by Pope *Celestine* to convert the *Scots*, in the Year 431. [But this does not prove that Presbytery or Calvinism was the Religion of *Scotland* originally, any more than that it was originally the Religion of all the *English* Plantations in *America*, whither no Bishops have been yet sent, and yet they are most of them, and have been from the first Plantation, under Episcopal Government, subject in Spirituals to the Bishop of *London*, and their Priests episcopally ordained, as those no doubt were who first planted Christianity in *Scotland*; because all the Churches of Christendom were then governed by Bishops.]

This however is certain, that from the Fifth and Sixth Century, down to the Sixteenth, the Government of the Church of *Scotland* has been by Bishops; and that it was alter'd in Queen *Mary's* Time, and since, every Body knows; but perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected, may not be so generally known. The Nature of my Design will not let me run out far into Particulars; but a short Account of what was done in *Scotland*, relating to Religion, from the Year 1562, to the Re-establishment of Episcopacy in that Kingdom, by King *James VI.* in 1603, will make what I shall hereafter say concerning the Kirk of *Scotland* better understood.

In the Reformation of *England*, under King *Edward VI.* the Bishops generally joined, and that was attended with a perfect Acquiescence in their Government, the Lawfulness of which was never questioned all that Reign. Whether some Ceremonies and Vestments should be retained, was debated;
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but *Hooper*, Bishop of *Gloucester*, who scrupled the Use of the Episcopal Robes, at last complied. The Exiles in Queen *Mary's* Time resumed those Debates at *Frankfort* and *Geneva*, in which last Place was the famous *John Knox*, who joined with those that opposed the Use of Ceremonies. Queen *Mary* dying, her Sister, Queen *Elizabeth*, continued Episcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church; soon after the *Scotish* Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Persuasion the Ceremonies were by general Consent laid aside, and in the *Confession of Faith*, which he offer'd to be confirm'd in Parliament, 1567, Chap. xxi. is this Clause; *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, so may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foster Superstition, than edify the Kirk using the same.* And by the Sixth act of that Parliament it is enacted, *That the Ministers of the Blessed Evangelist of Jesus Christ, whom God of his Mercy hath now raised up amongst us, or hereafter shall raise, agreeing with them that now live in the Administration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm professing Jesus Christ, &c. according to the Confession of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk of this Realm.* So far the Act of Parliament.

[Every Body knows, that at the Reformation Presbytery or Calvinism was introduced into *Scotland* by open Rebellion.]

The Bishops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refusing to sign the Confession of Faith, were laid aside, but in their stead Superintendants were appointed in some Districts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Bishops and their Dioceses. Other Persons also having Commissions from the Kirk, executed particular Parts of the Ministerial Function committed to them. From these Commissioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National or General Assemblies, as appears by Act VIIth of that Parliament. Two Bishops turned Protestants, and they were continued in their Bishopricks and Dignity; namely, *Bothwell*, Bishop of *Orkney*, and *Gordon*, Bishop of *Galloway*. *Bothwell* afterwards was deposed for marrying the Queen to the Earl of *Bothwell*, but was restored again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lord of the Session, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Bishop; *Gordon* soon fell off to Queen *Mary*, and probably relapsed to Popery. Of the Abbots, some turned Protestants, the Abbacies of others were given to Laymen in *Commendam*, and they, under the Name of Commendators, sat in Parliament, and made up the first State of the Clergy, and had the Administration of their Titles and Temporal Baronies. The *Scots* Church at this Time owned the Church of *England* for their Brethren, and Pastors and Guides of Christ's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Assembly of *Scotland* to the *English* Bishops, dated *December 27th*, 1556. It is subscribed thus; *The Superintendants, Ministers, and Commissioners within the*

the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England, who have renounced the Roman Antichrist, and do profess with them the Lord Jesus in Sincerity, with the Increase of the Holy Spirit.

During this Time, the Queen, who was a Papist, and her Popish Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the Great Men that had Grants of the Church-Lands were unwilling that the Ministers Maintenance should be settled; and this increased Divisions in the Kingdom. A Book of Discipline was drawn up, and signed by many of the Nobility, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Ministers however sat still, out of Fear of bringing in Popery again; and keeping well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and People, waited for more favourable Times, which Times soon happened. For the Murder of King *Henry*; the Acquittal of the Earl of *Bothwell* upon the not proving of the Libel; the denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murdered King's Father, a competent Time to make good his Accusation; *Bothwell's* hasty Divorce from his own Lady, and yet more hasty Marriage with the Queen, and his inducing the Nobility to subscribe Bonds, declaring their Approbation of that Marriage, put every thing into a Flame; the Queen was forced to quit her Army, and leave *Bothwell* to shift for himself; and soon after she resigned her Crown to her Son, and the Nobility and Great Men engaged themselves under a Bond to crown the Child, and to stand by him. This was done in 1567, and Papists as well as Protestants signed the Bond. This Association did not indeed long continue in its full Strength; for before the Meeting of the Parliament in *December* 1567, some fell off, and after the Queen's Escape from *Loch-lewin*, many eminent Men of both Religions joined to her. In this Time the Assembly met, and pass'd several Acts relating to the Church, Universities, Colleges, Schools, and Patrimony of the Church, to which they assigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and some small ones: These Thirds were ill paid in many Places, and absolutely denied to be collected in others. At last a sort of a Form of Poliey was sett'd for the Government of twelve Persons, half Laity, and half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Episcopal Government. *Hamilton*, the Popish Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, dying by the Hand of Justice, Mr. *John Dundas* was nominated in his Place; Mr. *Robert Boyd* was made Archbishop of *Glasgow*, Mr. *James Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld*, and Mr. *Andrew Graham* Bishop of *Dunblane*. This was done in Pursuance of the Conclusions that were made in the Assembly that was held at *Perth*, *August* 1572. Some of the old Superintendants remained within the Bounds first assigned them, and the chief Power remained in the General Assembly, who deposed and restored Ministers as they saw good, as appears by their deposing and restoring Bishop *Both-*

wel. This Power of deposing Ministers was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Bishops.

The Earl of *Moreton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the three former Regencies, and some time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being chosen. But the Church, which expected to have its Maintenance increased under his Government, miss'd its Aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for all it received. This made the Ministers join with the Queen's Friends, and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatness; and the Assembly, in the Year 1575, restrained and lessened the Power which was given to the Bishops in the Year 1571. *Boyd*, Archbishop of *Glasgow*, and some other Bishops and Superintendants, were present at that Assembly. The Bishops were commanded to betake themselves to particular Cures, and *Paton*, Bishop of *Dunkeld*, was deprived for Misdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbishop *Dundas*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamson* to succeed him in the See of *St. Andrew*; but he being elected without the Consent of the Assembly, was prohibited to exercise any Part of his Jurisdiction, till he should be authorized thereunto. The Nobility also uniting against the Earl of *Moreton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

In 1578, the Assembly presented to the Parliament a Draught of Ecclesiastical Polity, for setting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was referred to a Committee, and was not agreed to in all its Articles, but was generally put in Execution by the Authority of the Assembly. In 1580, the Lord *Aubigné*, a Papist, Cousin-German to the King's Father, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, where the King soon created him first Earl, then Duke of *Lenox*. This disgusted the Kirk exceedingly. The King also in Council suspended several Ecclesiastical Censures and Excommunications; many Priests also and Jesuits, and others who were relapsed to Popery, flocked into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publicly renounced Popery, but the Suspicions concerning his Religion still continued; especially after some Dispensations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papists to swear and subscribe the Confession of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration, that that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever. This was sworn to by the King, the Council, and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1683, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year the Great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of *Moreton*, upon an Accusation of being *Act and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry* (King *James VI's* Father)

Father) leaving the Church to secure themselves in an Assembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of a Bishop, as it was then used, was condemned, and the Bishops commanded to desist from the Exercise of their Episcopal Functions, till they were re-admitted by the Assembly, upon Pain of Excommunication. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treasonableness of the Surprize at *Ruthven* was ratified, his Authority over all Persons in all Causes confirmed, and the declining the Judgment of his Majesty and Council declared to be Treason. This is said to be the first Time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted by the Parliament in *Scotland*. But all these Measures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588, several Noblemen and others were forefaulted for their being concerned in the *Spanish* Invasion. In 1592, Presbytery was fully settled and established by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declared, That the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep general Assemblies, once a Year at least, provided that either the King's Majesty, or a Commissioner by him appointed, were present at every Assembly, and that before it was dissolved, they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Assembly should be kept and held, as it used to be in former Times. In the same Act was a Clause rescinding the Act of 1584, which granted Commissions to Bishops and other Judges to proceed in Ecclesiastical Causes, ordaining all Presentations to be directed to the particular Presbyteries, and requiring that all Matters and Causes Ecclesiastical within their Bounds, be tried according to the Discipline of the Kirk.

All this while, the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined; for in 1578, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed to the Crown; which at first pleased the Church, because they thought the Church-Lands were safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great Part of the Tythes, which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessened by long Leases for small Reservations. They had indeed some Relief by an Act in 1592, by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk-Lands and Tythes into Temporal Lordships; and the Act which fixed the Stipends of the Ministers was confirmed.

In 1603, King *James VI.* succeeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by Queen *Elizabeth's* Death. Being then free from the Influence [What is here called *Influence*, ought to be termed *Force*, for the King was in a manner Prisoner to the Kirk till he ascended the Throne of *England*; and was compelled to pass all the Acts mentioned for the Establishment of their *Kirk*] of the *Kirk*, resolved to introduce Episcopacy into *Scotland* again; and accordingly he nominated Bishops into every

See, and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he procur'd their Meetings to be continued beyond the Year, from July 1604, to July 1605; and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of another Assembly, till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly, the King's Commissioner having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, a few met in the Year 1605, at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council were discharged by the King's Commissioner for meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolv'd: But those that were met, chose Mr. *John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continued the Assembly to September following. Upon this these Ministers were denounced Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy-Council, who imprisoned them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declin'd the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. [Whether an *English* Convocation that should have acted at this rate, wou'd not have been stil'd Rebels?] Hereupon they were try'd for Treason upon the Statute of 1584, which establish'd the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592, which gives the Kirk a Right of keeping General Assemblies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason, and their Sentence of Death was turned into Banishment. In the Parliament held 1606, the Temporalities of the Bishops were restor'd, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. The General Assembly which met that Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the Time being, to moderate in Synods of the Dioceses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators, which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendants at the Beginning of the Reformation, might have proved a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertained a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such Diocesan Episcopacy as was in Use in the Church of *England*, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet, though King *James VI.* had filled up the Sees, the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592 was still on Foot.

In 1610 a General Assembly met at *Glasgow*, in which Archbishop *Spatfwood* was elected to preside: There the King's Prerogative in calling of General Assemblies was acknowledged, Synods were order'd to be kept half yearly, and the Archbishops or Bishops of the Dioceses were directed to preside in them; the Jurisdiction of the Church was wholly committed to their Care; and Ministers at their Admission were com-

manded

manded to swear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Assembly was ratified in Parliament 1612; and the Act of Parliament in 1592 rescinded, so far as it was inconsistent with this new Act. Archbishop *Spotswood*, and the Bishops of *Brechen* and *Galloway* were called to Court after the Assembly was up, to be consecrated in *England*, there not being a sufficient Number of Bishops in *Scotland* to do that Business Canonically, so that upon their Return they might consecrate the rest. To shun the Question of Primacy, a Commission was directed to the Bishops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bath and Wells*, who consecrated them in the Chapel at *London-House*, on the Twenty-first of *October* 1610. The same Year a High Commission was appointed in Matters Ecclesiastical; one Article of whose Instruction was, That Ordination of Ministers should only be by Bishops, assisted by two or three Presbyters; and another, That General Assemblies should always be called by the King, who should be supplicated for that Purpose, and that no Ministers should be present but those that were elected by the rest, and that they, the Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, should in all Time coming constitute the General Assemblies. In 1614, Archbishop *Spotswood* prosecuted one *Ogilvy* a Jesuit, who was executed for his treasonable Positions, and indeed that Archbishop was always zealous against Papists. In 1615, upon Archbishop *Cladstone's* Death, he was translated to *St. Andrew's*.

King *James* began now to be in earnest with the Primate to establish a Liturgy, and a Book of Canons for the Church of *Scotland*, by his Royal Authority and the High Commission. He desired likewise, that these five Articles might be passed into a Law. I. That the Lord's Supper should be received kneeling. II. That sick Persons might receive it at home. III. That Baptism might be administered, in case of Necessity, in private Houses. IV. That *Christmas-day*, *Good-Friday*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, and *Whitsunday*, should be religiously observed. V. That Children, well instructed in the Principles of Christianity, should be confirmed by the Bishop. And in 1617, he called a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where these and other Matters, Civil and Ecclesiastical, were to be settled. Among the Articles, the King got this to pass, *That whatsoever Conclusion was taken by his Majesty, with Advice of the Archbishops and Bishops, and a competent Number of the Ministers, in Matters of external Policy, the same should have the Power and Strength of an Ecclesiastical Law*. Being confident, after that, of Success, they called an Assembly in 1618, at *Pertb*, in which those five Articles were passed, which from that Assembly were afterwards called the five Articles of *Pertb*. They did not pass however very easily; for several Ministers complained, that many of their Number were kept back by Banishment and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and

some Ministers, were admitted without legal Commissions, and some gained by an Augmentation of their Stipends, and others frightened by the Menaces of the Court.

These Articles, thus passed, were published in all Churches, and authorized by the Privy-Council; many Ministers and Congregations refusing to comply, were called before the High Commission, and being enjoined Obedience, declined that Court, as not legally constituted by an Act of Assembly, or Parliament; whereupon several were confined, suspended, and deprived. In *Edinburgh* the Ministers being changed, Obedience was pretty generally given: But few Citizens, except those that were in publick Places, would comply with the Kneeling at the Communion; for which several of them were banished the City, and confined to certain Places. These Men alledged in their Vindication, that those Articles had been condemned by former Assemblies, that had been ratified in Parliament.

In 1621, the Assembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices, and particularly, that Popish Lords voted by Proxy, who could neither sit, nor vote in Person.

In 1625, King *James VI.* died. He was succeeded by his Son King *Charles I.* who surrendered all the Tythes in his Hands to the Church, and was said to design a Revocation of all Erections of Kirk-Lands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of bestowing them upon Churchmen, that they, as Abbots and Priors, might vote in Parliament. This displeased the Peers and Barons, who had Interest in those Lands and Tythes, exceedingly, and put them upon countenancing the disaffected Ministers, and others, who did not like the Ecclesiastical Government: [This was really the Occasion of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.*] This appeared visibly in 1633, when the King held a Parliament himself: For when he urged, that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen, might pass by the same Vote, some eminent Members agreed to the Clause of the Prerogative, but dissented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehensive that it would bring on the *English* Surplice. This moved the King so much, that he called for the Rolls of the Members, and said, he would mark the Votes of those that should dissent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently stated, twenty-six considerable Members dissented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a short, and a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland* till the Year 1638, when King *Charles I.* laboured to introduce the *English* Liturgy in *Scotland*, but without Success. The Opposition made to that Attempt,

tempt, ended in the Abolition of Episcopacy, and the Re-establishment of Presbytery [by Rebellion] as it was settled in 1592. So it continued till 1662, when King *Charles II.* restored Episcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were managed in *Scotland*, in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to encrease the Alienations of the People against that Government, or rather against the Men who had exercised it among them. The Presbyterians therefore, in 1689, laid hold of that Opportunity, and prevailed upon King *William* and Queen *Mary* to establish their Church-Government once more by Law; which Establishment still continues.

C H A P. VI.

Of T R A D E.

I Have already shewed in several Counties of *Scotland* what Plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, as Corn, Cattle, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worsted, Stuffs, Timber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Allum, Hops, Fish, Salt, &c. besides other Commodities that the Inland Parts afford in great Plenty, and would turn to great Account, if improved to the best Advantage: But their Fishing is the Branch of Trade which may be carried on with more Ease and Profit in their own Seas, than can be done by any Foreign Nation whatsoever; by reason of the Conveniency and Plenty of their Loughs and Harbours, which are stored with almost infinite Numbers of Fish: They lie very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, and *France*; *Spain*, which is the best Market in the World for Fish, as the *Hollanders* experience, is not above ten Days Sailing from them with a favourable Wind. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arrived to a sufficient Skill in Agriculture; for which Cause many Tracts of rich Land lie neglected, or at least but meanly improved, to what they might be; and this is the more to be regretted, because there are many Parcels of rich Ground both in *Scotland* and the Islands, which, if cultivated, would maintain treble the Number of the present Inhabitants, and encrease and preserve their Cattle; many of which, through the Scarcity of Hay and Straw, die in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long observed, that the Islands of *Scotland*, especially the *Western*, lie more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fishing Trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

K. *Charles I.* first began the Experiment, as I mentioned before, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants ; but that Design miscarried by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by King *Charles II.* who also joined with some Merchants, and this succeeded well for a Time. Mr. *Martin* assures us, from such as saw the Fish that were caught by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly fetched a greater Price ; but this Design was ruined thus. The King having Occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw that which was employed in the Fishery ; at which the Merchants being displeased, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renewed since that Time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking will, in all Probability, be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late happy Union. What can't *English* Money, and *Scottish* Industry effect !

The settling a Fishery in those Parts, will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short Time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony need not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the *Western Isles* are reckoned to be about 50,000 ; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnished with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the setting up other Manufactories. The Commodiousness and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours in those Isles, seem as if Nature had designed them for promoting Trade. They have such abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, as would furnish Salt-Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many thousand Loads of *Sea-ware*, which, if preserved, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise Kelp for Soap. Several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay ; which, if improved, might turn to good Account in making Earthen-Ware of all Sorts. Cod and Ling, as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coasts of the lesser as well as the greater Islands ; and what has been said of the *Western Isles*, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland*.





THE
Present State
 OF
SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.
GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of SCOTLAND in general.

Monarchy being the most ancient Government in the World, and most agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continued under that Form ever since it became a distinct Kingdom from *South-Britain*. It has enjoyed the same Advantages which have distinguished the *English* Monarchy, that it has never been enslaved to the Will and Pleasure of Arbitrary and Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown descending from the Father to the

the Son, and to his Heirs ; and for want of Sons, to the eldest Daughter and her Heirs ; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs ; and for Want or Incapacity of a Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life ; but it did not go to his Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age, and capable of the Administration. In those Days Superstition had not blinded Men's Eyes, or divested them of Reason so far as to think that there was any thing divine or sacred in any Race of Mankind which was *ex traduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary Way of Generation. Whatever was sacred in Kings, the ancient *Scots* asserted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamt it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being deluded by *Romish* Priestcraft, whereby every civil Institution, nay, ever Lands, Persons, and whatever the Priest pleased, was made sacred ; and these Artifices the Church of *Rome* borrowed from the *Egyptians* and *Eastern* Countries, which were ever prone to Idolatry, and fertile in Flattery, as we see from the sacred and profane Writers. The *Salique* Law, or Custom of *France*, *Turkey*, and other barbarous Countries, have no Force here. It was also an independent Monarchy, owning no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World ; nor did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince but their own Native Sovereign.

It is true indeed, the Original of Government in *Scotland*, is a Point that has been much debated by some of their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently ; some are so indulgent to the People's Claim of Right, that 'tis no Wonder to see their Followers carry it very high on that Side, and derive it expressly from the People ; who when they were under a necessary Constraint by reason of Wars, transferred their Power to *Fergus* Son of *Eric*, and created him their first King : But on the other hand, such Conclusions were drawn from those Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, as well as the Monarchy of *Scotland* in particular ; and this occasioned a severe Act of Parliament against the Slanderers of the King, his Progenitors, and the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of King *James VI.* The Terror of this Statute, seconded by the Arguments of great and learned Men, prevailed for some time ; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Opposers of the Power which the Kings of *Scotland* had formerly claimed, were as rife as ever, and their Libels against the Monarchy as numerous ; but they were so effectually opposed by Arguments from Antiquity, Law, and the Reasons alledged against them, that they have almost totally disappeared in the

the present Age, the Men of which have univerſally condemn'd ſuch Opinions, and now by joining with the *Engliſh* in ſettling the Succeſſion upon the next Proteſtant Heir, have declared, that they are reſolved to maintain that Succeſſion, under which they have been ſo long, and ſo proſperouſly governed.

C H A P. II.

Of the KING of Scotland; and therein, of his Name, Title, Perſon, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Reſpect.

[Name.] **T**HE Name of *King* is contracted from *Coning*, or *Cyning*, an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived from Knowledge or Ability to do Buſineſs, which is the nobleſt Part of Government; the Surname of the *Scotiſh* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the Account of an Office given to *Walter*, Father of *Robert II.* King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are deſcended. He was Grand *Senefchal*, or *High-Steward*, or *Stewart*, of *Scotland*, which (as other great Offices) became from a Perſonal Title to be uſed as a Surname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illuſtrious Families deſcended from them.

[Title.] The *Scots* Kings generally took the ſame Title as the *Engliſh*: King *Edgar* of *England* ſtil'd himſelf *Boſileus*, and ſo did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the Singular Number into the Plural in all publick Inſtruments; and ſoon after King *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* did the ſame. The common Compellation of the *Scotiſh* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and ſometimes *Illuſtriſſimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about King *James* the Third's Time, *Metuenſiſſimus*. In ſpeaking to them they were called *Grace*, *Highneſs*, and at laſt *Majeſty*: But their Titles have varied in ſome Reigns; for King *William I.* had the Title of *Defender of the Church* given him by the then reigning Pope; as that of *Protector of the Chriſtian Faith* was afterwards conferred on King *James IV.* and there was no continued one peculiar to them except that of, *By the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland*; which, till abrogated by the late Union of the Two Crowns, would otherwiſe have endured to Perpetuity. The King's only Teſtimony of any thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other Diſpatches of that Kind, he uſes no other Witneſs but himſelf.

As

As to what relates to the **Person, Office, Sovereignty, Power, or Prerogative, Arms, &c.** of the *King*, the late Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms has rendered them one and the same almost in *England* and *Scotland*; and therefore we beg Leave, for Brevity, to refer the Reader to what has been said upon the same Subject in the Account of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient Dominions of the Kings of *Scotland*, considered as an Independant Country divided from *England*, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River *Tweed* to *Carboon*, as has been already described; encompassed on the *West* by the *Irish Sea*, on the *North* by the *Deucaledonian*, on the *East* by the *German Ocean*; together with all the Islands that encompass it to the *West* and to the *North*, which are of a considerable Extent, and would be of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

Strength.] The great Power and Strength of *Scotland* may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the *Romans, Saxons, Danes, and English*; but though all the Subjects of *Scotland* be obliged to assist the Monarch in his Wars, yet a greater Enlargement of Power was added to that Foundation by Two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of *Scotland* offering the King to raise an Army of 20,000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and to furnish them with 40 Days Provisions, to march into any Part of *Scotland, England, and Ireland*, or to be employed in any other Service: And these Forces, by another Act, were obliged to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by his Majesty's Privy-Council. And as they were thus strong by Land, their Naval Strength would soon have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Country, and Men and Provisions in great Plenty.

Patrimony.] The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in Crown Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and most of the Tenures of the latter changed, though there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this Day are raised and estimated as follows:

The Excise of Ale and Beer is 2 d. Sterling	} 50,000 00 00	l. s. d.
per Scots Gallon, now farm'd at 35,000 l.		
Sterling, but if exacted in the same Manner		
as in <i>England</i> , may amount to		

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Customs have been let at 34,000 <i>l. Sterl.</i>			
and lately, in Time of War, for 28,500 <i>l.</i>			
with this Condition, that upon the Peace	50,000	00	00
the Lords of the Treasury may let a new			
Lease amounting to			
The Crown Rents, <i>communibus annis</i> , about	5,500	00	00
The Casualty of Superiorities and Compositions			
at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> , —	3,000	00	00
The Post-Office farmed at 1194 <i>l.</i> but if col-			
lected, may amount to — — —	2,000	00	00
The Imposition for Coinage — — —	1,500	00	00
The Land-Tax is now 36,000 <i>l.</i> and to make			
it equal to 4 <i>s.</i> per Pound in England, is	48,000	00	00
settled at — — —			
<hr/>			
The whole	110,000	00	00
<hr/>			

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of *Anne*, late Queen of *Scotland*, before the *Union*, were, *Or*, a Lion Rampant, *Gules*, Armed and Langued, *Azure*, with a double Tressure, Flowered and Counterflowered with *Flowers-de-Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of *Scotland*, the same being composed of *Rue* and *Thistles*, having the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Cross on his Breast; above the Shield a Helmet, answerable to his present Majesty's High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle, *Or*, doubled, *Ermine*, adorned with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Crosses *Patée* and *Flowers-de-Lys*, surmounted on the Top, for his Majesty's Crest, with a Lion *Sejeant*, full-faced, *Gules*, Crowned, *Or*, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword *Proper*, and in the *Sinister* a Scepter, both erected *Pale-ways*, supported by two *Unicorns*, *Argent*, Crown'd with Imperial, and Gorged with open Crowns, to the last Chains affixed, passing between their Fore-legs, and reflexed over their Backs, *Or*: He on the *Dexter*, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; and he on the *Sinister*, another Banner, *Azure*, charged with *St. Andrew's* Cross, *Argent*, both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which issue two *Thistles*, one towards each Side of the Escutcheon, and for his Majesty's Motto, in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are,

A *Thistle* of Gold Crowned.

The White Cross of *St. Andrew* in a blue Field, the Standard bearing.

As to the Succession to the Crown of *Scotland*, Name, Title, Genealogy, &c. of the present Sovereign, Account of the Princes of the Blood, &c. the Reader is desired to consult the State of *England* upon the said several Heads.

C H A P. III.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of *Scotland* is Presbyterian, *i. e.* *Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies.* These Ecclesiastical Judicatures are composed of Deacons, Ruling Elders, and Ministers, who are all reputed as Ecclesiasticks in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of good Character for Manners and Understanding, who having a Competency in the World, is chosen by the Kirk-Session in every Parish, approved by the Congregation, and set apart by the Minister solemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occasion, for his Office, which is during Life, unless he misbehaves himself in the Performance of his Duty.

His Business is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only publick Way in *Scotland* of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Necessities of the Parishioners, to visit and take an Account of the Condition of poor sick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Session with their Case; and to distribute to them as the Kirk-Session shall appoint; to assist at the Communion; to attend the Minister and Elders in the Visitation and Examination of his particular District: In Kirk-Sessions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice, if asked, except in Matters relating to the Poor: Nor has he any Stipend from the Parish.

Ruling Elders.] A Ruling Elder should be a Man of a spotless Character, and of the principal Quality and Interest in his Parish. But no Persons of Quality ever sit in any Ecclesiastical Judicatories, unless they be Ruling Elders, their Quality otherwise giving them no Title to a Vote in those Courts.

He is chosen out of the Parish by the Kirk-Session. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny first made into his Life and Manners: The Minister ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpose: His Office is for Life, in case of no Misdemeanor on his Part.

His Business is to assist the Minister in Overseeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Visiting and Catechising his own District in the Parish: In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion-Table

Table : He is a Member of the Kirk-Sessions, in which he has a Vote in all Business, and may be chosen to assist in any other Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Discipline, has an equal Vote with the Minister.

Ministers, or Preaching Presbyters.] Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling Elders. Besides, they only can Preach, Administer the Sacraments, Catechise, Pronounce Church Censures, Ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders; assist at the Imposition of Hands upon other Ministers; and moderate or preside in all Ecclesiastical Judicatories.

Besides the Minister's Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which severe Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently learned in the Scriptures, the Learned Languages, and all sorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be licensed to preach, in order to obtain a *Call* to be a Minister of any Parish; and usually in *Scotland*, all their Ministers have had Academick Education, and have commenced Masters in Arts.

None are ordained till they have obtained a *Call* to a particular Flock, which when obtained, they cannot desert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or some superior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non-Residencies, are not practised in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the last, merits Deposition.

When a Parish wants a Minister, the Heretors and Elders, and in Royal Burghs the Magistrates, and Kirk-Session, and Heretors, choose a Probationer, *i. e.* one licensed by a Presbytery formerly to preach, or an ordained Minister, whom they please, to be their Pastor. Him they propose to the Presbytery, desiring them to appoint one of their Number to preach and preside among them: When the *Call* is to be signed in a publick Meeting, the Person to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve, or disapprove, with giving Reasons, of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge.

If the *Call* be agreed to by the Congregation, the Minister present attests it by his Subscription in their Presence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Person concerned with it as soon as possible. If the *Call* is accepted; and the Person not ordained, he again undergoes the same Trial which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Trial he satisfies the Presbytery, they then issue out an Edict, *i. e.* an Order, that all who can object aught against this *Nominee*, should appear before the Presbytery, there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of Weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is suspended; till a more perfect Trial, otherwise they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination-Day, a Fast is strictly kept to implore God's Blessing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Ministerial Office; then examines the Person to be ordained, of his Faith and Assent to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk, of the Motives of

his coming into the Ministry, and whether by any indirect Means he has obtained that Call ; of his Resolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the several Judicatories of the Church in the Lord. Upon his answering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Parishioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When that is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the Middle of the Church, and there he and the other Ministers then present, lay their Hands upon the Head of the Person that is to be ordained, and so ordain him Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heritors, and chief Parishioners, take their Minister by the Hand. If the *Nominee* had been ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a suitable Sermon and Prayers by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

A Parish is bound to nominate in fix Months after a Vacancy, otherwise the Presbytery fills the Place *jure devoluto* ; but that Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The Stipend for Ministers, at the very lowest, should, by Act of Parliament, be eight Chalders of Victual, or eight hundred Merks *Scots* ; and the Stipend of the Ministers of *Edinburgh* was, till of late, 2500 Merks ; but now it is enacted by the Town-Council of that City, that none, who shall hereafter become Minister there, shall have more than 2000 Merks, or 1111 *l.* 2s. 2d. *Sterling*.

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday*, has on that Day a Right to the whole Year's Stipend. If he enters between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predecessor, if translated, or deposed, has the other half. But if his Predecessor serves till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole of that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children, and nearest Kin to the Defunct have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was due for his Incumbency. So *ex. gr.* if he dies between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, half is due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas*, there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate ; the Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in Default of both it goes to the nearest Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be devised by the Incumbent's Will or Assignment.

Kirk-Sessions.] In *Scotland* there are 890 Parishes, whereof thirty-one are collegiate Churches, *i. e.* where the Cure is served by more than one Minister. Every Parish is divided according to their Extent, into particular Districts, each of which has its own Elders and Deacons to oversee it. A Consistory of Ministers, Elders, and Deacons, is called a Kirk-Session, This Consistory meets once a Week at least, to consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society. This is the lowest Ecclesiastical Ju-

dicatory

dicatory in *Scotland*, and its Jurisdiction goes not beyond its own Parish. The Minister is always Moderator, but without a Negative; can call a Kirk-Session when he pleases, and, if at home, is always bound to attend: If absent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give also Testimonials to any Parishioner that would remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with; in that Case they must send to the Presbytery, to send them a Minister to hold a Kirk-Session during such Absence of their own Minister.

The Kirk-Session can judge in Matters of lesser Scandal; greater, such as Adultery, &c. are left to the Presbytery: They can suspend from the Lord's Supper for a Time: Their Consent in the Call of a Minister and Precentor, (*i. e.* Parish-Clerk) is necessary: They provide all Necessaries for the Communion: They regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worship; and give Notice of all Catechisings and Parochial Visitations. They have a Treasurer, who is chosen out of the Deacons, to keep and distribute the Poor's Money, which Distribution they direct. They keep two Registers, one of Births and Marriages; the other of their own Proceedings, which they must lay before the Presbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Cases to their own Presbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

Presbyteries.] *Scotland* is divided into sixty-nine Presbyteries, each of which consists of a Number not less than from twelve to twenty-four contiguous Parishes.

The Ministers of these Parishes, with one Ruling Elder chosen half yearly out of every Kirk-Session, compose a Presbytery.

They meet in the Head Town, from whence the Presbytery is denominated, as often as they please, and choose their Moderator, who must be a Minister, half yearly; he is only their Prolocutor, and if he is absent, they choose another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Business falls out within the Time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can summon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate Time, as they call it, *pro re natâ*. The adjacent Presbyteries usually send Correspondents to each other, who, upon producing their Commissions, have a Vote in the Presbyteries to which they are sent. By this Means they can ask Advice of each other in difficult Cases; and they can give an Account of their own Determinations in parallel ones.

In ordinary Meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exercise upon a Text of Scripture appointed for that Purpose, performed in the Church by one or two Ministers, whose Names and Texts, with the Presbyteries Approbation, is recorded, if their Performance be approved. The Members Names that meet are registered, and the Absenters marked, in order to be examined concerning the Reason of their Absence.

Presbyteries have no Jurisdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Sessions, but can try nothing at the first Instance; which is cognizable before a Kirk-Ses-

sion. They compose all Differences between Ministers and People, for which End they hold Presbyterial Visitations in every Parish, where they examine the Register of the Kirk-Sessions, and proceed accordingly to Censure, or Commend, as they find Cause.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and see that Glebes and Manfes suffer no Dilapidations: They appoint Schools in all Parishes, and see that the Funds settled by Act of Parliament for that Purpose be not misemployed: And the School-Masters are subject to their Censure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication, *i. e.* absolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper: They license Probationers, interpose in all Calls and Ordinations of Ministers to different Parishes, suspend and depose them, and, in short, determine Ecclesiastical Matters of all Sorts within their Bounds, but so as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all Cases to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Censures they observe a Fast. In these privy Censures every Minister withdraws by Turns, and the Moderator enquires of the rest concerning his Conduct; and according to the Report, they are called in and commended and encouraged, or censured. All Ecclesiastical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and dissolve themselves by Prayer.

Provincial Synods.] These Synods are composed of several adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. There are fifteen of them in the Kingdom.

The Members that constitute this Synod, are the same with those of the subordinate Presbyteries, *viz.* the Ministers and a Ruling Elder out of every Parish.

This Synod meets twice a Year, at the principal Town of its Bounds, and is opened by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator, whose Name and Text is registered. They choose a Moderator every ordinary Session, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They send to and receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the several Presbyteries did before between one another, upon whom in every thing they are a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries, in all Cases whatsoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery desire it, the Moderator can call an intermediate Session *pro re nata*. Presbyteries are subject to the privy Censures of the Synods, as Ministers are to the privy Censures of Presbyteries. At every ordinary Session a Diet is appointed, *i. e.* one certain Time, in which these privy Censures are performed. All the Acts of the Synods are subject to the Review of General Assemblies; for which Reason they keep exact Registers of all their Proceedings.

General Assemblies.] The General Assembly is the *Demur Resert* of the Church of Scotland; to which Appeals lie from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any Superior Court.

It consists of Commissioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Universities. A Presbytery, consisting of under twelve Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between twelve and eighteen Ministers, it sends three, and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between eighteen and twenty-four Ministers, it sends four Ministers, and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has twenty-four Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* two, whose Election must be attested by the respective Kirk-Session of their own Burghs. Every University sends one Commissioner, usually a Minister of their own Body. The Commissioners are chosen yearly, six Weeks before the Meeting of the Assembly. The Ruling Elders are usually of the first Quality of the Country.

This Assembly meets once a Year, and for the most part at *Edinburgh*. The Sovereign, or his Commissioner, is always present, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the King's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House, where the Commissioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to choose a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The last Moderator nominates two or three Ministers, to whom the Assembly adds whom they please. The *Nominees* are said to be upon the List. Every Man upon the List gives his Vote and withdraws: Then the Assembly votes, and he that has the Majority is chosen, and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being chose, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to sit there, with his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly; both which are read by the Clerk, all the Members standing. The Commissioner then makes a Speech, which is answer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This closes the first Day. Next Day is set apart for Prayers; the Commissioner certainly attends that Day. The Moderator nominates eight or nine successively to pray; after which the Assembly adjourns. Next Day they fall to Business. The Moderator has no Negative; he only sums up the Debates, and puts the Question. The first Business is always to answer the King's Letters; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examined, and altered, if Need be, and then approved finally by the House. Then the Moderator signs it in their Presence, and delivers it to the Commissioner, who sends it away to his Majesty. Though the Business is usually done by Committees, yet any Member may propose what he pleases in the Assembly. When a Motion is made, or any Business is brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of the most eminent Members to speak to it; after whom any Member may speak that pleases. When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carried, *Agree*, or *Disagree*, by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are first brought in by way of Overtures, and then debated in the House ; after which, if approved, they are transmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Answers by their Commissioners to the next Assembly, who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, pass them into Acts of Assembly, or reject them.

Once every Assembly a Dyet is appointed, to inspect the Acts of the Provincial Synods, as they had before inspected the Proceedings of the Presbyteries. Before they arise, they nominate a Standing Commission of Ministers and Ruling Elders, chosen out of every Synod to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Assembly meets. Of these twenty-one is a *Quorum*, of whom fifteen must be Ministers. The Moderator of the Assemblies moderates in the Commission, if present. They are obliged to sit the first Week of every Quarter all Parliament-time, [but now there are no Parliaments,] and as often else as they shall think fit. They have the Power of an Assembly in all Matters referred to them from it ; regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Assembly, but then that Recommendation often includes a General Clause, empowering them to act in every thing that may be for the Good of the Church. They are accountable to the next General Assembly, and therefore keep a Register of their Proceedings.

When the Assembly are to rise, the Moderator tells them, that it is Time to dissolve themselves, and appoint another Assembly in the Name of their Master, the Lord *Jesus Christ* : Then he speaks to the Commissioner in the Name of the Assembly, who returns an Answer, and then dissolves them in the King's Name, and fixes Time and Place of the New Assembly, which is always to be within a Year and a Day after the Dissolution of the old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Assembly sings a Psalm, after which the Moderator blesses them, and they arise.

Parochial Examinations and Catechising. Before every Communion the Minister visits and examines every Family in his Parish, once at least ; of this, the Lord's-Day preceding. Notice is given, that every District may know when he intends to visit them. He is accompanied with the Ruling Elder and Deacon of the particular District, and carries a Register Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Persons are entered. When he comes into any Family, he asks what Addition or Diminution there is since he was there last : If any Addition, he desires the New-comer to produce his Testimonial of Life and Manners from the last Place of his Abode, without which, by several Assembly-Acts, no Man can be admitted as a Member of any Congregation. Upon producing such a Certificate, his Name is registered : Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, else he can be no Member of that Kirk. To live six Weeks in a Parish makes a Man a Parishioner, after which, if he leaves it, he must

must get a Certificate of his good Behaviour, signed by the Minister, or Kirk-Session Clerk, in the Name, and with the Consent of the Kirk-Session. If the New-comer only removes from another Family in the Parish, his Name is transferred in the Register (or, as they call it, the Examination-Book) to its proper Place. Then he marks the Children, and enters them in his Examination-Book, if they are of a fit Age. He then exhorts every one to a strict Observance of their respective Duties, and particularly to Family-Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Psalms. To omit Family Prayer is esteemed very scandalous; and the Omission of it is often punished with Excommunication. At parting the Minister usually prays with every Family.

Visitation being over, the Minister gives Notice when he will examine the Persons marked in his Book. Every District comes to Church by themselves at the Time appointed, and the Minister, accompanied with the Elder and Deacon of that District, examines them in order as they stand in the Examination-Book. He examines them out of the *Shorter Catechism*, and if the Person answers, he catechises upon these Questions, and instructs them in what is difficult. He marks also at every one's Name how they answer. *Adults*, who have been often examined, are not catechised, when they are found to be sufficiently knowing; this Exercise being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Persons.

Preaching and Publick Worship.] Every Lord's Day there is publick Worship twice in every Parish-Church in *Scotland*; the Method of which is this:

In the Morning, about Ten o'Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Minister is come, a Psalm is sung, which is read and tuned by the *Precentor*; after which, the Minister prays, and then reads a Chapter or two out of the *Bible*, which he expounds for about half an Hour; this is called *Lecturing*; then another Psalm is sung, and then another Prayer; after which Sermon begins, which ended, there is another Prayer, and another Psalm, and then all is concluded with the Minister's Blessing. Service is usually done by a Quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two: The Order is the same as in the Morning, only there is no *Lecturing*. The Afternoon Sermon ought to be about some Question in the *Shorter Catechism*.

In most of the Royal Burghs and Towns there is once a Week a Week-day Sermon besides: In Villages only once a Fortnight, and in some Places only in Summer-time. They use no Instrumental Musick, nor have they any Forms of Prayer: But in the *Directory* the *Lord's-Prayer* is recommended to be used, and general Rules are there set down for Prayer, Preaching, Singing, and Administration of the Sacraments.

Baptism.] This Sacrament is administered by none but the Minister, who does it by sprinkling only, not Immerision; whether it be administered at Church or at home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father, if he lies under no publick

Scandal, and in his Absence, some reputable Neighbours present the Infant to the Minister, who asks the Parent, if he desires the Child shall be received into the visible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptism? Upon his answering *Yea*, the Minister discourses concerning the Nature of Baptism, commands the Parent and the Congregation to stick to their Baptismal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture, and Admonition of the Lord, and adhere to the Protestant Religion as contained in the Scriptures, the *Confession of Faith*, and the *Shorter and Larger Catechism*. This being promised by the Parent or Presenter, the Minister craves a Blessing upon the Ordinance, and sprinkles a little Water on the Child's Face, *in the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*.

Lord's Supper.] Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administered, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-Session meets, and draws up a List of all the Communicants in the Parish, according to the Minister's Examination-Book, and the Testimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this List, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants, if required: The Minister and Elders give Tickets also to Strangers, who bring sufficient Testimonials; and none are ever allowed to communicate without such Tickets, which are produced at the Table. Those that never received, are instructed by the Minister, severally and by themselves, in the Nature of the Sacraments, and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always celebrated upon the Lord's Day: The *Wednesday* or *Thursday* before there is a solemn Fast, and on the *Saturday* there are two preparatory Sermons. On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as usual, the Minister of the Parish preaches a suitable Sermon; and when the ordinary Worship is ended, he, in the Name of Jesus Christ, forbids the Unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables, according to its Wideness, are placed, reaching from one End to the other, covered with a white Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both Sides for the Communicants. The Minister places himself at the Middle or End of the Table, on which the Elements are placed. After a short Discourse, he reads the Institution, and blesses the Elements. Then he breaks the Bread, and distributes it and the Wine to those that are next him, who transmit them to their Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending to serve, and to see that Things are done decently and in Order. Whilst these receive, the Ministers discourse concerning the Nature of this Sacrament. When the first Company has received, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilst the Companies are sitting, a Psalm is sung, and so they continue till all have communicated. The Minister then returns to the Pulpit, and discourses concerning the particular Cases of Commu-

unicants;

municants; and with Thanksgiving and Singing of Psalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are dismissed for an Hour, and so meet again, when they have the usual Afternoon-Worship; and on *Monday* about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, there is publick Worship and two Sermons, which close the whole.

On these Occasions the Parish-Minister is assisted by two or three of his Neighbours, and seldom preaches oftener than the Morning of the Sacrament-Day. There are no private Communion allowed in *Scotland*.

Holy-Days.] No Holy-days are observed in *Scotland* besides the Lord's-day, which is observed with great Exactness. Fasts and Thanksgivings they likewise observe; in the appointing of which, though they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of his Majesty's Privy-Council, that they may be the more religiously kept.

Marriages.] Marriage is solemnized by the Minister. None can marry that are nearer than Cousin-Germans; and prohibited Degrees in Blood, hold also in Affinity. *Banns* are always asked three several Lord's-days in Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Minister that marries any Persons, ought to have sufficient Proof that Banns have been already proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that used in the Church of *England*. The Minister first prays, then discourses upon the Institution, Use and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty either Party owes to other; after that he asks the Congregation if they have aught to object, and charges the Persons to be married, to declare before the Great God, if they know of any legal Impediment why they should not be lawfully married. If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Minister commands them to join Hands, the Man saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Wife; and I do, in the Presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a loving and faithful Husband unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death.* And the Woman saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Husband; and I do, in the Presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a loving, faithful, and obedient Wife unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death.* Then the Minister pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

Probationer.] No Man can lawfully preach in *Scotland*, unless he be licenced by a Presbytery so to do: And such Licence they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unless he has first been admitted to Trials.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Professor in an University, of his having performed his Exercises to Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tried by the Presbytery. Otherwise, if he has not studied at an University, they

they appoint a Committee to try him before they try him by themselves.

The *Trials* of Probationers are *Private* before a Presbytery, and *Publick* before a Congregation, the Presbytery being present. The *private Trials* are a Homily or two, and an *Exegesis*, i. e. a Theological Subject is given in to the Presbytery in Theſes, and the Probationer answers any Objection which any Minister in the Presbytery makes against those Theſes. They examine in the Languages, and in Ecclesiastical History, and they put what *Ex-tempore Questions* to him they please. The publick Trials are a *Popular Sermon*, and an *Exercise and Addition*, i. e. a Text is handled half an Hour logically and critically, and for half an Hour more practically. If in all these he approves himself to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he signs the *Confession* of Faith, and owns the Presbyterian Government to be the *only Government of the Church within Scotland*, and promises Obedience to the Judicatories of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery give him a Licence to preach.

Though a *Probationer* may immediately after his Licence accept a Call to be a Minister of a Parish, yet it is usual to stay a Year before he is ordained, and in the mean time he can only preach and pray; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he administer any Sacrament.

Protestant Dissenters.] They are chiefly the *Episcopalians*. The rest for Numbers and Interest are very inconsiderable. These are either Lay or Ecclesiastical. *Lay Episcopalians* enjoy also the same civil Privileges with the established Church: They are under no Restrictions, are obliged to no Tests; but are employed in all Places of Trust, either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths to the Government.

Episcopal Ministers, since the abolishing Episcopal Government in *Scotland*, were for some Time past liable to several Penal Laws, and were frequently disturbed and interrupted in their Religious Assemblies, and their Ministers prosecuted for reading the *English Service* in their Congregations, and for administering the Sacraments according to the Form and Manner prescribed in the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; which the Parliament of *Great-Britain* taking into their serious Consideration, to prevent such Disorders, and preserve the publick Peace, in the tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, Enacted, That for the Time to come, it shall be free and lawful for all those of the Episcopal Communion, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, to meet and assemble for the Exercise of Divine Worship, to be performed after their Manner, by Pastors ordained by a *Protestant Bishop*, and to use in their Congregations the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*, without any Let, Hindrance or Disturbance from any Person whatsoever, in any Town or Place, except Parish-Churches, within the Extent and Jurisdiction of that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*; and also to baptize Children,

dren, and solemnize Marriages, under certain Restrictions, Limitations and Qualifications, in the said Act mentioned, and required. *Vide the Act.*

Method of Discipline.] The Discipline of the Church is regulated by two *Assembly Acts*; one dated *April 4, 1705*; in which it is Enacted, That in Cases of gross Scandal, where the Persons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk-Session shall declare to them, that they are unworthy of the Communion, or command them, penitent or not, to appear in Publick, to be rebuked for their Sin, according to St. *Paul's* Command, *1 Tim. v. 20.* After such Rebuke, the Ministers and Elders shall instruct them in the Heinousness of their Sins; and when they are satisfied that these Offenders are truly penitent, shall admit them to a publick Profession of their Repentance, in order to Absolution. If they continue impenitent, the Kirk-Session shall consult its own Presbytery, who, if they see Cause, shall command the *Sentence of lesser Excommunication* to be denounced against them before the Congregation, which shall continue till the Sessions are satisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-Day next before the Administration of the Sacrament.

The other *Assembly-Act* bears Date *April 18, 1717.* In that the whole Form of Process, with relation to *Scandals, Censures, and Absolutions,* is set down.

Nothing shall be esteemed *scandalous*, but what is accounted so by the Word of God, or by some Act of universal Custom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not notified in five Years, it shall not be revived so as to form a Process there anent, unless it becomes again flagrant; but in such Cases the Consciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have Power to convene, examine, and censure every Person within their own Bounds, in all Ecclesiastical Causes cognizable before every s^{ch} Judicatory.

Persons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory, shall not, for Order-sake, be cited by them, but they shall desire the Judicatory, under whom such Persons live, to cause him to appear before the Judicatory, before whom the Cause is to be examined.

Ministers are not subject to their own *Kirk-Sessions*, but to the superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* arise, the Minister ought first to be consulted, that so private Admonition may be used according to St. *Matthew*, xviii. 15. in order to gain the Offender, and so prevent the spreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardened, and Religion dishonoured.

In Causes where Persons or Parties are concerned, the Court must first give them a legal and timely Citation in Writing, setting forth the Causes, either at the Instance of the Complainant, or by Order of the Court. If the Person resides in the Parish, forty-eight

eight Hours Notice is sufficient, and then the Officer must certify his proper Execution of the Summons, by calling the Party at his Door. This the Presbyteries and the Superior Judicatories are very carefully to observe.

No Man is to be declared contumacious till he has been three times cited, either personally, or at his Dwelling-house, if the Cause be tried at the first Instance. But if it be in the Case of a Reference or Appeal, where the Person had actually appeared already before an inferior Court, a Citation *apud Acta* to appear before his Superior, is sufficient if it be minuted; and if instructed, infers Contumacy if not obeyed.

Though in these Cases a Man may forthwith be denounced contumacious upon his Non-appearance, and not producing any *Relevant*, (*i. e.* sufficient Excuse) yet the Court is advised to examine and try the Cause, either by Witnesses upon Oath, or otherwise, before they pronounce the Person cited contumacious.

If the Party appear, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cause, and to give him, if desired, a Note of the Cause, and the Witnesses that are to be made use of.

In Processes, where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accusers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to answer the Questions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court, whether he require it or not, ought to censure the Informers for Calumny or Impudence.

When Witnesses are to be examined, the Defender ought to have a List of their Names some Time before his Appearance, or then at least. They ought also to have timely Notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their Refusal to appear after three Summons, they may be proceeded against as contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magistrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witnesses can be judicially examined, the Party accused is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (*i. e.* what he can object in his own Vindication) discussed. If the Court thinks the Objections to be relevant, the Witnesses are to be cast. An Informer may be Witness where he does not formally complain for his own Interest, or where there are no pregnant Presumptions of Malice in the Accusation.

Witnesses, even where there is no *relevant* Objection, must purge themselves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counsel.

Witnesses are to be sworn and examined before the Moderator, and the Person accused; and if he appears, the Person may desire to have the Witnesses cross-examined, when they have given in all their Evidence.

Before the Proof is made, the Person accused may offer *Grounds of Exculpation*, *i. e.* may bring Witnesses to clear his Innocence, which, if he insists upon, must be allowed. If the *Exculpation* be fully proved, *ex. gr.* if the Libel be special as to Time and Place,

Place, and he can evidently prove himself to have been other-where at that Time, he must be acquitted. But after Depositions are once taken, there is no room for *Exculpation*.

Witnesses must subscribe all their Depositions either at length, if they can write, and if they cannot, the Moderator subscribes for them.

Depositions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the Matter is calmly debated by the Presbytery alone by themselves.

Fugitives, whilst Process is depending, must first be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Parishes, then from the Pulpits in every Parish in the Presbytery: If they do not at last appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Discipline, and that Declaration must be intimated in all the Bounds of the Presbytery; and Process is to stop till Notice can be got of those Persons.

In cases of *Drunkenness, Disobedience to Parents, Sabbath-breaking, Swearing, Cursing, Scolding, Fighting, Lying, Cheating, or Stealing*, the Persons guilty are ordinarily admonished in private only, for the first Offence.

For the second Offence they ought to be judicially rebuked by the Session, and on Promise of Amendment, there they are to stop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Lesser Excommunication*, under which the censured Persons are to lie till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Person lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and still relapses into the Vices for which he is censured, it may be construed to be such a Degree of Contumacy as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be insisted or not, as shall be judged convenient.

In cases of Uncleaness, where there is no Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to be very cautious how they admit a publick Process without good Warrant, unless the Scandal be very flagrant.

If a married Woman, whose Husband has been known to have been absent longer than Women go with Child, be with Child, it may give Ground for the *Kirk-Session* to proceed against her; but then, in such case, they ought to act prudentially, and to enquire into her former and present Fame.

If an unmarried Woman be with Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed against her; and if she will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her contumacious. If she does declare the Father, the Session may deal with him privately, if they judge it for Edification, to bring him to an Acknowledgment of his Crime.

When the delated Father, *i. e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth, appears, he is examined, and if he denies, is confronted with the Woman, and treated with Meekness privately, to bring him to confess: If he persists, the Presumptions are carefully weighed; and if he cannot clear himself, the Court are to exhort him to be publickly rebuked therefore. If he will not submit

submit to that, it is advised that a Narrative of the Case be laid before the Congregation, and that Process should stop without proceeding to higher Excommunication. But if he requires it, he may purge himself by Oath, of his not having any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuses him; and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they shall judge it to be for Edification, and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are advised to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to press any Man to take such an Oath, and never to accept it, but when Presumptions create such Jealousy, that nothing less than the Man's Oath of Purgation shall remove the Scandal, and even then, the Session is never to give this Oath, but by Advice of the Presbytery.

This Oath may be taken before either the Kirk-Sessions, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery shall determine: And if it be taken before the Session of Presbytery, the Congregation must be publickly acquainted with it, that so the Person accused may be declared free from the alledged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be press'd to declare the true Father; and if she will name nobody else, she is to be censured according to the Quality of her Offence, without naming the Person whom she before delated.

If a Woman with Child declares she knows not the Father, but was forced in a lonely Place, her former Behaviour must be examined, and if her Character has been clear, she may, by the Consent of the Presbytery, clear herself as if she were upon Oath; if she owns she was not forced, but knows not whether the Man was married or unmarried, she shall be censured as in case of Adultery.

If a Person voluntarily confesses Uncleanneſs, where there is no Child, the Session must proceed warily, and examine the Presumptions carefully, and enquire whether any By-End might not move the Person to make that Confession. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confession, the Person confessing is to be censured for defaming himself, and slandering his Neighbour; and the Civil Magistrate is further to be desired to proceed against him according to Law.

When the Persons concerned in an Accusation of Uncleanneſs live in different Parishes, Censures are to be passed where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party resides, as at a Fair, or Market, Process is to go out where the Persons abide, unless that be at a great Distance, and the Scandal be greatest in the Place where it was committed.

The Session where the Scandal is committed, are to acquaint the Session where the Parties reside of the Process, and they are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Session where that Scandal is to be tried.

If the Censure of *Lesser Excommunication* be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Session, where he does not live, it is enough, that upon Notice, which must always be given, the Censure be intimated in his own Parish.

If a Man be absolved in a foreign Session, he must bring a Testimonial of his Absolution, and cause it to be intimated in the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been also flagrant there: Otherwise Intimation to the Session will be sufficient.

All Persons that think themselves injured by a Sentence of a *Kirk-Session*, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: But this must be done when Sentence is pass'd; the Appellant must give in his Appeal with his Reasons to the Clerk of the Session, and within ten Days to the Presbytery; If at the Time of hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipso facto* becomes null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded against as contumacious by the *Kirk-Session*.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of such a Nature as would in Course of Discipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determined, they may, to save themselves Time, fall immediately upon the Merits of the Cause, without concerning themselves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cause determinable by a *Kirk-Session*, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuse the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was too blame to make his Appeal, they are to inflict some Censure upon him as a Punishment for making that unnecessary Appeal, and to send him back to the *Kirk-Session*, that he may abide by what they do, or have done already.

If they accept the Appeal, and in the Course of the Process find the Appellant censurable, let the Censure of the original Scandal be what it will, yet he ought to be censured for appealing, either before the *Kirk-Session*, or the Congregation he belongs to, that so Presbyteries may not be burthened with Appeals.

But if the Presbytery find that the *Kirk-Session* have wronged the Appellant, either by encreasing the Scandal, or censuring without Cause, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take care that his Innocence be cleared in the Place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great Prudence, that so whilst they clear the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the *Kirk-Session* with their Congregation, if they can help it.

Upon such an Emergency, the Presbytery may give the *Kirk-Session* Instructions, and private Admonitions, and may visit their *Session Register*.

The same Method is to be used in Appeals from Presbyteries to Synods, and from Synods to Assemblies.

An Appeal being made, the Execution of the Sentence appealed from, is to stop till the Matter be discussed by the Court appealed to, or till they throw it out.

Cases of Incest, Adultery, Relapse in Fornication, Murder, Atheism, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Heresy, or Error publicly vented, Schism, and some others, though they properly begin at the *Kirk-Session*, yet are not determined there. But the *Kirk-Session*, if they find Ground for a Process, persuade the accused Person to satisfy the Church by Confession, which when done, they send an Extract of what they have done to the Presbytery.

If there be no Confession, the *Kirk-Session* are not to examine into the Merits of the Cause till the Presbytery commands it. When by the Presbytery's Order they examine the Matter, their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Censure they please.

If the Persons accused acknowledge their Faults, and express Sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Censure, and to appoint Time and Place in which they are to profess their Repentance, which ought to be where the Process began; that Scandal there given may be removed: Or else they may remit them to the Session, to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be removed in the Congregations where they have been most flagrant. But though the *Kirk-Session* may be applied to for a Relaxation, yet no Absolution ought in these Cases to be granted, but by Advice and Order of the Presbytery.

Processes against Ministers begin always before their Presbyteries, and never before the *Kirk-Session* of their own Parishes.

Presbyteries are carefully to consider how Complaints arise against Ministers, and they ought not to receive any Informations, unless either the Informer engages under his Hand to make the Libel good, on Pain of being censured otherwise as a Slanderer, or the publick Cry be so great, that they are obliged to begin the Process without any particular Accuser.

When a Process is to be begun, the Presbytery are first to consider the Libel, and the Witnesses who are to prove it; then they must cite the Person accused, either personally, or at his Dwelling-House; and they are to allow him ten Days at least to justify himself. When the Day of Trial comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhorted to give in his Answer, which the Presbytery is to discuss. If they find Cause to insist, they are to admonish him to glorify God by an ingenious Confession. If he confesses, and the Matter be gross, and such as ought to be censured in another Man, let him appear never so penitent, the Presbytery are instantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a Time in which he is publickly to profess his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he absents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continues contumacious; and makes no relevant Excuse, he is to be holden as confessed, and to be deposed and censured instantly with the *Lesser Excommunication*. And if still he appears not, the Judicatory may proceed to *Greater Excommunication*, if they see Cause.

If he appears, and denies the Fact, the Presbytery are to examine the Witnesses, and to hear what he can object against their Depositions. He may hear the Examination, and cross-interrogate, but with Modesty: The Reputation of the Witnesses ought also to be enquired into; and then if the Judicatory thinks the Scandal is sufficiently proved, they are to proceed to Depri-
vation, as above.

If the Accusation relate to Practices destructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to false Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to enquire into the Understanding and Knowledge of the Witnesses: If the Errors be not gross, and not pertinaciously adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to reclaim without cutting off, and if the Matter will admit of Delay, they may advise with their Synod, or the General Assembly.

When Complaints are made for many small Things, such as Acts of Negligence, and the like put together, the Presbytery are to visit that Parish presbyterially, and there enquire whether any of these Things were committed before their last Visitation; and if they were, whether Information was then made of them; and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed since the last Visitation, then the Presbytery is to enquire whether the Minister has been acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that Way, since he knew Offence had been taken. They should enquire also, whether any Neighbour Ministers had been prudently and privately informed of these Offences before they came to be so many and so publick, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Trial it be found that these Offences have proceeded from Infirmary, or Passion, they are with all possible Circumspection to endeavour to satisfy and reclaim both Minister and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Minister is deposed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant; and they ought to put another Minister into it forthwith, it being almost impossible that he should do any good there for the future. Nor is he again to be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, till he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The last Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the most obstinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulsion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a debarring him from all the Privileges of Church Membership, and, in the Words of the Apostle, *a Delivery of him over to Satan*.

This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless where the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to shew the Church's Abhorrence of such Wickedness.

In ordinary Cases the *Lesser Excommunication* only is inflicted; and then before the *Kirk-Session* executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cause in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly apprised of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* has proceeded regularly, and that the *Lesser Excommunication* is not sufficient, they cite the scandalous Person by their own Officer. If he appears, and denies the Accusation, they examine Witnesses, as in other Cases. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three Times, and after that, another Time out of the Pulpit; and Intimation is made that the Judicatory will proceed and enquire into the Cause, even though the Delinquent be absent.

When this is done, the Minister of the Parish where the scandalous Person lives, does by the Presbytery's Order acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the *Kirk-Session* and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offenders Contumacy; and (if present) the Minister admonishes him to repent and submit to the Church-Discipline, threatening him otherwise with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he still continues obstinate, the Presbytery commands publick Prayers to be put up for him three several Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery also meeting between each publick Prayer, both to shew their Tendernefs towards their relapsed Brother, and to strike a Terror of this dreadful Sentence into the People.

If then after all this the Offender continues still impenitent, the Presbytery passes Sentence, and commands the Minister to publish it upon some *Sunday* which they shall name. When the Day comes, the Minister either in a Sermon on Purpose, or after Sermon, acquaints the People with the whole Process, and desires them to join with him in Prayer, that God would bless his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the reclaiming the obstinate Sinner. He then, with great Gravity and Authority, pronounces the Censure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But if any Time before the Sentence passes, the Offender expresses Signs of Repentance, the Minister may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they shall see Cause.

Sentence being passed, the People are exhorted not to hold unnecessary Communication with this Man, though Excommunication dissolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

If when all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the Purposes thereby intended, the Civil Magistrate ought to be desired to use his coercive Power to suppress all such Offences, and to vindicate the Discipline of the Church from Contempt.

The End of Church-Censures being the Repentance of the Sinner, if he shews real Signs of godly Sorrow; and if, upon Application to the *Presbytery* first made, they give a Warrant for his Absolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confess his Sin, and express his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the *Presbytery* and *Kirk-Session* shall judge convenient. When the Congregation is thus satisfied of his Repentance, the Minister is, in a Prayer with the Congregation, to desire our Lord Jesus Christ, who has instituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of Binding and Loosing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promise of ratifying above the rightful Sentence that shall be passed here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Disobedience, and to assist him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapse into the like Offences. And then Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Absolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, and receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the free Use of all the Ordinances of Christ. Sentence being passed, the Minister exhorts him as a Brother to Perseverance in his godly Resolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thence-forward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been published, the Sentence of Absolution is also expressly intimated.

In all Matters of Church-Discipline, there never is one Penny of Fee or Reward required or taken: Citations, Examinations, Censures and Absolutions, are never expensive in the least to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any Ecclesiastical Judiciary in *Scotland* any manner of Gain thereby: Nor is there any civil Penalty incurred by being censured by the Church, all the severe Laws against excommunicated Persons, formerly in Force, having been repealed since the happy *Revolution*.

Burials.] The Church of *Scotland* uses neither Funeral Sermons, or any publick Prayers at the Burial of their Dead.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland, and first of the Great Officers of State, and the Crown, as they stood before, and since, the late Happy Union.

THE Ancient Kingdom of Scotland being governed by Kings, upon the Death, Abdication, or Incapacity of any of them, there was always an extraordinary Meeting of the Three Estates, called a *Convention*, who appointed Governours during the *Inter Regnum*, and proclaimed the next King: They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impositions upon the Subjects for some Exigencies. A King being once thus proclaimed, by vertue of his Office inherent in the Crown, though he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater or lesser Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Sovereign and Inferior Courts and Jurisdictions; and granted Commissions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; to the *Lion-Herald*, the Governours of Forts, and all other inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State before the late *Union* were in Number Eight; whereof Four were called the Great, and Four the Lesser Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State were,	The Four Lesser Officers of State were,
<i>The Lord High-Chancellor.</i>	<i>The Lord Register.</i>
<i>The Lord High-Treasurer.</i>	<i>The Lord Advocate.</i>
<i>The Lord Privy-Seal.</i>	<i>The Lord Thesaurer Deputt.</i>
<i>The Lord Secretary.</i>	<i>The Lord Justice-Clerk.</i>

The last Three did often contend for the Precedency, but they were so ranked in the Rolls of Parliament.

All these Officers of State were appointed by the King, by Commissions under the Great-Seal; and even since the *Union*, the Lord *Privy-Seal*, Lord *Register*, Lord *Advocate*, and Lord *Justice-Clerk* do continue; and in the *Scotish* Records are sometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there were Officers of the Crown, such as the *High-Chamberlain*, *Constable*, *Admiral*, and *Marshal*, who were not Officers of State, and had no Interest to Sit and Vote in any publick Meetings by vertue of their Office.

Of old, the *Comptroller* and *Master of Requests* were reckoned amongst the Officers of State, but of late Times the Office of the first was joined with the *Thesaurer*, as that of the last with the *Secretary*.

Lord-Chancellor.] The first Officer of State was the *Lord High-Chancellor*, who by virtue of his Office was *President* of all Courts whereof he was a Member, except the *Exchequer*, when the *Treasurer* was present.

This Office was a Place of great Trust and Honour, for the *Chancellor* took Place next to the *Princes of the Blood*: He was *Keeper of the Great-Seal* of the Kingdom, upon which was engraven the King's Image on Horse-back, and on the Reverse the Royal Arms. He had always attending him two Gentlemen, who rode in the Coach with him, and walked bare-headed before him that bore the Badges of his Office. The first Attendant who walked next him, carried a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence was called the *Purse-bearer*. The second, who carried a large massy Silver Mace, finely gilded, and from thence was called *Mace-Bearer*. And both these had considerable Allowances for their Fees. The *Chancellor* had the Power of Calling and Adjourning the *Dyet of Privy-Council*, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if Occasion required, could convene the *Privy-Council*. Sometimes this Office was granted during Life, sometimes only during Pleasure.

The *Great-Seal*, whereof the *Lord-Chancellor* was *Keeper*, being only appended to such Writs as were dispatched and registered at the *Chancellery*, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of old the Dues of this Office belonged to the *Chancellor*, and the *Director of Chancellery* was his *Clerk*, but now the *Director* is appointed by the King, and has his Commission under the *Great-Seal*, and a Right to the Profits of the Office. The *Director* and his *Deputies* cause to be writ and register'd all *Charters*, *Patents of Dignities*, *Gifts of Offices*, *Remissions*, *Legitimations*, *Birth-Brieves*, *Presentations*, *Commissions for Brieves*, *Retours*, *Precepts* thereon, and all other Writs of whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the *Great-Seal*, or *Testimonial* thereof, commonly called the *Quarter-Seal*. The *Director* has the Custody of this *Quarter-Seal*, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the *Chancellery*, the *Director* and his *Deputies* do observe a certain *Formula*, which they keep in Record by them, and is called the *Order of the Chancellery*.

Lord-Treasurer.] The second Officer of State was the *Lord High-Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, *Collector*, and *Receiver-General*, which was an Officer of great Honour and Profit. He took Place of all the Nobility, and, as the Badge of his Office, carry'd a White Rod in his Hand, and had a Mace carry'd before him, and was *President of the Exchequer*, though the *Chancellor* were present.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The third *Officer of State* was the *Lord Privy-Seal*: He is rank'd before the Nobility, next and immediately after the *President of the Privy-Council*: He has the Custody of the *Privy-Seal*, which is appended to all Charters that pass the *Great-Seal*; for the *Precept* that passes the *Privy-Seal* is the Warrant for the *Great-Seal*. The *Privy-Seal* is also appended to *Seal-Writings* which pass no other Seals, such as *Gifts of Escheat, Ward, Non-Entry, Marriages*, and of several Offices.

As the *Director of the Chancery* writes and extends all Writs that pass under the *Great-Seal*, so there is also one commissioned by the King, to be *Writer and Clerk to the Privy-Seal*, who writes and registers all Writs that pass that Seal. Of old, they were not registered 'till after sealing, but now they are registered before sealing.

Lord Secretary.] The Fourth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Secretary*, who took Place of all of his Rank; that is, if he was Duke, of all Dukes; if Marquis, of all Marquisses, and so forth; and whatever his Quality were, he took Place of the four lesser *Officers of State*.

Lord Register.] The Fifth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Register*, who is *Clerk to the Parliament, Convention, Treasury, Exchequer and Session*, and *Keeper* of all the Publick Records, Registers and Rolls. He hath Power to constitute Deputies in all these Offices; and likewise has the Power of appointing *Clerks* for *Registration of Seisines and Admissions of Notars*. All which being *Lucrative Offices*, he receives large Compositions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit, he has only his own Office during the King's Pleasure, yet he has Power to grant *Deputations* during Life.

All the *Clerks of Scotland* are appointed to transmit the *Registers* of their respective Courts to this *Register*, and the *Notars* their *Prothocols*. All the *Registers* are kept in two lower Rooms in the *Parliament-House*, where the *Register* keeps some under him, daily attending; and the Records are so orderly disposed, that, upon Demand, the *Liedges* can have a View of any Writs which the Law requires necessarily to be register'd, or which Parties for the Security have thought fit to record; and may also have Extracts, which is of unexpressible Advantage to the *Liedges* for Security of their Estates.

Lord Advocate.] The Sixth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Advocate*; he is always a Person chosen by the King, most eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws; for to him belongs the giving the King and his Ministers Advice in making and executing Laws. He is to defend the King's Right and Interest in all publick Meetings by Law and Reason. He is the Pursuer of all capital Crimes before the Justiciary, and likewise concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace; and also in all Matters Civil, wherein the King or his Donator has Interest; But he intents no Processes of Treason,

son, except by Warrant of Privy-Council. As this Charge is of great Weight and Burden, so none have been advanced there-to but Persons of singular Endowments, and who are in great Esteem. The *Lord Advocate* is sometimes also an ordinary Lord of the Session; and there he only pleads in the King's Causes: But when he is not Judge, he has Liberty to plead in all Causes, and has a Seat appointed for him within the Bar. In former Times when the Lords advised with close Doors, the *Lord Advocate* was called to be present when he was not employed in the Cause: And he pleads covered, whereas all other Advocates plead uncovered.

The King also nominates an eminent Lawyer or two for his Solicitors, who take Care of the dispatching and transmitting of the King or Council's Orders through the Kingdom; and are assistant to the *Advocate* in the King's Concerns, and Processes, and Affairs, in Absence of the *Advocate*.

Lord Treasurer Depute.] The Seventh Officer of State was the *Lord Treasurer Depute*, whose Commission ran in the same Terms with that given to the *Treasurer Principal*, or the Commissioners of *Thesaurry*: His Office was chiefly to be a Check upon them; and in Absence of the *Treasurer* and *Lord-Chancellor*, he claim'd to be *President of the Exchequer*.

Lord Justice-Clerk.] The Eighth Officer of State was the *Lord Justice-Clerk*; he is the second Person in the Justice-Court, being next to the *Justice-General*, but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the *Justice-General* be none.

*The Officers of the Crown, besides those of State,
before the Union, were,*

President. **T**HE *Lord President of the Council* took Place next to the *Chancellor*, and had a Pension: Under whom were *Collector-General*, *Director of the Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office, and had the Emolument belonging to it, and the *Director of the Rolls*.

Chamberlain.] The *Lord High-Chamberlain*, *Camerarius Domini Regis*, was in all the old Writers placed as Witness before all the other Officers, next to the *Chancellor*: This Office of *Chamberlainry* was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of *Lenox*; and the Badge was a *Golden Key*.

Steward.] The *Lord High-Steward of Scotland*, *Seneschallus Domini Regis*, was a very ancient Officer, and in the old Charters placed before the *Constable* and *Marshal*; and it appears that he was also *Steward of the King's Household*, and performed all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to the other: For some Ages the Prince of Scotland was *Seneschallus nativus Scotiæ*, born *Steward of Scotland*.

Constable.] The *Lord High-Constable* took Place as an *Officer of the Crown*, but according to his Creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families: The *Morvils* enjoyed it under King *David I.* and his Grand-Children, King *Malcolm* and King *William*. From them it came by Descent to the Lords of *Galloway*; and from them in the same manner to *John Baliol*. By King *Robert Bruce* it was bestowed upon Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, whose Hereditary Successor was *Charles* Earl of *Errol*, High-Constable of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union. Its Badge was a naked Sword. Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks, that the Reason why the Offices of *Constable* and *Marshal* have not risen in their Precedency with other Officers, is because of late the *Scottish* Armies have been commanded by other Officers, and there was little Use of the *Constable* or *Marshal*.

Marshal.] The *Lord Marshal* took no Place by virtue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the Reason whereof was, because of old, Offices did not prefer those who possessed them, but they took Place according to their Creation; whereas now the *Privy-Seal* precedes all *Dukes*, and the *Secretary* took Place before all of his own Rank; but the *Constable* and *Marshal* being now the only Two Officers of the *Crown* that were Heritable in *Scotland*, continue to possess them as they did formerly. The Office of *Lord-Marshal* was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the *Ax* was the Badge of his Office.

These Two last Officers before the Union exercised their Jurisdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the *Parliament-House*, in the Time of the Meeting of the *General Statute of Parliament* or *Convention*, and were attended by

The Heritable Usher,
The Crown-Bearer,
The Sceptre-Bearer,
The Purse-Bearer,
The Sword-Bearer,



Before the King, or his Commissioner, in Time of Parliament.

In our first Edition of the *State of Great Britain*, we treated largely of the *Scottish Parliament*, *Convention of States*, *Privy-Council*, &c. all which being extinguished by the *Treaty of Union*, or subsequent Acts of the *British Parliament*, we shall take no further Notice of them.

C H A P. V.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the King's Household in Scotland.

And first of the Ecclesiastical Government of his Majesty's Court, &c.

THE first *Ecclesiastical Officer* of the King's Household, is the *Almoner*;] Who takes Care of the King's Poor, to catechise and instruct them. The Number of which is according to the Years of the King's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them yearly on his Majesty's Birth-day, with as many *Pence* as his Majesty has lived Years. And on his Birth-day the *Almoner* distributes Money also among the common Poor.

Chaplains.] The *Chaplains* are named out of the Established Clergy. They are Two of them, who are to wait by Turns when the King is in Scotland.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

Lord-Steward of the King's Household.] The *Lord's Steward of the King's Household* was the same Officer, who was otherwise called, *Lord High-Steward of Scotland*: His was a Heritable Office belonging of Right to the King's Eldest Son, the Prince of Scotland, under whom were anciently placed the *Panetarius*, who commanded over all the *Bakers*, and the *Buttelarius*, who commanded over all the *Keepers of Taverns*, and other Officers of that Nature.

Lord-Chamberlain.] This seems to be an Office of great Trust, as appears by the *Iter Camerarij*, in the old Laws of Scotland, published by *Shene*, in the Book which passes under the Name of *Regiam Majestatem*. This Officer was to take Care that the Magistrates of Burghs did rightly manage and administrate their common Good. Few of late Times have enjoyed this Office, for the Duke of *Monmouth* had the last Commission of this Nature.

Master of the Horse.] This Office has been sunk ever since *James VI.* translated the Seat of his Empire from *Edinburgh* to *London*.

Comptroller.] Is the same with *Treasurer of the Household* in *England*: He was an Officer of State, 'till the Order of Parliament restraining the Number to Eight besides the *Chancellor*, whereof

whereof the *Master of Requests* was one, now confounded with the *Secretary*; and so the *Treasurer* is now come into the Place of the *Comptroller*.

Master of the Household.] This is a Place of great Dignity in *Scotland*, and by Inheritance belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*; and as a Badge of his Office he carries a Batton covered with Crimson Velvet, powder'd with Gold Thistles, adorn'd with Imperial Crowns. This Office appears to be the same with the *Dapifer* or *Seneschallus*, who was *Dominus Domi Regis*, and afterwards was called *Seneschallus Scotiæ*. And after the *Seneschallus* came to the Crown, these Officers were called *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

King's Usher.] This Office is equivalent to that of *Master of the Ceremonies of England*, for he was anciently the Introducer of Ambassadors to the Kings of *Scotland*; he also attended the King or his *High-Commissioner*, and by vertue of his Office rid in the solemn Cavalcade to Parliament: 'Tis an old Office, and belongs Heritably to the Family of the *Cockburns of Langton*.

Herald's Office.] The first Constitution of this Office was certainly design'd to reward, with Coat-Armour, and proper Badges of Honour, such as had done great Service to their Prince and Country, the King at Arms being the competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit. The Title of King at Arms is *Lion*, so called from the Royal Bearing of *Scotland*. He holds his Office by *Patent* under the *Great-Seal*; and there are considerable Fees belonging to it: He attended formerly on the Parliament, assisted on Coronations, and still walks or rides in Processions and Cavalcades: He is at all solemn Proclamations, and wears on those Occasions a rich Coat of Arms, and sometimes a long Crimson Robe; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt: He has a rich Foot-Mantle, and suitable Horse-Ornaments at Cavalcades, and *Batroun Semée of Thistles*: He is Principal Herald of the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the Order in Gold about his Neck, hanging down on his Breast: He has Power to give, and difference Arms; he admits all the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants* and *Messengers at Arms*; and of old admitted both *Macers* and *Trumpets*: He holds two solemn Head Courts in the Year, on the 6th of *May*, and the 6th of *November*, when all *Messengers* are obliged to appear before him, and at other Times as often as he has Occasion to call one: He has one or more *Deputies*, who ordinarily sit with him; the *Heralds* also sit and vote; but though the *Pursuivants* sit, they have no Vote: He has a *Clerk*, *Fiscbal*, and *Officer*; and all Magistrates are obliged to concur with him, and afford Prisons for punishing Offenders: He attests all *Genealogies* under his Hand and Seal, which bear Faith Abroad as well as at Home: He and the other *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, according to their respective Stations, denounce War, and pro-
claim

claim Peace, command the Subjects to lay down their Arms, make Citations in Actions of *Treason*, and do all Things proper to the Office of an *Herald* here, or in any other Kingdom; and besides, *Lion* and his *Brethren* enjoy many other Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities.

There are Six *Heralds*, *Albany*, *Rothsay*, *Snadown*, *Marchmont*, *Yla*, and *Ross*.

There are also Six *Pursuivants*, *Unicorn*, *Kintire*, *Bute*, *Dingwall*, *Ormond*, and *Carrick*.

The *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* take Place according to their *Patents*.

There are also Six *Trumpets*, who are called *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are obliged to attend upon the Orders of the *Heralds-Office*.

Lion King at Arms is invested and crown'd in a most solemn Manner, as will appear by the Order, which is hereto subjoined, that was observed at the Coronation of Sir *Alexander Areskine* of *Combo*, Kt. and Bart. then *Lion King at Arms*, which was performed by King *James VII.* then Duke of *York*, as representing his Brother King *Charles II.*

To *Lion*, and his *Brethren Herald*s, belongs the publishing the King's Proclamations.

If the Proclamation be very solemn, such as of Peace, or War, or Indemnity, the *Lion*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants*, begin their Procession from the Door of the Council-Chamber, and walk to the Market-Cross, the Trumpets founding before them, and walking Two by Two, the Youngest always first, and *Lion* last, with the *Clerks of the Council*.

If it be an ordinary thing, only the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* go from *Lion's Office*, and return in the same manner.

When they are come to the Cross, the Trumpets give three Sounds, and they pulling off their Hats, *Lion* himself, in extraordinary Causes, and in ordinary ones the eldest *Herald*, makes Proclamation of what is privately read by the *Clerk of the Council*, who stands before the *Proclaimer*; and then the Trumpets found, and they return as they came.

After the same manner also are published the Acts of *Parliament*, and *Conventions*.

When the Sovereign is to be proclaimed, the Privy-Council, in a Body, usher'd in by *Lion*, with the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, and the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, go to the Cross, and assist at the Proclamation, there being a Theatre erected below the Cross for the Magistrates, and such of the Nobility as cannot get Room on the Cross; nay, sometimes the whole *Convention of Estates* or *Parliaments* have gone in a Body from the *Parliament-House*, to grace that Solemnity.

Sometimes also the *Chancellor* hath proclaimed, and the *Register* read, *Lion* and his *Brethren* standing by.

Ordinarily

Ordinarily the Proclamation begins and ends with, *God save the King.*

When War is proclaimed, it is done on the *Cross*, at the *Castle-Gate*, and *Peer and Shore of Leith.*

The Ordering and Marhalling of *Funeral Solemnities* belonged also formerly to the *Kings at Arms.*

The *Reversing of Arms* after Sentence of *Forfeiture*, belongs also to the *King at Arms*, and is thus performed.

When the Sentence of *Forfeiture* is pronounced against any Man in Parliament, the great Doors are cast open, *Lion*, Heralds, and Pursuivants, preceded by the Trumpets in their Formalities, come in and advance with Sound of Trumpet, till they be within the inner Bar, when the Heralds and Pursuivants stand at the End of the Table, and the Trumpeters on a Bench hard by the Bar, and the *King at Arms* advances to the Throne, and stepping up, stands a Degree below the *Chancellor* until the Sentence be read, and then, after Sound of Trumpet, he or his Deputy holding in his Hand *One Escutcheon* of the Arms of the fore-faulted Person (every one of the Heralds and Pursuivants holding the like) say thus, *Conform to this Sentence of his Majesty's High Commissioner, and States of Parliament now pronounced against A. B. finding him guilty of the Crime Treason, fore-faulting him in Life and Fortune, and ordering his Arms to be reversed and torn in Manner therein contained: I, his Majesty's Lion King at Arms, assisted by my Brethren the Heralds and Pursuivants, do in his Majesty's Name, and by his Authority, openly reverse, tear, and trample under Foot* [at which Words they first reverse, and then tear and throw away the Arms] *these Armorial Ensigns of the said A. B. and intimate the same to be cancelled, delate, and rased forth of the Books and publick Registers of Arms; and declare the said A. B. as being a Traitor, and disloyal, and the Descendants of his Body to be henceforth unable and unworthy to bear any Coat-Armour, or any Mark or Token of Honour for ever. From thence they go to the Cross and do the same.*

If the Sentence be pronounced by the Lords of the Justiciary, a like Form is used.

If the Person be of ordinary Quality, the Heralds and Pursuivants do it; if he be a Peer, *Lion* or his Deputy is present.

Last of all, some *Escutcheons* of the Arms reversed are affixed on the Cross, with the fore-faulted Person's Name, and the Word of a *Traitor*; and if any such Person have their Arms register'd in the *Lion's Books*, they are rased out.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the respective Courts of Judicature.

THE Privy-Council of *Scotland* was sometimes said to be the Spring of the Government, seeing all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates were called by their Advice; and the Writs issuing under the *Great-Seal* for summoning Parliaments were directed to them, and the Members elected were returned by them: But now the Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* being happily effected, the whole Island is thereby subjected to one Sovereignty, and represented by one Parliament. The Privy-Council of *Scotland* was abolished *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginæ*, in the Act of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, intitled, *An Act for the rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more complete*: Wherein it was enacted, That from and after the First Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall have but one Privy-Council in or for the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, to be sworn to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, as Sovereigns of *Great-Britain*; and such Privy-Council shall have the same Powers and Authorities as the Privy-Council of *England* lawfully had, used, and exercised at the Time of the Union, and none others. Which Act has also lodged the Powers of summoning and returning Members of Parliament in other Hands.

The Courts of Judicature.

The College of Justice.] This Court, which was instituted by King *James V.* *Anno 1532*, is one of the most noble, decent, and orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon Account of its first Foundation, and of the latter Constitution made by the said King *James V.* who by its newer Foundation created it a *College of Justice*, after the Form of the Supreme Sovereign Court of *Parliament* of *Paris*, and gave it great Privileges, Emoluments, and Immunities. Before this second Erection, it was called in *Scotland* the King's Council, and the Lords were called Lords of Council and Session, which Title they still carry, being at first no more than a *Committee of Parliament*, and ambulatory by Circuits; it is supposed that it had even then a cumulative and distributive Jurisdiction centered in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now consists of one constant President, and fourteen other Members. The *Lord High-Chancellor* presides here when present, but speaks little unless he is bred a Lawyer:
The

The King names several other extraordinary Lords, who sit, but are not obliged to Attendance, because they have no Salaries, but votes among the rest. The Court sits from the First of *November* to the Last of *February*; and from the First of *June* to the Last of *July*, all inclusive; and the same is ordained by Act of Parliament for all the other *Judicatories* in *Scotland*, which sit at the same time, without Regard to the *Christmas Vacation*. [See the late Statutes relating to this *Vacation* at the End of this Tract.] In Time of Session they sit from Nine o'Clock to Twelve in the Forenoon, every Day in the Week but *Sunday* and *Monday*: Sometimes they sit in the Afternoon, to end concluded Causes, or to hear such long Debates as the Forenoon was too short to hear, which gives a great Dispatch to Causes that come before them. The Lords, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, when in the *Inner House*, sit on a semicircular Bench in their Robes, to hear Petitions and Processes resumed by the Clerks: The Advocates debate their *Clients* Causes before them. Here are six principal *Clerks*, who minute the Heads of great and weighty Causes and Debates, and write the Deliverance of Bills, Interlocutory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the *Inner House*, who alone make *Decrets*, and determine all Business in that Court, there being no Appeal from it to any other Court, but by Applications to themselves before Extract, Reduction or Suspension in common Form; which in the second Instance comes always before themselves, and must be upon other new Grounds than was formerly represented. Nine of the Lords make a *Quorum* in the *Inner-House*, otherwise they can't vote in any case, except in particular Cases referred to one or more of the whole *Lords*; and one of the *Members* (the *President* being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the *Outer-House*, for discussing of ordinary Actions, who sits upon a Bench, where the six Under-Clerks are sitting before him, who minute likewise in their Course, as they do in the *Inner-House*, all Debates or Writs, Signatures or Sentences of ordinary Causes decided by the Ordinary, who meddles with no extraordinary Case, except where it is remitted to him by all the Lords to be discussed in the *Outer-House* for Dispatch. There is a Roll of ordinary Actions, such as *Summons*, simple Reduction, Improbation, Recognition, &c. *Advocations* and *Suspensions* in another Roll, for the *Outer-House*, when these are called, Terms granted, Acts extracted, which when called here, are either Sentences pronounced by the Ordinary in the *Outer-House*, and so decreeted, or else the Parties crave a Representation of one Point or more to the whole Lords, and the Ordinary is to make a Report of their *Interloquitor*, which he reports in the *Outer-House* the next Day ordinarily, or at the *Side Bar* the next Week; but most of the Causes of the *Outer-House*, especially of Consequence, come to the *Inner-House*, by making an *Avifandum* to all the Lords, and is inrolled in Course by Warrant in the *Inner-House* Roll of ordinary Actions, which

in its Course comes again to be called in the *Inner-House* before the whole Lords; and after debating, there is either a Decision, or the Cause is concluded. Where there is any Probation led or imrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Causes in the *Inner-House*, it is advised by the Lords (in some special Cases, in which they are allowed to remove all but the Parties and their Prosecutors) with close Doors; and where there is any Difficulty after, the *President* resumes the whole, causes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their Proctors, to hear if they have any thing further to say; and commonly they have nothing material further to add. Then the Lords order them to remove, and upon serious Deliberation they debate and vote, and call in the Parties and their Advocates, and by the Mouth of their *President* declare their *Sentence definitive*, which is a *Decreet* to be extracted, as all other *Decreets* are, by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Process*. If there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreet*, the principal *Clerk* side-signs the joining of every two Sheets, and the *Lord-Register* subscribes the last Sheet of the *Decreet*, which contains the whole Libel, as it is in the Summons, the Executions, Debates, and *Interloquitors* of the *Outer* and *Inner-House*, and the Lords *Sentence*.

Observe, That none may presume to speak after the Lords begin to advise, unless by them desired, under the Pain of Imprisonment. That the Lords may have Time to read Informations, Petitions, and the *Leiges* be eased of the Trouble of going with them to their Lodgings, every Lord has a Box standing upon a Table in the *Waiting-Room* in the *Inner-House* from Two to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; wherein all who have Papers to offer, may put them by a Slit in the Cover. Each of the principal Clerks have also a Box, and Parties must put their Bills or Answers, or Informations of Causes to be reported, in the *Clerk of the Process's* Box, when they are put in the Lords Boxes, except such Bills as pass of Course, or relate to Acts of *Decreets* ready to be extracted. *Clerks* are not to receive or present reclaiming Bills against *Interloquitors in præsentia*, unless offered within six Days of the pronouncing, nor more than three Bills from the same Party against one *Interloquitor*.

Note also, That the Lords of Session are now authorized by Act of Parliament, it judges in all Causes formerly belonging to the Cognizance of the Commission, *viz.* the planting Churches, modifying and augmenting Ministers Stipends, Valuation and Sale of Tythes, Erection of new Churches, uniting and dismembring Parishes, &c. and meet for that End weekly in Time of Session upon *Wednesday* at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and sit so long as they think fit, judging Causes conform to the Order of a Roll. The *Dyets* of this Court are peremptory, and Causes are advised with close Doors.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Session; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their *Decreets* and Procedure

ture are most formal: So that the Lords by their Constitution are obliged to do nothing but upon the greatest Deliberation in the World. Upon these *Decrets* the Parties raise *Horning* (i. e. *Out-Law*) and other *Diligence*; (i. e. issue out Writs of Arrest) under the King's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or securing the Debtor's Estate for Payment of it. In a word, the Method of doing Business in the Session is more desirable and safe to Parties interested, than the Form of Process in any Court of *Europe*: For the Rolls bring in all Causes in their due Order, without Partiality or Respect of Persons. Causes of the greatest Consequence are at first advised by the whole Lords in the *Inner-House*; other Causes are called of course before an Ordinary in the *Outer-House*, who decides the Controversy, if clear, without farther Trouble or Expence; and, in case of Difficulty, takes some little Time to advise it himself, or to advise with the whole Lords upon it. When he agrees to make an *Avifandum* with the Matter to the whole Lords, he acquaints the Parties what Day he will report it, that they may the Night before put Informations *thereon* in the Lords Boxes. If the Ordinary be clear to pronounce an *Interlocutor* to the Dissatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himself *lesed*, may either get Redress by putting a *Written Representation* in his Box, and procuring a new Calling of the Cause at the *Side-Bar*, to clear any Mistake. And if the Ordinary do, notwithstanding, adhere to his former Opinion, the Party may require the Answer of the rest of the Lords upon the Point; and, if refused by the Ordinary, may complain to the Lords, and get their Answer upon a Bill; and if that displease, has the Benefit to reclaim against it once again; which is a sufficient Security against the Danger of a rash Sentence; as the Restriction of the Number of Bills is a Curb to Litigiousness, and the informing the Lords, by putting Papers into their Boxes, affords them Time to consider the Case maturely; besides that, it easeth both Parties of the Trouble of going to their Lodgings, and prevents Solicitations, which is farther provided against by an Act of *Sederunt*, which the Lords promise upon Honour to observe.

This Court is said to have distributive Jurisdiction only, but no competent Judicature for Life or Limb, &c. but for Faults competent to themselves, too tedious to insert here, which is only designed for a general View. This Court makes Acts of *Sederunt* equivalent to Laws and Acts of Parliament, and are of Force till they are recalled by Parliament, which is seldom or never done; because the Lords of Session in Parliament, before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench in Parliament, where they sat not as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters, when required. The Lords of Session make their own *Collectors*, and other Servants of the *House*, except the four ordinary *Macers*, who serve them in Time of Session, and have their Commissions from the King, with yearly Pensions, besides their ordinary Dues from

from Parties. The Lords appoint certain of their Number weekly, to sit upon all Bills of *Suspensions*, &c. and for examining Witnesses by Turns.

The ancient Way of *Appealing* (then called *Falsing of Doom*) from the *Justice Court* to the High Court of *Parliament*, was in this Manner: The *Appellant* was obliged to protest, That the *Doom* given was *Evil, False, Rotten, and Stinkande* in the *Self*, &c. and this he was to do, or *bestier his Taes quber his Heel stude*, i. e. *stand with his Toes where his Heel stood*.

The Justice-Court.] This Court came in Place of that of the *Justice Eyre*, or *Justice General*, which was last in the Person of the Earl of *Argyle*, who transacted for it with King *Charles I.* and was made *Justice General* of all the Islands; which raising great Debates betwixt him and some Hereditary Sheriffs there, the Jurisdiction was taken away by Parliament in 1672, and was erected into a Justice or Criminal Court, consisting of a *Justice General*, alterable at the King's Pleasure; *Justice Clerk*, and five other *Judges*, who are Lords of the *Session*. This Court commonly sits upon *Mondays*, and sometimes goes Circuits into the Country. The ordinary *Clerk* of this Court has his Commission from the *Justice-Clerk*. They have four Ordinary *Macers*, and a *Doomster* (or *Judge*) appointed by the Lords of the *Session*. The *Clerk* raises a *Libel* or *Indictment* upon a Bill passed by any of the Lords of that Court, at the Instance of the *Pursuer* against the *Defender*, i. e. the Criminal, who is committed to Prison immediately after Citation. When the Party, *Witnesses*, and *Great Assize* (or Jury of forty-five Men) are cited, the Day of Compearance being come, fifteen of the *Greatest Assize* are chosen to be the *Assize* upon the *Pannal* (or Prisoner at the Bar) the *Assize* sits with the *Judges* to hear the *Libel* read, *Witnesses* examined, and the Debates on both Sides, which is *verbatim* written in the Adjournal Books. The King's *Advocate* pleads for the *Pursuer*; being the King's Cause, and other *Advocates* for the *Pannal*. The Debates being closed, they either find the *Libel* or *Indictment non Relevant*; in which Case they desert the *Dyet*, and assail or absolve the Party accused; or if *Relevant*, then the *Assize* or Jury of fifteen is removed into a closer Room, none being present with them, where they choose their own *Chancellor* and *Clerk*, and consider the *Libel*, *Depositions*, and *Debates*; and bring in their *Verdict* of the *Pannal* sealed, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*: If *Not Guilty*, the Lords absolve; if *Guilty*, they condemn, and declare their *Sentence* of Condemnation, and command the Punishment to be put in Execution against the *Pannal*, by a *Macer*, and the Mouth of the *Doomster*. Then the *Pannal* is carried to Prison, till the *Sentence* be put in Execution.

This is the Form of proceeding against a *Commoner*; but if the Offender be a *Peer*, the Method of proceeding against him is directed in an Act of Parliament, *Anno sexto Annæ Regiæ*, Entituled,

titled, *An Act to make further Provision for electing and summoning sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great-Britain; and for trying Peers for Offences committed in Scotland, &c.* in these Words, viz. [For the more effectual Trial of any Peer of Great-Britain, that hath committed, or shall commit any High-Treason, Petty-Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, or other Felonies in Scotland, Commission or Commissions may issue under the Great-Seal of Great-Britain, to be directed to such Person and Persons as shall be therein named, constituting them, and such a Number of them as shall be therein mentioned, Justices of the King, his Heirs and Successors, to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County and Counties of Scotland as shall be named therein, of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies committed in such County by a Peer or Peers of Great-Britain; which Inquisition shall be taken and made in the same Manner as Indictments found and taken before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of any Court of England, and shall be of the same Effect, and proceeded upon in the same Manner as any Inquisition found before Justices of Oyer and Terminer in England, whereby any Peer is indicted for any such Offence; and such Justices shall issue Mandates or Precepts to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of Scotland, to return to them at such a Day and Place as they shall appoint, such and so many good and lawful Men of the same County as may be sufficient to enquire of the Offences aforesaid; and twelve or more of them so returned, being sworn, shall be sufficient to make such Enquiry, and find any Indictment, &c.] All the Lords of the Justice-Court have Penfions.

The Exchequer.] The Court of Exchequer in Scotland is established by an Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, Anno Sexto Annæ Regiæ, Entitled, *An Act for Settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great-Britain, called Scotland*, pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that Purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of Scotland, as the Court of Exchequer of England has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of Exchequer of England relating thereto, is likewise competent to the Exchequer of Scotland. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High-Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of Exchequer in Scotland before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the Exchequer at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in Use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of five Years standing in any of the four Inns of Court of England, or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in Scotland for five Years, are qualified to be made Ba-

rons of this Court. Their Commissions are *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

The Court of Admiralty] Is as ancient as in most other Kingdoms of *Europe*: And the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland* has been usually intrusted with Persons of the greatest Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceedings of this Court, there are unhappily very small Accounts remaining: For the Records of the Court being carried up to *London* by the Usherper *Cromwell*, after the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, when they were sent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship (in which they, with other ancient Writings were lodged) perished in the Voyage; so that though the *Scotish* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepbourn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, was created Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*: He was succeeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*; and there are two Books extant of Records in his Time, one from 1547 to 1559; and the other from 1559 to 1561, in which the whole Transactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal pronounced during those Years are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Cousin to King *James* VI. was created Heritable Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heritable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles* II. as his next Heir, who conveyed it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, Heritable as before, with a Reservation of a Term for Life to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained till the Revolution. In 1693, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commissioners, till King *James* VIIth's Death. Upon which *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* was qualified as Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*; and upon his Resignation of his heritable Offices into her Majesty's Hands, *David* Earl of *Weems* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, with an Exemption of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, in which Post he continued till the *Union*.

The Court of *Admiralty* in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (*Act* 16. *Parl.* 3 *Car.* II.) declared to be a supreme Court, in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High-Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice-General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh Waters and navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Flood-mark. So that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with in the first Instance, but by the Lord High-Admiral, and the Judges of his Court. Sentences passed in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may

be brought again before his Court, but no Advocacion lies from it to the Lords of the Session, or any other Judicatory; unless in Cases not Maritime. No Suspension, or other Stop to the Decrets of the Admiralty can be passed, except by the whole Lords *in presentia*, in Time of Session, and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation Time. And if they find that this Suspension was unjustly procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved, over and above the Expence of their Plea before the Lords of the Session. The Admiralty Court may also review their own Acts, wherein they are controulable by no other Court; and in this Power they are vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the XIXth Article of the Union, only subject to such Regulations and Alterations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall think fit.

The Causes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, are these among others: Revealing the King's Secret over Sea in Time of War; Causes relating to Pirates and their Abettors, Out-traders and Refettors; fortifying the King's Enemies, and harming his Friends; breaking of the Admiral's Arrestments and Attachments, and resisting his Precepts; seizing prohibited and uncustomed Goods imported or exported; punishing Foretallers, Reegraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fish and Drink; Fire-wood carried over Sea; pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Jurisdiction; determining in other Courts there-upon; procuring Passes and Certificates in Maritime Causes, other than from the Admiral; exporting beyond Sea, Traitors, Rebels, Rogues and Fugitives from Justice; hiring and freighting foreign Ships, when their own would have done; throwing Sand or Ballast into Harbours or Channels, whereby they may be choaked; Ship-wrights or Boat-makers extorting upon the Subjects; taking away of Buoys, or cutting of Cables; using false Weights and Measures at Sea; committing Murder within the Jurisdiction of the Court; not appearing at the Musters in Time of War, which the Admiral has Power of appointing at Pleasure, at which all Inhabitants within a Mile of the Coast are obliged to appear, under what Penalties he thinks fit. Punishments of Offences committed within his Jurisdiction by *Mariners*, the Amercements of which fall to him; as do also Wafts, Strays, and Deodands, and Wrecks, besides his Share of lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson*, and *Jetson*, and all Royal Fishes. In short, all Maritime Causes are triable only before this Judge (for the Admiral never judges in Person) who is therefore stiled *Judex Supremus Curiae Admiralitatis Scotiae*.

Causes are tried in that Court by the Civil Law (which is properly in such Cases the Common Law of *Scotland*) in which also they are assisted, for deciding of particular Cases, by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and the *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

Alexander

Alexander Boyne of Logie is Secretary to the Earl of *Weems*, Lord Vice-Admiral and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*; but many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Admirals-Depute of several Places in the Country by his Lordship, and are frequently changed at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of Sea-Coast Towns are appointed Deputy-Admirals within their own Precincts; and such *English* Men of War as come up the *Firth*, for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judge's Salary is 100 *l. Sterling* a Year by Act of Parliament; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether *Condemnator* or *Absolutor*, he has a Fee, as the Lords of Session and Justiciary anciently had, before their Salaries were ascertained upon appropriated Funds. The Judge also has Fees for all Passes and Safe-conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship, or new Master of a Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues of all Summons of Precepts and of all Extracts of Decrees, and Acts of Sentences that are passed in that Court.

Attendant upon the above-mentioned Courts, especially on the Lords of the Session, is the College of Advocates; of which take the following Account.

Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

Faculty of Advocates.] Immediately after the Institution of the Session, a certain Number of Persons, of the best Reputation, Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court, who were called *General Procurators of the Council* or *Advocates*. Their Number was at first but ten; and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the Lords of Session: But in Process of Time, Business increasing, the Number of *Advocates* increased likewise; so that now their Number is 180. Of these 140 constantly attend the House; many of the rest are Gentlemen of good Estates, who entered into that Body with no other View than the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They meet every Year the first *Tuesday* in *January*, at which Time they choose their annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treasurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator* of their *Library*.

The *Dean's* Office is to preside in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occasion, when the *Faculty* cannot be convened, he assumes to himself a certain Number of the most intelligent and experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Interests and Concerns of the Society. Though his Office is annual, yet the same Person is usually elected again, and is rarely changed.

The *Treasurer* has the Custody and Management of their Stock, which ariseth from the Dues paid by such as are admitted into the Society, and he is frequently continued for several Years.

The *Clerks* are two of their own Number, who attend their Meetings by Turns, and take Minutes of their Proceedings, and give out Extracts of the Orders of the *Faculty* under their Hand; they are not frequently changed.

The Manner of Admission into this Society, is by a Trial in the Civil Law, and sometimes, tho' rarely, by a Trial in the *Scots Law*. The Person desiring to be admitted, having upon a Petition obtained from the Lords a Recommendation, or Remit to the *Dean of the Faculty*, he giveth a Remit to the private Examinators, who are chosen annually, and sworn to be faithful in their Office. They are nine in Number, and after their Election they divide the Body of the Civil Law into nine Parts, each taking one; and having appointed a *Dyet* for Examination, where seven at least must be present, they all of them examine the *Candidate*; and thereafter the Question being put, Qualify, Yea, or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted, by signing his Petition, or remitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the *Candidates* being recommended by the private Examinators, the *Dean* assigns him a Title of the *Civil Law* for the Subject of his *Theses*. And having obtained a *Dyet*, i. e. a set Day for his publick Trial, he distributes his *Theses* among the *Advocates* eight Days before; and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to the Number of 25 (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings, except in the extraordinary Disposal of Money, and then the said *Quorum* is enlarged to 45): Three at least of the 15 publick Examinators, chosen annually for that End, dispute against the Candidate's *Theses*, and afterwards the *Faculty* give their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualified, the *Dean* is desired to assign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which End, having a Day allowed him, he appears in the Inner Session-House, and is allowed to stand in one of the *Lord's* Places covered, while he makes his Harangue; after which he is admitted by taking of the Oaths to the Government, and one to be faithful in his Office.

For the Use of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, first founded about the Year 1680. It was at first intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly: But that End being in a great Measure obtained by a very large Collection made of that Kind, they began to furnish their Library with Books of all Kinds of Literature, and of late have made a considerable Collection of MSS. relating chiefly to the History of the Island; and have purchased a curious Collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, *Saxon* and *Scotish* Medals, which the ingenious Mr. *James Sutherland* had with great Labour collected,
together

together with several Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities, and a very noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are deposited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Session-House.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more, and at present to three of their Number, who have a Deputy, that gives constant Attendance in the *Library* at certain Hours.

Besides the Keepers, there are three Curators of the *Library*, one of which goes off yearly, and his Place is supplied at the yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inspect the State of the *Library* from Time to Time, and to give Directions for purchasing such Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the rest of the College of Justice; but have, by the late Treaty of *Union*, this special Privilege, that hereafter none shall be named by his Majesty or his Royal Successors to be Ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have been *Advocates* or principal *Clerks* of Session for the Space of five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the Space of ten Years, having two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and publick Trial on the *Civil Law* before the *Faculty of Advocates*, and have by them been found qualified for the said Office. By a late Act of the said *Faculty*, Mr. *William Forbes*, one of the *Advocates*, being authorized by the Lords of the Session, is to write the Decisions of every Session during the succeeding Vacation, under the Title of the *Journal of the Session*, &c. for which he has a Salary from the *Faculty*; and the said Journal is to be lodged in the *Faculty's Library*, for the Use of the Lawyers before another Session begins.

The Court of CHANCERY.

The Court of *Chancery*, with the Proceeding therein, is supposed to be one of the *English* Customs which were brought Home by King *James I.* who lived in an easy and honourable Confinement there for some Years in the Beginning of his Reign; so that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the said Period; yet some Authors affirm, that there was a *Chancery* before *James I.* but own that it was much improved and enlarged by him after his Return from *England*.

Writers to the SIGNET.

There is at present about one Hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can subscribe all Writs that ordinarily pass the

the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commissioners to the Society, appointed by the Lords Secretaries, for managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and trying of the Abuses and Misdemeanors of the Members thereof, and punishing Delinquents according to the Degrees of their Offence; even to the Depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the aforesaid Number of Commissioners, five, with one of the Keepers, are a *Quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleasure. Intrans Writers to the Signet obtain first a Commission from the Secretaries, and then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commissioners, representing after what Manner they have qualified themselves for being Writers to the Signet, and craved to be tried. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, who make a Report to the Keepers and Commissioners; and if they be found qualified, they are admitted, and have an Act of Admission delivered to them: They take an Oath *de Fidei*, and sign the Rules and Constitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to observe.

Of the Government of COUNTIES.

Sheriffs and Stuarts.] In every County or Shire in Scotland, anciently the chief Magistrate was the *Sheriff*, who was the ordinary Judge in all Causes Civil and Criminal within his Jurisdiction, subject only to the *Justiciary*, before the Institution of the College of Justice; he is still ordinary Judge in lesser Causes, but the greater ones are reserved to the *Justiciary* by Statute. The Sentences which the Sheriffs give, may be reduced or suspended by the Lords of the Session, who can also call before them any Processes depending before a Sheriff. Questions concerning Marches, and Controversies arising thereanent between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before him. All Brevs and Precepts out of the *Chancery* are directed to him for infeofing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors: And there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the *Exchequer*. Most Sheriffdoms were anciently Heritable, and many are so still. The Office was never Annual; sometimes for Life; usually, when not Heritable, only *durante bene placito* of the Sovereign. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stuarts*, and the *Stuart* has the same Power in them as the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of these *Stuarts*, *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*, send Members to Parliament. In *Kyle*, some Part of the Propriety of the *Great Stuart of Scotland*, who was always the King's Eldest Son, was erected into a *Stuart*; by itself. The *Stuarty* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Brace*; and *Mac Duff's* Estate in *Fife*, is called the *Stuarty of Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Besides these Courts there are other Courts of *Regality*, where, by Virtue of a Royal Jurisdiction invested

invested in the *Lord of the Regality*; they have many Immunities and Privileges. These anciently belonged to the Ecclesiasticks, and were appropriated to such Lands as they were possessed of in Property and Superiority: But of late many great Men have those *Regalities* granted to them. But these Burghs of *Regalities* being no Estate, nor having the Power of Pit and Gallows, they only try Causes arising in their own Liberties.

Here are also Baron-Courts; every Baron that holds a Barony of the King, has such a Court, in which lesser Causes are tried, and they can fine and distrain; anciently they could judge Causes of Life and Death, but now they have lost that Power: However, they are admitted by some learned Men of the Law to be Courts of Record.

Commissaries.] Here are likewise Courts, called the *Commissariat*, answerable to those of the *English* Diocesan Chancellors, the highest of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein, before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Testaments; the Right of Patronage to Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, and Ecclesiastical Causes of that Nature; but in almost all other Parts of the Kingdom there sits but one Judge on these Causes.

The Commissaries in these Courts were formerly nominated by the Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*.

In criminal Causes the King's Chief-Justice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*; which Office was formerly executed by the Earls of *Argyle*, once Hereditary Justice-General of all *Scotland* (the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland* excepted); but now the criminal Jurisdiction of the Duke of that Name does only extend to his own Lands. In the said Court the Defendant is likewise permitted, even in Case of High-Treason, to retain an Advocate to plead for him.

Moreover, in Criminal Matters, *Justices* are sometimes appointed by the King's Commission, for deciding this or that particular Cause.

Justices of the Peace.] These have been of a long standing in *Scotland*, but under several Regulations; the last rendered the Commission of the *Peace* wholly ineffectual, viz. That they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till 15 Days after the Fact. This Act of Parliament was procured by the *Great Men*, in Favour of themselves, who had most of the *Sheriffs Courts* and *Regalities* in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a constant Dependence on them. The only Check they had upon them, were the *Parliament* and *Council*; but the Seat of these being transferred by the Union, the *Parliament* of *Great-Britain* has restored the fifteen Days to the Justices of Peace, that the Heritable Offices may not be arbitrary and without Controul; and that the Commons may have some Share in the Policy and Publick Government, as they have in *South-Britain*.

Coroners.]

Coroners.] The Coroners Inquests are very ancient, their Office being largely prescribed in the Laws attributed to King *Malcolm II.* where all Matters are said to be cognizable by them which are Breaches of the King's Peace; and they are required to have Clerks to register Depositions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors: But at present this Office is in Disuetude, except in some particular Places, where the Coroners present all Malefactors, and take them to and from Prison.

Of the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations, and Villages.

Royal Boroughs,] Are Corporations made so for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by several Kings of *Scotland* at several Times, which Corporations have a Privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in *Parliament*.

These *Boroughs* have all their particular Privileges by themselves; and in general, they have all of them within their respective Bounds, sole Power of Trade and Merchandize, exclusive of all others: They can keep Courts, have the Jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make By-Laws for the Government of their Borough, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions also between Burgesses are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The *Guild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough: Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Guild*, who is next Magistrate to the *Bailiffs*; he judges Controversies between Merchants concerning Trade, Disputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courses, and other Nuisances; calls Courts at which all the Brethren of the *Guild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the common Stock of the *Guild*, and amerces and collects all Fines.

The Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, govern'd by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the *Court of four Boroughs*, and was yearly held to treat and determine concerning Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs. The Four Boroughs which composed this Court, were *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*; but when the two last were fallen into the Hands of the *English*, *Litbgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a Saving for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient Allegiance.

But this Court not being sufficient to answer the Necessities of the *Royal Bourouge* in general, in King *James III*'s Time, *Ann. Dom.* 1487, all the *Boroughs* were impowered to send Commissioners to a *Yearly Convention* of their own, which was then appointed to meet at *Innerskeithing*, wherein they were to consult

consult concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the *Boroughs*: But there are no Records of these Conventions older than 1552, when a Convention of *Boroughs* sat at *Edinburgh*. These Meetings made Acts for the Good of their Body, which were as binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the *Burghs* which they did concern.

By the old *Borough Laws* no Man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any Convention or Meeting of *Boroughs*, except he were a Merchant or Trafficker, free of, and residing in the *Borough* which he was to represent. But in 1699 the *Boroughs* made an Act to capacitate the same Man to be their Commissioner in Parliament, and in the Convention of *Boroughs* (which he could not regularly be before) and likewise to capacitate any Man having Heritage or Interest in any *Burgh*, or who might lose or win in the Concerns of that *Borough*, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The Power of the Convention of *Boroughs* is very great. All Cases of Trade and Government within any *Borough* are there decidable: Differences between *Bargh* and *Burgh* are there determined: They can Unlaw any *Burgh*, or *Burgess*, that shall disobey them: They determine the Elections of Magistrates and Councils: They fine Delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their Decrees: They judge Misdemeanors of their *Conservators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Commissioners to visit the *Burghs*, and to make Reports to the Convention, that they may determine what is proper. In 1691 there was a General Visitation of all the *Royal Burghs* in *Scotland*, and the Commissioners were ordered to enquire into the State of each *Burgh*, as to their real and casual Rents and Revenues; their Trade and Shipping, and the Constitution of their Prisons and publick Works; their Harbours and Bulwarks, the Condition of their Houses, and the Management of their common Stock: And this Commission was faithfully executed, by which Means the Convention was fully appriz'd of all that concerned the *Boroughs* in general, and every *Borough* in particular.

They have made Laws relating to Shipping, to Masters and Owners of Ships, to Mariners and Merchants, by whom they were freighted; to Manufactures, such as Plaiding, Linnen, Yarn, &c. To the Curing and Packing of Fish, Salmon, Herrings, &c. To the Importing and Exporting several Commodities.

The Trade between *Scotland* and the *Netherlands*, is subject to their Regulation: They fix the *Stapleport*, which was formerly at *Dort*, and is now at *Camphere*. Their *Conservator* is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulates his Powers, approves his Deputies, and appoints his Salary; so that in Truth the whole *Staple Trade* is subjected to their Management. They have also an Agent, and two Clerks.

Last of all, they have sent, upon Occasion, Commissioners from the whole Body into *France, England, Denmark, and Poland*, to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done within these few Years. The *Convention of Boroughs* generally sit at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unless it has been agreed in Convention, and another Place appointed on Purpose. It is usually summoned by the Provost of *Edinburgh*, who issues out his Letters for that Purpose, and who upon any Emergency may summon a Convention *pro re nata*.

Town-Council.] The Town-Council meet once or twice a Week, to consider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporation, and have their several distinct Courts for administering Justice in different Affairs; but their Magistrates, by their Fundamental Rights, continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interest of some Citizens, they continue longer. But all these inferior Judges and Magistrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Customs to rule by, yet all their Decisions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that those may at any Time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.





THE

Present State

OF

SCOTLAND.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. of the CLERGY, their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues: Also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.

Name.] FROM the Beginning of Christianity the Ministers of GOD in his Church have been call'd the *Clergy*, from the *Greek* Word *κλήρος*, a Lot, as being more peculiarly *God's Inheritance*; for so that *Greek* Word metaphorically signify'd. From thence came the Word *Clerk*, which has since been taken into other Professions; for which Reason, Churchmen

in

in Scotland have been usually called *Ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacrament*.

As long as Episcopacy continued in Scotland, all the Parish-Priests received Orders from Bishops only, who were assisted by Presbyters. Now since the Establishment of Presbyterian Church Government, that is not required, but instead of Episcopal Ordination; they receive Ordination by solemn Prayer and Imposition of Hands from the Presbytery.

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry, by the ancient Laws and Constitutions of Scotland, had the Right of presenting Ministers to Livings in their Gift, to the Bishop of the Diocesis for Institution and Induction; but upon the Abolition of Episcopacy, Lay-Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament, and in case of a Vacancy in any Church, the Right of *Presentation* was settled in the Heritors of the said Parish (being Protestants) and the Ruling Elders: But that Method being found prejudicial to the Rights of Lay-Patrons in disposing thereof, and for other Reasons assigned, the Parliament of Great-Britain, in the 10th Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, Enacted, That from and after the first Day of May, 1712, it shall and may be lawful for her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, and for every other Person or Persons who have Right to any Patronage or Patronages of any Church or Churches whatsoever (who have not made and subscribed a formal Renunciation thereof under their Hands) to present a qualified Minister or Ministers to any Church or Churches, whereof they are Patrons, which shall at any Time after the said first Day of May happen to be vacant; and the Presbytery of the respective Bounds shall, and is obliged to receive and admit the Minister so presented accordingly, any Thing in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE. So help me God.

The Assurance.

I A. B. do in the Sincerity of my Heart Assert, Acknowledge and Declare, That his Majesty King George is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well de Jure, that is, of Right, King, as de Facto, that is, in the Possession and Exercise of the Government: And therefore do sincerely and faithfully promise

promise and engage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend his Majesty's Title and Government against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts shall disturb or disquiet his Majesty in the Possession or Exercise thereof.

Privileges of the Clergy.] The Privileges of the *Scottish* Clergy since the Reformation, are as considerable as in any other Protestant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Persons and Estates; for the Law has provided, that such as shall be found guilty of Assaulting the Lives of Ministers, or robbing their Houses, or actually attempting the same, shall be punished by Death, and Escheat of Moveables. And that this Law may be the better executed, five Hundred Marks Reward is allowed to the Discoverer, and three Hundred Marks to the Apprehender of the aforesaid Criminals, to be paid out of his Majesty's Treasury. And for their better Accommodation, they are provided with convenient *Manfes* (i. e. *Parsonage-Houses*); and where they are not fitting, the *Heritors* of the Parish shall build compleat *Manfes* for them, not exceeding 1000 l. nor under 500 Marks Value.

Revenues of the Clergy.] At the first Plantation of Christianity, People were so liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very rich; but it was so impoverished by the *Romish* Clergy in latter Days, by letting long Leases, and corrupt Compositions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not K. *James VI.* took some Care in recovering and restoring some small Part of her former vast Revenues, this Church had been the poorest in the World. However, the Ecclesiastical Revenues are not so contemptible as many would render them, if one considers the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided against *Pluralities*; and that every *Parish-Church*, and such *Bownds* as shall be found to be a sufficient and competent *Parish*, shall have their own *Pastor*, with a sufficient and reasonable *Stipend*, according to the State and Ability of the Place; and be exempted from paying *Teynds* (i. e. *Tenths*). And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Minister has *Fewel*, *Foggage*, *Fail*, and *Diviots* allow'd them (except Ministers in *Burghs* that have no Right to *Glebes*) with *Grass* for one Horse and two Cows to be design'd; and if there be no *Kirk-Land* near the *Manse*, or the same be arrable, then the *Heritors* pay the Minister twenty Pounds yearly for their *Grass*. And when the Right of *Teynds* was settled upon the Lay-Patrons, Care was taken by the Government, that the *Teynds* should be burdened with the Minister's *Stipend*, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands encreased. In the Provision made for the *Parochial Clergy* in *Scotland*, one Thing is very commendable, which is, that throughout the whole Country there are scarce any

any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Divisions, at least the bringing of the smaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King *Charles I.*

CHAP. II.

Of the Scottish Computation, Numbering, Weight, Measures, Money.

Scottish Computation.] **T**HE Scots use the same Computations of Years, and Months, and Days, as the *English* in their Vulgar Account, beginning and ending their Portions of Time alike with them.

Scottish Numbering.] Vide *England*.

Weights and Measures.] The Goldsmiths of *Edinburgh* divide their Ounces into sixteen Drops, and their Drops into thirty-six Grains, twenty-seven of their Grains making the *English Penny-Weight*.

The Stone-weight is 16 Pounds, and the Pound 16 Ounces *Troy*; the Pint 3 Pounds and 7 Ounces *Troy* of clear Water of the River *Leith*; and the *Firlot* of *Linlithgow*, which is the Standard, contains Thirty-one Pints *Stirling Jug*, for the measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oats; and 'twas ordered by Parliament, that these Standards be kept, two *Firlots* of *Linlithgow*, the Stone-weight at *Lanark*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Stirling*, and that these be the universal respective Measures. The *Applicative Measures* are the *Scotch Ell*, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot* measures 12 of these Inches; the Standard whereof is also kept at *Edinburgh*, and all Glasiers, Masons, and other Workmen, work by it. But since the Union, all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole united Kingdoms; namely, those which are now established in *England*; but then the *Burghs* in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly in Use there, did of special Right belong, keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept in the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*.

Money.] The Wealth of *Scotland* anciently consisted in their Stocks of Cattle, and not of Money; though it is not to be doubted that these Parts of *Great-Britain* have all along maintained their Commerce in the same Methods and Fashion with those that are more southern. So that the Value of Money, and the Prices of Goods, were at a *Par* among the several Nations which anciently inhabited this Island. Of this we have an early Instance in the Laws of King *Malcolm II.* wherein a *Celpindach*,

findach, or young *Heifer*, was valued at Thirty-pence; the very same Price that was set on an Ox in some of our *Saxon* Laws, which are supposed to be enacted about the same Time.

King *Robert* II. who began to reign *Anno* 1371, was the first who had Gold coined in *Scotland*, at which Time the proportional Value betwixt Gold and Silver was as one to eleven. In the Time of King *James* II. it fell under that of one to ten; and in the succeeding Reigns it was generally as one to ten and a half, till the Reign of King *James* VI. when it came to be as one to twelve; and in our Days 'tis as one to fifteen. Whence it appears, that the Value of Gold has been always rising. In ancient times the Pound of Silver by Tale was in *Scotland*, as well as in *France* and *England*, a Pound Weight; and the Mark of Gold or Silver eight Ounces Troy Weight. King *Robert* Bruce first diminished his Coin by making one Pound one Shilling out of the Pound Weight. King *James* I. made out of it 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. *James* II. 3 l. 0 s. 4 d. *James* III. 7 l. *James* V. 9 l. 12 s. During the Minority of Queen *Mary* the Coin came to be diminished near a half, viz. to have 18 l. in the Pound Weight. And from the Coronation of King *James* VI. *Anno* 1567 to the Year 1600, it was reduced to the half of that again, viz. to have 36 l. coined out of a Pound Weight, and that is very near the Rate it stands at to this Day. Most of the Gold and Silver Coins are to be seen engraven in *James* *Anderson's* *Diplomata & Numismata Scotiæ*, with an Explanation and Tables of them in the Preface. All the current Money of that Kingdom was, by the Articles of the Union, called in, and ordered to be reduced to the *English* Standard, that so there may not be different Species of Money current in *Great-Britain*, there is the less need to be particular in specifying of them: Those that are curious in those Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundance of Satisfaction.

As to what relates to the *Nobility* of *Scotland*, and their different Degrees, their *Privilege*, *Precedence*, &c. see the same in *England*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Commons of Scotland, and therein of Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burghers, &c.

Order of the Thistle.] **A**MONG the Nobles of a lower Degree, are *Knights*, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where else in *Europe*, by taking an Oath, and being proclaimed publicly
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by the *Herald*, of whom the most Honourable are the Knights of the *Thistle*.

The Noble Order of Knights of the *Thistle* was, as we are told, first erected by King *Achais*, but growing into Desuetude by Length of Time, was revived by King *James VII.* But his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restored by the late Queen *Anne.* The Collar of the Order is composed of *Thistles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto pendant on a *Blue Rundle*, the Image of St. *Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautified with Pearls: The Inscription is, *Nemo me impunè lacesset*, tho' some think it should be *Nemo me impunè lacescit*, in the present Tense, as all other Motto's are; but though the present Time makes more the Nature of the Thing, yet the Future is more Threatning, and expresses more of Courage: And this *Thistle* is chosen not for its Nature, but for its Aptness to express this Effect of Courage.

The ordinary and common Badge worn by the Knights of this Noble Order, is a *Green Ribbon*, whereat hangs a *Thistle of Gold*, crowned with an Imperial *Crown*, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the aforesaid Motto, *Nemo me impunè lacesset*.

Upon the Feast of St. *Andrew*, being the 30th Day of *November*, the Knights solemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of St. *Andrew*, to celebrate their Feast: During the Solemnity they are richly Apparel'd; and being formerly all Lords of *Parliament*, they wear their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their left Shoulders in *Azure Rundle*, on which is embroidered St. *Andrew's* Cross, *Argent*, environed in the Centre with a *Crown*, beautified with *Flower-de-Lys*, Or.

Bannerets.] *Knights* and *Bannerets* are created under the Royal Standard, in the King's Army, and in the Field of Battle, the King himself being present, and that Honour to continue during the Banneret's Life only: They have Precedency before all of the same Order, whose Patents are of a posterior Date. King *Charles I.* did by his Letters Patents ordain that the Wives of these Knights, and their Heirs Male should have the Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the Wives of all those of whom the Knights Baronets, and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights Baronets.

Baronet.] The Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was first erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for settling a Colony there, to which the Aid of these Knights was appropriated: This Order was designed by King *James VI.* before his Death, but was not actually founded till the Time of King *Charles I.* (A. D. 1625.) who disposed to each of these Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for their further Encouragement, did constitute and ordain that Heritable

State and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of the Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights called *Equites Aurati*, all lesser Barons, commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen (except Sir *W. Alexander*, his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heirs, their Wives and Children) and that to the Christian Name of these Knights should be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his Sons Wives should enjoy the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame respectively, according to the usual Phrase in Speaking and Writing. The King promising that the Number of *Baronets* in *Scotland* should not exceed the Number of 150, and that he would not create any other Dignity or Order superior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allow'd to wear and carry about their Necks, in all Times coming, an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, whereon was to hang pendant, in a *Scutcheon*, *Argent*, a *Saltire*, *Azure*, and thereon an *Inescutcheon* of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an *Imperial Crown* above the *Scutcheon*, and incircled with this Motto; *Pax Mentis Honestæ Gloria*. All which *Grants* are registred in the Books of *Lion King of Arms* and the *Heralds*, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the selling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, this Order became an honourable Title in *Scotland*, conferred at the King's Pleasure without Limitation of Number.

Knights Batchelors, *Equites Aurati*, succeed in the next Place of Honour; next to them their *Lairds*, or Landed Gentlemen, though a *Laird* in Effect is but the Corruption of the Word *Lord*.

Among such as profess Sciences, the Rank is this; 1. Such as profess *Theology*. 2. Such as profess *Cannon Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philosophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetorick*. 7. *Poesy*. 8. *History*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logick*. 11. *Arithmetick*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Musick*. 14. *Astronomy*. And among these, such as are *Doctors* precede those that are not; and among *Doctors* the Priority goes by *Age*.

In Towns, those who inhabit Cities are preferr'd to such as inhabit Burghs; and generally those in the *Metropolitan*, or *Capital City*, are preferr'd to all the rest. And those who have born *Magistracy* are ever preferr'd to all others: And so far is this Precedency observ'd, that a younger *Alderman*, or *Bailiff*, takes not Precedency from his *Senior* because he is *Knighthood*. This holds not only among *Aldermen*, but even among all *Knights* in the Country; the *Burgesses* of a Town give Place to those that have been *Magistrates* in that Town, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; though it's doubted whether such a *Knight* is obliged to give Place to an *Alderman* or *Bailiff* in a neutral Place. But it is determined in the *Herald's Office of England*, that all such as have been *Mayors* of

London, that is to say, *Provosts in Scotland*, ought to take Place of all *Knights Batchelors* every where, because they have been the King's Lieutenants.

The Members of Courts take Place according to the Precedency of the Courts where they serve.

In Families likewise, the Chief of the Family takes Place of any Gentleman of the Family; and though it is generally believed that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another, yet Reason and Discretion allow, that a Gentleman of three Generations ought to give Place to a Gentleman of ten, if there is not a great Disparity between their Fortunes; and that for the same Reason, that a Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from an ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

CH A P. IV.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Scotland.

THE Women in *Scotland* have as great Privileges as in any other Nation. I shall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father's Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Male Children, that the same Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldest, though it is not so among Sons.

During Marriage, the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations; for since she is to be Sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it just that she should participate of his Advantages. In *France* the Wives of those who have Dignity by their Office, enjoy the same Precedency with their Husbands, together with a Communication of their Title; and therefore they say, *Madam la Chanceliere*, *Madam la Presidente*; but it is not so in *Scotland*, where Offices are believed to be bestowed on Husbands upon a personal Account, which is not communicable to their Wives; and yet in some temporary Dignities, such as that of *Knights Batchelors*, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, though this proceeded originally rather from Courtesy than Law: For by the Heralds Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spousals, and were not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, &c. when once the Marriage was dissolved.

By the Law of *Scotland* also, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Descent, she still retains the same, tho' she marry a Person of inferior Dignity; but it is observable, that if the

Daughter

Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, she loses the Precedency due to her Birth, tho' she does not lose it by marrying a Gentleman; the Reason whereof is, because by marrying a Nobleman she receives a Feudal Dignity, which supersedes the first.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by *Forfeiture* or otherwise, she still retains the Privilege due to her by her Husband, for Crimes are only personal.

The Ladies of the Queen's *Privy-Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the Time of Mourning, take their Place as if the Queen was living, 'till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's Women of the Bed-chamber at the Funeral, go before Countesses Women, without Prejudice to the Countesses Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, &c. take Place in this Order.

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood Royal.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.
The Wives of other Dukes.	The Daughters of Barons.
The Wives of the Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.	The Wives of Knight Bannets.
The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood Royal.	The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.
The Wives of Marquisses.	The Wives of Knight Baronets.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets.
The Daughters of Dukes.	The Daughters of Bannerets.
Countesses.	The Wives of Knight Batchelors.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquisses.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Baronets.
The Daughters of Marquisses.	The Daughters of Knight Baronets.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Batchelors.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.	The Daughters of Knight Batchelors.
Daughters of Earls.	The Queen's Maids of Honour.
The Wives of Viscounts.	The Wives of Lairds.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquisses.	The Daughters of Lairds.
The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.	The Wives of Gentlemen.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Viscounts.	The Daughters of Gentlemen.
The Daughters of Viscounts.	The Wives of Citizens.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.	The Wives of Burgeses.

Servants.] *Servants* are distinguished into a two-fold Capacity in *Scotland*: The first are such as hold Lands of their Lords in perpetual Vassalage, and so they and their Posterity are in this Manner Servants to the Lords for ever, in Tilling and Husbanding their Lands, and returning the Profits of them to the Proprietor, and with such Allowance for their Maintenance as their Lords are pleased to allow them. The other are hired Servants of both Sexes, under certain annual Wages, and for a Time agreed upon, who are not to leave their Service at their own Pleasure; for, if only hired from *Martinmas* to *Whitsuntide*, they may be detained by their Masters, or compelled by a Justice of the Peace to stay with them for the same Hire, from *Whitsunday* to *Martinmas*, unless the Servant can verify to the Justice of the Peace, or Constable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Master: And a Justice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Master, or punish him.

CHAP. V.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEfore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, who for his great Head was called *Canmore*, and was contemporary with K. *William I.* of *England*, the *Scots* had no Sorts of written Laws: The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he could be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concerned; which for that Reason was commonly known by the Name of the *Mute-hill*; and all emergent Controversies of an inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven, or Thirteen, or, as was most usual, Fifteen honest Men in the Neighbourhood. These were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of their Votes was always acquiesced in, as a definitive and final Sentence.

The first authentick Body of Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, if even that may be justly esteemed so, is the *Regiam Majestatem*, so called from the two initial Words of the Book, or as it is commonly called, *The Majesty*; the Compiler whereof declares, that King *David I.* put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vast Number of old Law Books, as a Manual of the most common Practice of the then Courts of Judicature, a great Part of which is borrowed from the Civil Law.

Civil Law.] The Civil Law, strictly so called, is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective:

live: Upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called *Prætiques*, a Word of the same Import with that of *Reports* in *England*. There is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland* than one would imagine: For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the same with the Rules of Court in *England*: The *Scotish Proclamations* revive obsolete Statutes, and so do the *English*: The *Scotish Letters of Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the secret Examination of married Women, in passing of *Fines*; and the *Jus Relictæ*, i. e. the *Scotish Terces*, and the *English Thirds* are the same. The *Scotish Wadssets* and *Reversions*, answer to the *English Mortgages* and *Defeazances*; their *Poinding of Goods* after *Letters of Horning*, differs not from the *English Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the King's Remission in *Scotland* free from *Affything*, any more than his Pardon in *England* fore-closes an *Appeal*.

Municipal Law.] The Municipal Law consists either of *Acts of Parliament*, or of the Custom and Practices of the College of Justice, which in Cases not otherwise adjudged, have the Forces of Acts of Parliaments; and when neither of these contradicts, the Civil Law is of Force, which in Truth is the *Common Law of Scotland*.

Forest Laws.] Forest Laws were designed for the good Government of the King's Forests, Parks, Woods, and Chases; to prevent *Pasturing* in Forests by such as have no Right to it, or without Licence from the Comptrollers or Keepers, who if they suffer it, are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's Chattles to be escheated to the King; also to punish *Fellers* of the King's Woods, *Slayers of Deer* or *Wild Fowl* therein, with Bow, Gun, Dog, Hawk, or other Engine, or those that shoot with any Gun therein, or in the Night, within a Mile thereof, or slay any Deer straying in Time of Storm, under the Penalty of having all their Goods escheated; to prevent *Hunting* or *Hawking* within six Miles of the King's Woods, Parks, Chases, and Palaces, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* half to the King, and half to the Delator (i. e. Informer); which Penalties the Keepers of Forests, and others having Right thereto by their Inseoffments, have Power to inflict upon Transgressors, after Trial and Conviction by an Inquest.

Registers.] The Law of *Scotland* is easy and regular, by reason of publick Registers, of which there are two Sorts, for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects; whereof one is General, and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the Use of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the several *Shires*, *Stuarts*, and *Regalities*; they were first established by Act of Parliament in the Reign of K. *James II.* since which Time they are the best Repositories of *Records* relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are so full, that

Titles are much more easily understood, than can be done without them; for by this Means Men are not cheated in purchasing and conveying Estates; which may appear by the following Instances.

No Man can have a Right to any Estate, but by his being *Seized* of it, and that must be Registered within sixty Days, otherwise it is of no Effect; by which means all secret Conveyances are cut off; for if no *Seizing* be passed upon them, or if they be not entered in the Register, which every one is at Liberty to search, the Conveyance is of no Force.

Secondly, All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the publick *Registers*; and they being registred, without any further Action, by a Charge of six Days the Debtor must make *Payment*, otherwise Writs, called Letters of *Horning*, *Caption* and *Poinding*, are given out; by the first of which the Party is under *Outlawry* and *Rebellion*, and forfeits to the King his Personal Estate; and if he continue a Year under it, the *Life Rent* of his Real Estate, in which the Creditor is preferred for his Interest, and the rest goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is seized and put into Prison, nor is his House a Place of Security, but may be searched for him. By the Letters of *Poinding*, the Debtor's Goods may be *disfrained* wherever they can be found.

A third Instance is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debtors, called Letters of *Inhibition*, which hinders him from making any Disposition of his Goods or Estate, 'till the Creditor is satisfied, and all is Null and to no Effect that he doth afterwards, if these Letters be returned Registred within Twenty-one Days after they are served, otherwise they are of no Force. In short, all *Reversions*, *Regresses*, *Bands* and *Writs* for making the same, *Assignations* thereto, Discharges thereof, *Renunciation* of *Woodsets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Instruments of *Seizing* are to be registred to the General Registry, to be appointed by the *Clerk Register* at *Edinburgh*, or in particular Registers for that Purpose, within threescore Days after Date of them; and *Extracts* out of the said Register make *Faith* in all Cases, except in the Case of *Improbation*: And if any of the said *Writs* shall not be Registrated, they are Null in Prejudice of a third Party; but not against the Maker thereof and his Heirs. This Registration is annexed to the *Clerk Register's* Office, and is to be made by him or his Deputies within 48 Hours after the Receipts of the Writs, under Pain of Deprivation of the Clerk of his Place and Office of Notary; who are also to deliver back the Writs, marked with the Day, Month, Year and Leaf of the Registration, for which he is to receive Twenty-six Shillings and Eight Pence for his *Fee*, and then they are delivered to the *Clerk Register*, to be Patent, and *Extracts* thereof given to the Proprietors: Which Law now extends to all Lands in *Burghs* and their Liberties, and the Town-
Clerks

Clerks are to keep a several Book for their Registrations, depending only on the *Magistrates*, and not the *Clerk-Register*. All Letters of *Horning*, *Inhibitions*, *Interdictions*, *Seasins* and *Reversions*, are all to be registred; the first within 15 Days, the second and third within 40 Days, and the two last within 60 Days, or else they are Null and of no Effect. All Charters and other Writs passing the Great-Seal and Privy-Seal, must be registred by the Writers thereto, in the Registers thereof, and no *Keeper* must append the Seal to any Writ, before he receives a Certificate that the Instruments are registred.

[*A short View of the Acts of Parliament of Great-Britain that have made any Alteration in the Laws of Scotland, from the Union of the two Kingdoms, Anno 1707.*

Union of the two Kingdoms.] By 5 A. R. cap. 8. it was enacted, That the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* should be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great-Britain*; the said Union to commence on the 1st of *May*, 1707.

Parliament.] That the said united Kingdom should be represented by one Parliament.

Trade.] That the Subjects of the united Kingdom should have free Trade to all Places belonging to either: That the Succession of the Crown be settled in the Protestant Branches of the House of *Hanover*, as it stands limited in *England*.

Excises.] The united Kingdoms to be liable to the same Excise.

Land-Tax.] That when 1,997,763 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be raised in *England* by a Land-Tax, the Quota for *Scotland*, should be 48,000 *l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom, *Scotland*, not to be charged with any Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Equivalent.] The Sum of 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.* to be paid to *Scotland*, as an Equivalent for the Debts she may be charged with on Account of this Union.

Coin.] The Coin to be the same as now in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom.

Weights and Measures.] The Weights and Measures to be the same also as in *England*.

Trade, Customs, and Excise.] Trade, Customs and Excise to be regulated as in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom: Other Laws to remain the same in *Scotland* as before.

Courts of Justice.] The Courts of Session or College of Justice, the Courts of Justiciary, and the Inferior Courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are, and no Cause in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the Courts of *Westminster*.

Royal

Royal Burghs.] The Rights and Privileges of the Royal Burghs to remain entire.

Sixteen Peers.] Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five Representatives of *Scotland* in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Great-Seal.] One Great-Seal to be made for the united Kingdom, different from the Great-Seal used in either Kingdom. Another Seal for *Scotland* to be used in Matters of private Right.

Regalia and Records.] The Regalia and Records of *Scotland* to remain there.

Church-Government.] The Presbyterian Church Government to remain established in *Scotland*. The Church of *England* to remain established in this Kingdom.

Peers.] The Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to sit in the British House of Lords, to be elected by the Peers of *Scotland*.

Commoners.] Of the forty-five Representatives of the Commons, Thirty to be chosen by the Shires and Stewarts, and fifteen by the Royal Burghs.

Privy-Council.] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the 1st of May, 1708, there shall be but one Privy-Council for the united Kingdom.

Justices of Peace.] A sufficient Number of Justices of Peace to be in *Scotland*, who besides the Powers such Justices now have there, shall have the same Authority as Justices of Peace in *England*.

Circuit-Courts.] Circuit-Courts in *Scotland* to be held twice a Year.

Oaths.] 6 *A. cap.* 14. An Act requiring the Abjuration Oath to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland*.

Peers.] 6 *A. cap.* 23. An Act regulating the Election of the sixteen Peers. By the same Act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried, as *English* Peers are for Treason or Felony.

Exchequer.] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An Act for erecting a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the Model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5 *l. per Annum* four Terms annually for the Court of Exchequer. Writs of Error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Treason.] 7 *A. cap.* 11. High Treason and Misprision of Treason to be deemed the same in *Scotland* as in *England*, and the Crown impowered to grant Commissions of Oyer and Terminer to try the same in *Scotland*.

Jurors.] Jurors at such Trials to have Estates of Forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Capital Crimes.] Theft of landed Men, Murder under Trust, Wilful Fire-raising, firing Colehughs, and Assassination, to be no longer Treason in *Scotland*, but Capital Offences, and punished as such.

Treason

Treason and Judgments.] After the Decease of the Pretender, and three Years after the *Hanover* Succession shall take place, no Attainder for Treason shall disinherit the Heir. — And then a Copy of the Indictment for Treason, and a List of the Witnesses to prove it, and the Names of the Jury with these Additions shall be delivered to the Party indicted, ten Days before the Trial.

Oaths.] 8 *A. cap.* 14. The Oaths required to be taken by all Officers, &c. in *Scotland*.

Circuit-Courts.] 8 *A. cap.* 15. No Persons obliged to attend the Lords of Justiciary in their Circuits, but the Sheriff and his Officers.

The Method of taking up Offenders by Dittay, and exhibiting Informations by the strefs of the portous Roll abolished.

Presentments and Judgments.] Informations in order to make up Dittays concerning Crimes to be tried in the Circuits in *Scotland*, to be by Presentments made by the Justices at their Quarter-Sessions, or upon Information taken by them for Stewarts, Bailiffs of Regalities, &c.

Toleration.] 10 *A. cap.* 7. It shall be lawful for those of the Episcopal Communion in *Scotland*, to assemble for Divine Worship to be performed by Pastors ordained by Protestant Bishops without Disturbance, except in Parish-Churches.

Episcopal Clergy licensed.] Such Pastors to exhibit their Orders at the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, and the same to be registred, paying one Shilling.

Preachers disturbed.] One hundred Pounds Penalty for disturbing such Congregations.

Baptisms and Marriages.] Such Pastors may Baptize and Marry, provided the Christnings be registred, and Banns three Times published in the Episcopal Congregations.

Excommunication.] No Pain or Forfeiture to be incurred by any Person on any Excommunication by the Church-Judicatories in *Scotland*. Ministers to pray for the Royal Family.

Patrons.] 10 *A. cap.* 12. Patrons of Churches, &c. restored to their Right of Presentation. 10 *A. cap.* 13. The Yule Vacance, or *Christmas* Vacation, restored.

Linnen Manufacture.] 10 *A. cap.* 21. An Act for regulating the making of Linnen-Cloth.

Circuit-Courts.] 10 *A. cap.* 33. The Circuit-Courts in *Scotland* to be held but twice in the Year, *viz.* in *April* and *May*.

Elections of Members.] 12 *A. cap.* 6. No Person who has purchased an Estate, entitled to elect, or be elected a Member of Parliament 'till after a Year's Possession.

Linnen Manufacture.] 12 *A. Sess.* 2 *cap.* 20. An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufacture.

Equivalent.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 27. Commissioners appointed to state the Debts due to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent.

Superiours and Vassals.] 1 Geo. cap. 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiours, Vassals, Landlords and Tenants who continue loyal to King George.

Christmas Vacation.] 1 Geo. cap. 28. An Act to take away the Yule Vacance, or *Christmas Vacation*.

Land-Tax.] 1 Geo. cap. 31. An Act for raising by a Land-Tax in *England*, 1,993,157 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* and in *Scotland*, 47,950 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

Attainder of the Scottish Lords.] 1 Geo. cap. 32. An Act to attain *John Earl of Mar*, *William Murrey, Esq;* called *Marquis of Tullibardine*, *James, Earl of Linlithgow*, and *James Drummond, Esq;* called *Lord Drummond*.

Highlanders disarmed.] 1 Geo. cap. 54. An Act for more effectually securing the Peace of the Highlands.—By this Act the Highlanders were disarmed—but the Act was not to extend to Noblemen or Commoners having the yearly Income of 400 *l. Scots*, or who are otherwise qualified to vote at Elections of Parliament-men.

Vassals At obliged to personal Attendance.] After the first of *August*, 1717, the annual Value of the Services, called *Personal Attendance*, *Hosling*, *Hunting*, *Watching* and *Ward-ing*, shall be paid in Money annually, and in such Services be required in Kind.

Equivalent.] 5 Geo. 1. cap. 20. An Act for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenues of *Scotland*, to satisfy publick Debts in *Scotland*, and other Uses mentioned in the Treaty of Union, and to discharge the Equivalents claimed on behalf of *Scotland*, and for obviating future Disputes concerning it: The Sum of 10,000 *l.* to be one yearly Fund, 2000 *l.* to be another yearly Fund for the Purposes of this Act, to continue for ever, subject however to Redemption.

Civil List of Scotland.] The said Funds to be payable out of the Excise and Customs of *Scotland*, the Charges of the Civil List there being first paid.

If the Produce of the Excise, &c. shall be deficient, to be made good out of the Revenues of *Scotland*.

Proprietors of Debts Incorporated.] The King empowered to Incorporate the Proprietors of 248,550 *l.* 9 *s.* 0 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ on whom the abovesaid Annuities are settled, when of it: The said Sum to be the Joint Stock of the Company, and every one to have a Share in the Annuity in Proportion to his Debt.

Fisheries and Manufacturies.] The annual Sum of 2000 *l.* to be applied to the Encouragement of the Fishery and other Manufacturies in *Scotland*, the said Annuities to be in lieu of all Equivalents claim'd by *Scotland*.

Oaths.] 5 Geo. 1. cap. 29. An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for the Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in *Scotland*.

Highways.]

Highways.] 5 *Geo. cap. 30.* An Act for making the Laws more effectual for repairing Highways, Bridges and Ferries in *Scotland.*

Justices of Peace.] The Justices of Peace and Commissioners of the Supply in every County, are hereby impowered to order the Highways to be repaired in the same Manner as in *England.*

Woollen Manufacturies.] 6 *Geo. cap. 13.* An Act for regulating the Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Aberdeen Records.] 8 *Geo. cap. 28.* An Act for supplying the Records burnt at *Aberdeen.*

Papists and Nonjurors to Register.] 9 *Geo. cap. 24.* An Act to oblige Papists and Nonjurors to Register their Estates in *Scotland.*

10 *Geo. cap. 10.* An Act to explain the said Act to oblige Papists to Register their Estates.

Woollen Manufacturies.] 10 *Geo. cap. 18.* An Act to explain and amend the Act for regulating Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Lords of Session.] 10 *Geo. cap. 19.* An Act to explain the Law concerning the Trial and Admission of Lords of Session in *Scotland.*

Malt Act.] 11 *Geo. cap. 8.* The Duties on Malt in *Scotland* settled at 3 *d.* the Bushel, being half the Duty paid in *England.*

Highlanders disarmed.] 11 *Geo. cap. 26.* An Act for the more effectual disarming the Highlanders.

Bail.] Enacted, that double Bail be taken in Criminal Cases.

Capital and Corporal Punishments.] No Capital or Corporal Punishment to be executed to the South of the *Frith*, within 30 Days after Sentence, nor any North of the *Frith*, within less than 40 Days after Sentence.

Lord-Lieutenants, &c. impower'd by this Act to summon the Clans to deliver in their Arms.

Linnen Manufacturies.] 13 *Geo. cap. 26.* An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Fisheries and Manufacturies.] 13 *Geo. I. cap. 26.* An Act for encouraging the Fisheries and other Manufacturies and Improvements in *Scotland.*

This Act recites that the annual Sum of 2000 *l.* had not then been applied to the Improvement of the Fisheries and Manufacturies in *Scotland*, as former Acts required :

And grants that her Majesty be impowered to settle a Plan for the Improvement of the said Fisheries and Manufacturies, and to appoint Trustees for putting the same in Execution.

Naval Stores.] 2 *Geo. II. cap. 32.* An Act to encourage the Importation of Masts, Yards and Bowsprits from *Scotland.*

Corporal Punishments.] 3 *Geo. II. cap. 32.* An Act for enabling the Judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland* to adjourn the said Court, and to limit the Time for the Execution of Sentences,

tences, importing Corporal Punishments in that Kingdom. **Christmas Vacation.**] The Judges of the Court of Session are hereby impowered to adjourn their Sessions between the 15th of *December* and the 15th of *January*, for any Space of Time not exceeding ten Days; so that they may still have a Yule Vacance, or *Christmas Vacation*, if their Judges see fit.

Corporal Punishments.] Further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Magistrates and Courts of Judicature, to put in Execution any Sentence importing Corporal Punishment, less than Death or Dismembring, in any Part of *Scotland*, South of the *Firth*, within eight Days after it is pronounced; and to the Northward of the *Firth*, within ten Days after it is pronounced.

Judges may respite Execution.] And the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, or any of them, are authorized, upon Application to them, to delay Execution, if they think proper, for thirty Days, to the end Application may be made for Relief against any hard or unjust Sentence.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.

Diet.] **T**HE Diet of the *Scots* is agreeable to their Estates and Qualities: No People eat better, or have greater Varieties of Flesh, Fish, wild and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Country, where they can furnish their Tables with *Ten* Dishes cheaper than the *English* can provide *Three* of the same Kinds; and of their Wines, the *French* themselves did not before the Union drink better, and at very easy Rates. The Tradesmen, Farmers and common People, are not such excessive Devourers of *Flesh* as Men of the same Rank are in *England*: Milk-meats and Oatmeal several Ways prepared, and *Cale* and *Roots* dressed in several Manners, is the constant Diet of the poor People (for *Roast-meat* is seldom had but on *Gaudy-days*) and with this kind of Food they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

Attire.] Anciently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the Kingdom. None might wear Silk or costly Furring, except Knights and Barons of *Two Hundred Marks* yearly, and their eldest Sons, without License from the King, nor no other Persons wear Broi-dery, Pearls or Bullion; and by a special Act of Parliament, made in the Reign of King *James II.* no Women are allowed to come to *Kirk* or *Mercat* with their Faces *Mussel'd*, under Pain
of

of the Escheat of the *Coutchy*. The solemn Apparel, or Manner of Arrayments for Members of *Parliament*, for *Speakers*, for *Magistrates* of *Burghs*, Lords of Session, and other inferior *Judges*, were appointed by the King. And all *Kirk-men* (i. e. Ministers) were ordered to wear Black; and by the Act of *Trade*, in the Reign of K. *Charles II.* Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimmed with Gold and Silver Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane, Silks or Stuffs wherein was either Silver or Gold-Thread, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Cloaths and *Five hundred Marks of Fine*, *toties quoties*: Which has been carefully observed, and at present nothing is worn but decent plain Cloth or Stuff by Men of the best Quality of this Country, except Military Officers, that are privileged in Time of *Service* to wear *Laced Liveries*, and out of *Service*, 'till they have worn them out. The meaner Sort in the *Lowlands* are habited like the *English*, except their *Bonnets* and *Plaids*, which they wear different from the *Highlanders*, who are constant in their Cloathing in *Plaids*, which are only one Piece of 7 or 8 Yards long, with which they cover their whole Bodies from Neck to Knee, excepting the Right Arm, which they manage so artificially, as to supply the Defect of *Drawers* and *Breeches*; they cover their Heads with *Thrum* Caps, Blue, Grey, or sad Colour, as the Buyer pleases.

Recreations.] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horse-racing, Fishing, Fowling, Coursing, Bowling, and such Manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Attendants, the Sports called *Foot-Ball* playing, and *Golf*, were the usual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were so addicted, that there was no less than three Acts of Parliament in so many several Reigns to discharge the Use of them, under the Penalty of 50 Shillings to the Lord of the Land, or to the Sheriff in his Neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Publick, the Wisdom of the State Enacted, That *Wheaping* *Shawing* should succeed in the stead of them, and be kept four Times a Year in every Shire, and so likewise in the Boroughs; all Men being sufficiently Harnessed and Armed, and *Buts* (or, as they call them, *Bow-Marks*) set up for Shooting in every Parish, with the Use of Guns and Fire-Arms; that so the King's *Lieges* might be ready and fit for War upon eight Days Warning. This was designed to instruct the Standing Militia of the Kingdom.

Buildings.] If we may judge of the Stateliness, Grandeur, and Beauty of the Publick Buildings in *Scotland* by their present Ruins, we must needs conclude that they were Magnificent Structures. Most of the *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* were, and those that remain are, of Free-stone, with which this Country abounds; and so were the *Abbies*, *Convents*, and *Monasteries*, which the Rabble, in the Beginning of the *Reformation*, razed from the very Foundation, and converted the Stones and other useful Materials to the building of Houses and Cities, which

which in many Places are covered with Slate. The Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are also built with Free-stone, and well-furnished, agreeable to their Qualities.

C H A P. VII.

Of Punishments in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are called *Capital*, *High-Treason* is the first: And for the Punishment of that and other Capital Crimes, there is a late Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, *Anno septimo ANNÆ Reginae*, entitled, *An Act for improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*; which statutes and appoints the Method and Manner of Proceedings in the Trial of such Criminals. Now, *High-Treason* consists in Conspiring, Plotting, Contriving and Intending the Death and Destruction of the King or Queen, or any bodily Harm tending thereto, or any Restraint upon their Persons; or to Deprive, Depose, or to Suspend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this, or any other his Majesty's Dominions; or to Suspend him from the Exercise of his Government; or to levy War, or to take up Arms against him, or any Commissionate by him; or to entice Strangers, or others, to invade any of his Dominions; and by Writing, Printing, or other malicious and advised Speaking, express or declare such other Treasonable Intentions: And the Offenders are punished as Traitors, with Death, Loss of Honour to their Posterities, and their whole Estates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the same Manner as in *England*, by *Drawing*, *Hanging*, *Quartering* of Men, and *Burning* of Women: But Noblemen are generally *Beheaded*, not with an *Ax* as in *England*, or a *Sword*, as in *Holland*; but by an Instrument called a *Maiden*; which is a broad Piece of Iron about a Foot Square, very sharp at the lower Part, and loaded above with such a Weight of Lead that is scarce to be lifted. At the Time of Execution it is pulled up to the Top of a narrow Wooden Frame, about 10 Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Mouldings on each Side for the *Maiden* to slide in: About four Foot from the Ground, a Convenience is made for the Prisoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar so fastened as to keep him from stirring: Upon a Sign given, the *Maiden* is let loose, and in a Moment separates the Head from the Body. The *Scots* have a Tradition, that the first Inventor of this Machine was the first that suffered by it.

Bringing in of any Kind of Poison into the Realm, thro' which Man or Woman may take any bodily Harm, for any Manner of Use, is also *Treason*; and so is declining the King's Authority,

or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the States in Parliament: Accusing another calumniously of *Treason*, is *Treason*; and if the Person accused be acquit, the *Accuser* must suffer as a *Traitor*. Murder and Slaughter of a Person under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the *Slayer*, is also *Treason*, and punishable as such. [These Offences are not *Treason* at this Day, as appears by an Act made since the Union.]

Robbers upon the *High-way*, *Breakers of Houses*, *Re-setters of Thieves*, or *Intercommuners* with them to that Effect, and *Prayers of Black Mail*, are guilty of *Felony*, and punishable with Confiscation of Goods and Death: But *Stealers of Wood*, *Breakers of Hedges*, *Dykes*, *Fences*, and *Stealers of Fruit*, *Honey*, or *Fish out of Ponds or Lochs*, are punished with Pains *Pecunial*, not exceeding *Forty Pounds Scots*. And if Children under Age commit any of these Things, their Fathers or Masters are to pay 13 s. 4 d. or one Mark *Scots*, for every single Offence; or else deliver them to the Judge to be whipped. But such as sell the Goods of *Thieves of Clans*, that dare not come to Market in the *Lowlands* themselves, are punished with Banishment and Eicheat of Moveables, Half to the King, and the other Half to the Apprehender.

Fergers of Instruments, *False-Witnesses*, or Men guilty of *Subornation*, and their Accomplices, are punished by piercing their *Tongues*, *Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels*, and *Infamy*: And further at the Judge's Discretion.

But it is to be observed, although the *Lords of Session* punish these Crimes *ad Arbitrium*, yet the Justices punish them with Death.

Extortioners, or *Takers*, or *Makers of Bargains*, for greater Interest and Profit for the *Loan of Money*, than at the Rate of *Ten Pounds*, or *Five Bols Victual per Cent.* for the Year, in case that be the present legal Interest, forfeit the Principal Money, and all their Moveables. The Party is to pay it; and for the Usury, if he reveals it, is discharged of the Debt; and if another reveal it, he has a Right to the Sum; and the Receiver or Contractor for the said Usury, shall use the Principal.

Forestallers of Markets, or *Regraters*, that buy any Merchandize or Victual by Land or Water, before it is presented in the Market, or in the Market before lawful Time of Day, are punished by Imprisonment, and a Fine of *Forty Pounds Scots* for the first Fault; for the second, an *Hundred Marks*; and for the third, Loss of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers, whom it concerns, upon any bodily Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint, are diligently to enquire, if the *Deed* was done on *Forethought*, *Felony*, or through *Chaud Mella*, i. e. upon a *Rencounter in a Passion*; if upon the former, the *Trespasser* is incontinently imprisoned, and his *Life and Goods* at the King's Will; but if the Fact is found to be done thro' *Chaud Mella*, upon Trial he is acquitted.

Forefaulture of Persons convicted for Lese Majestie, or Treasons of any Kind, are punished by the King's seizing all Lands holden of himself, and their Lives are at the King's Will.

*Confession extorted from suspected Criminals in Scotland, is by an Instrument called the Boot, made of 4 Pieces of narrow Boards nailed together, of a competent Length for the Leg; in which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tight on all Sides, as Occasion requires, according to the Notoriety of the supposed Crime. Something also they have like it for the Thumb, which they call the *Thumbkins*, for less suspected Offences. [Torture is abolished since the Union, by an Act of Parliament.]*

C H A P. VIII.

Of Societies instituted in Scotland, for the Advancement of Religion, whether incorporated or voluntary.

THE late Queen's Majesty understanding the charitable Inclinations of many of her Subjects, for raising a voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Increase of Piety and Virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superstition, and Ignorance do mostly abound; did, first, by her Royal Proclamation, dated August 18, 1709, approve and recommend the aforesaid charitable Design; and afterwards granted her Letters Patent for incorporating the Subscribers and Contributors to this Pious Design into a Body Politick, by the Name of **The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge**; granting them full Power to receive Subscriptions, Mortifications, Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to erect and maintain Schools to teach to read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and other good and pious Books; and also to teach Writing, Arithmetick, and such like Degrees of Knowledge in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners of Scotland; appointing them a general Meeting Quarterly at Edinburgh, in the Town-Hall, the first Thursday of January, March, June, and November, Yearly, and oftner when and where the Society shall think meet: Nine of their Number to be a Quorum, with Power, by Plurality of Voices, to elect a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary or Clerk, and other Officers; all which are obliged to take an Oath *de fidei-Administratione* Officij; with several other Rights, Privileges and Immunities for the better and more orderly carrying on this Good Design.

These Letters Patent bear Date the 25th of May, 1709. And to do Justice to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland,

it must be observed, that they passed an *Act* to encourage the Design of *Charity-Schools* in *April* this very Year 1709, and *Subscriptions* were then begun to be made: And there appeared a good Prospect of Success; for by the *Patent* which they now have received, the Design was really begun, and 2000 *l. Sterling* was subscribed to it: And the *Duchess of Hamilton*, to her great Honour, settled some of these *Schools* in the *Isle of Arran*. For altho' every *Parish* in *Scotland* is obliged to maintain one *School-Master*, yet it is but in some Places that the *School-Masters* are obliged to teach the *Poor gratis*. So that notwithstanding that Legal Provision, *Charity-Schools* are found to be highly necessary in *Scotland*, as well as in *England* and Foreign Countries. Two noble Examples are come to Knowledge, which ought not to be omitted, viz. that to *CARLAVROCK*, near *DUMFRIES* in *Dumfriesshire*, a private Gentleman gave last Year 1000 *l.* towards erecting a *Charity-School* for all the *Poor Children* in the Town and Neighbourhood, the same being much infested with *Papists*. And *James Fraser*, Esq; has lately done the same. The *General Assembly* having interested themselves in this Glorious Undertaking, by publishing their *Act and Recommendation for furthering the Design of Propagating Knowledge*, an *Instrument* for a *Subscription* has been drawn up, and *Printed Copies* thereof sent to all the *Presbyteries*; to the End that the *Ministers* may propose this good Work to those within their Bounds, and deal with piously disposed Persons, for obtaining their Concurrence, getting *Subscriptions*, &c.

C H A P. IX.

Of SCHOOLS, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

Schools.] I N every *Parish* there is a *School* set up by *Act* of *Parliament*, as hath been already mentioned, whose *Master* has a *Salary* from the *Publick*, and the *Scholars* allow them some small Matter *Quarterly*. In *Country Schools* they teach *Writing* and *Arithmetick*, and *Reading English*, and in some *Latin*. In the *Royal Burghs* they teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and have tolerable *Salaries*; besides that each *Scholar* gives 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a *Quarter*; and in these *Schools* they teach nothing else, having *English* and *Writing-Schools* besides in all Places where they have *Grammar-Schools*. In *Country Parishes* the *School-master* is usually *Precentor* and *Kirk-Session-Clerk*, which brings him in some Advantage; for he receives 1 *s.* and sometimes 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for asking of *Banns of Marriage*; 6 *d.* for *Registering* a *Child* that is *Christned*; and 3 *d.* for a *Certificate* for any *Person* that removes out of the *Parish*. All

School-Masters are obliged to take the *Oath of Allegiance*, to subscribe the *Confession of Faith*; and must submit to a Trial from the *Presbytery of the Bounds*.

Bursars.] For a continual Supply of *Ministers* in the *Kirk of Scotland*, it was ordained by the *General Assembly* sitting at *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1645, That a Number of pious Youths, of good Expectations and approved Abilities, should be chosen, and sent *Bursars*, or *Exhibitioners*, to the *Universities*, by the several *Presbyteries* of *Scotland*, every *Presbytery* consisting of 12 *Kirks*, being required to send and maintain one *Bursar* yearly at the *University*; and where the *Presbyteries* are fewer in Number, they are to join with other *Presbyteries* to make up the Number: And the *Overplus* of the Number to be ordered and disposed by the *Presbyteries* and *Synods*; and their Books to bear Record thereof. These *Bursars* are to be allowed for their Maintenance 100 *l. Scots per Annum* at least, which is to be taken out of the *Kirk Penalties*; and the said Maintenance to be collected by the *Moderator* of every *Presbytery*, by equal divided Portions; the one half to be brought in at the *Winter Synod*, and given to the *Bursars*, and the other half at the *Summer Synod*, to be sent unto them. The Time of the *Bursars* Continuance at the *University* is not to exceed four Years; if before that Time any of these *Bursars* should be removed by Death, or be called to a particular Charge, another is to succeed in his Room. All *Bursars* of *Theology* are obliged to bring sufficient Testimonies from the *Universities* where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be also ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the several *Synods*, if it shall be required: And if they are found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away, and given to others.

Besides *Bursars* from *Presbyteries*, there are also others maintained by *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, *Ministers* and others who have left great Sums of Money for that End; the Interest whereof is applied to maintain poor Students: And by a Gift of *King William III.* diverse Students have considerable Allowances to study beyond Seas; which Gift is charged upon the Revenues of the late *Bishops*.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their high School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of *King James VI.* whence it took the Name of the *King's School*: It has a Master, four *Ushers*, a *Writing-Master* and a *Janitor*; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except the *Writing-Master*, whose Benefit is casual. It hath a publick Library, erected by the Authority of the *Town-Council*, Anno 658, principally consisting of *Latin* and *Greek* Classick Authors.

C H A P. X.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.] **E** *Edinburgh* is the Metropolis of *Scotland*, formerly the Royal Seat, and far surpasseth all other Cities of *North-Britain* in the Stateliness of its Churches, the Beauty and Neatness of its publick and private Buildings, the Largeness of its Circumference, and in the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants. Very many of the Houses are parted into diverse Tenements, and they very often have as many Landlords as Stories, having no Dependence upon one another, saving that they are built upon one and the same Foundation.

Name and Antiquity.] By the most ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins*, *Edinodunum*; and by their *Saxon* Ancestors, *Edinburgh*; all which signify a Town upon a Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were those whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*; which Word, as some learned Men think, was mistaken for *Scottodeni*; the two first Letters *Sc.* being through Haste of the Copiers omitted.

Ptolemy calls this Place *Castrum alatum*, the winged Castle, not from the *Greek* Way of Building mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place; for, besides the Lake on both Sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Castle stands, which something resembles *Wings*, as may be easily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South-East by the Sea-side; for then those Rocks appear like Wings stretched forth, and the Rock on which the Castle stands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This seems to be the true Reason of the Name.

Situation.] The Hill on which the City stands, hath upon the North-side a standing Pool, commonly called the *North-Loch*; upon the South-side there was formerly another standing Pool, called the *South-Loch*, as appears by some Leases of Houses in *St. Ninian's-Row*, which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annexed. These two *Lochs* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon those two Sides, as the *North-Loch* does at present on the North; but the *South-Loch* was drained above 100 Years ago, and upon its Banks are built two several Ranges of Houses, between which is a Street called the *Cow-gate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great Part of the City stands upon an Ascent; and it is very probable, that the Castle was the Cause of building the City; for first the Neighbours having built a few Houses near the Castle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Insults of their Enemies.

This City is inclosed with something, which seems to have been an old *Roman* Wall on every Side except the *North*, where it is secured by the *Loch*. It has six Gates, two to the *East*, two

to the *South*, one to the *West*, and another lately built to the *North*. One of the Gates to the *East* is called the *Netherbow*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616, and adorned with Towers on both Sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the East is called the *Cow-Gate*, from which there's an Entry into the *Nether-street*, which runs the Length of the whole City, and is sometimes called the *Cow-gate-street*. The *Eastermost* of the Gates to the *South* is called the *Potter-Row-Port*, from the Suburbs called the *Potter-Row*: The *West-ermost* of these is called the *Society-Port*, properly the *Brewers-Port*. In that Place is a great square Court, with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *West-Gate* at the other End of the City lying beneath the Castle, affords an Entrance from the Suburb of the same Name. The *North-Gate*, which was last made, at the lower End of the *North-Loch*, is two-fold, the *Inner* and *Outer Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb, called the *Mutters-Hill*. There are two Streets extending the Length of the whole Town. The chief Street, which is called the *High-Street*, is one of the broadest Streets in *Europe*; from it run many Lanes or Winds, as the *Scots* call them, on both Sides. The *Nether* or *Lower-Street* has also many Winds running to the South.

In the very Middle of the City is a Cathedral Church, called *St. Giles's*; so large, that it is divided into three Places for preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct Parish. It is built of hewn Stone, beautified with Pillars and Arches of the same. In the Middle it forms a perfect Cross, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which support a stately high Tower, with a Top of curious Workmanship, representing an *Imperial Crown*. Besides this Cathedral Church, there are in the City,

The South Church, called the *Grey-Friars Church*, which stands in the Middle of the common Burying-Place. Many Tombs and Monuments surround the Church, and among which, that of *Sir George Mackenzie* appears like a *Mausoleum*.

There is also a Church of square hewn Stone with a Tower, built *Anno 1641*, which is called the *Trone-Church*.

The Collegiate Church of the *Sacred Trinity* was built by *Mary of Guelders*, King *James II*'s Queen, where also she lies interred.

The *Lady Yster's Church* was built by the *Lady Yster*, who also left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good able Man to preach and perform Divine Service therein.

Besides these Churches, there are two Chapels in the City, *St. Mary Magdalen's* in the *Cow-Gate*, and *St. Mary's* in *Nedries Wind*.

There is another Chapel of the same Name at the Foot of the *Canon-Gate*; as likewise several Meeting-Houses lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within these 20 Years has been built a very beautiful Church about the Middle of the *Canon-Gate*, on the North-side, and a considerable Piece of Ground inclosed for a Church-yard, by a Legacy left by Sir *Tho. Moodie of Sachton-Hall* for that Purpose.

Near the *Cathedral Church* is the *Parliament-House*, where the Estates of the Kingdom formerly sat. It stands in a great Court, wherein is a handsome Figure of King *Charles II.* on Horseback: The Court is a-bounded on the North by the Church itself: The *West-side* is inclosed by the *Council-House*, where the *Town-Council* assembles: The *South* is bounded by the *Session-House*, where the Judges and Lords of Session sit; in the upper Part of this Building are the *Privy-Council* and *Exchequer-Chambers*. The rest of the South and East-side of this Court is inclosed with the upper and lower *Exchange*, and with a Row of very stately Buildings.

About 40 Years ago, the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, at a vast Expence, brought one of the best Springs in *Scotland* into the City by Leaden Pipes, from a Hill above three Miles distant from it; and have erected very stately Fountains in the Middle of the *High-Street*, to serve the Town with Water.

Bank of Scotland.] At the Foot of a Close, on the North Side of the Land-Market, is the Bank of *Scotland*, which was erected by Act of Parliament, 1695. Their chief Business and Design is to make Payments, and lend Money at an easy Interest. The Office is managed by a Governour, a Deputy-Governour, and 24 Directors; whereof 12 are ordinary, and 12 extraordinary. The whole Managers meet only once a Quarter, the 12 ordinary Directors meet the first *Tuesday* in every Month; which Meetings are termed *The Court of Directors*. The ordinary Directors are subdivided into 4 Classes or Sub-Committees, who attend by Turns Weekly every ordinary Day, except *Saturday*: The Directors perform all Matters of Moment by Balloting. The principal Officers of the Bank are, 1. A *Treasurer*, who has convenient Lodgings in the Office, under whom are three *Tellers*. 2. A *Secretary*. 3. An *Accomptant*. The annual Elections are in *March*; and the first Court of *General Directors* is holden the first *Thursday* in *April*.

Air.] The great Breadth of the *High-Street*, and the many Lanes which lie on each Side of it, from North to South, and which send up the Air as it were in Pipes into the *High-Street*, and the Nearness of the two Hills, called *Neil's Craigs*, on the North, *Sarisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very airy; which conduces not a little to the Wholesomeness of it; insomuch, that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily encreased by bringing in the Water above-mentioned, which, as it has been ordered by a wise Act of Council, cleanses the City from Nastiness. Without the Walls of the City are the *Suburbs*, among which, that which lies from the *Nether-bow* to the *Abby*,
E e 4 called

called the *Canon-Gate*, has the Preeminence; it is adorned with goodly Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South Side is a very fine House belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleasant Gardens adjoining to it. At the lower End of this Suburb is the Abby of *Holy-Rood-House*, founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustin*, which was formerly consumed by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scotish* Kings and Queens are interred.

On the North-side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is the *Physick-Garden*, of which the ingenious and learned *Botanist* Mr. *James Sutherland* was Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder Sir *Andrew Balfour*; and who, by his indefatigable Industry, has brought together so many Plants, that it was in 30 Years Time one of the best stocked Gardens in *Europe*.

Magnitude.] The Number of Inhabitants increasing in *Edinburgh* from what they were of Old, the City is now stretch'd forth to the very Foot of the Ascent to the East; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Canon-Gate*, and the King's Palace, is in Length an entire *Scotch* Mile: In Breadth, including the Suburbs, half a *Scotch* Mile, and in Circumference three Miles.

Firth, Firth, or Forth.] Above the Mouth of the River *Tyne*, upon the Doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of the Sea, well furnished with Islands; and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea-Tides, is dilated to a great Breadth. *Ptolemy* calls it *Boderia*; *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Firth*; the *English*, *Edinborough Firth*.

Publick Buildings.] Besides the Cathedral and the other Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament-House already described, and the Colleges, which will be accounted for when we come to the University, there is a strong Castle, called by the *Scots* the *Maiden-Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish* Kings were said to have been taught here the Use of their Needles. It is situate at the Head of the Town, on the West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock on which it is situated, is, upon the South, West and North, inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this Side, is the round *Battery*; at the Foot whereof is a designed Outwork, which is yet scarce brought to a Condition of Defence; but will add very much to the Strength of it when finished. In the Castle also is a Royal Palace, built of square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. An Account whereof, I presume, will not displease the Reader, though it occasion some small Digression.

The *Imperial Crown of Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings: Its Parts and Specifick Form are these: *Primo*, It's composed of a large broad Curl or Fillet, which goes round the Head, adorned with Twenty-two large precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, and Hyacinths,

cinths, in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with curious Enamellings: And betwixt each of these Collets of Stones, are interposed great *Oriental* Pearls, one of which is wanting. 2. Above the great Circle there is another small one formed with Twenty Points, adorned with the like Number of Diamonds and Sapphires alternately; and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lords Barons. 3. The upper Circle is relative, or heightened with ten Crosses Florée, each being adorned in the Centre with a great Diamond betwixt four great Pearls placed in Cross, ten, one and one: But some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extent upon the upper Part of the Crown, besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross Patée, are Fifty-one; and these Crosses Florée are interchanged with other ten high *Fleurs de Lys*, alternative with the aforesaid great Pearls below, which top the Points of the second small Circle. *Note*, This is said to be the ancient Form of the Crown of *Scotland* since the League made betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*: The Specifick Form of this Crown differing from other imperial Crowns, in that it is heightened with Crosses Florée alternatively with *Fleurs de Lys*, and that of *England* with Crosses Patée alternatively with *Fleurs de Lys*. The Crown of *Scotland*, since King *James* VI. went to *England*, has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and other Tradesmen, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses Patée; whereas there is not one but that which tops the Mond, but all Crosses Florée, such as we see in our old Coins, and those which top our old Churches. These Crowns were not anciently arched or close. *Charles* the Eighth of *France* is said to be the first in *France* who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year 1495, being designed *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward* the Fifth of *England*, in the Year 1483, carried a close Crown, as is observed by *Selden*: And the *Scotch* Crown is arched thus: 4. From the upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorned with Enamelled Figures, which meet and close at the Top, surmounted with a Mond of Gold, or Celestial Globe, Enamelled Blue Semée, Or, powdered with Stars, Crossed and Enamelled with a large Cross Patée, adorned in the Extremities with a great Pearl; (such a Cross tops the Church of *Holy-Rood-House*) and cantoned with other four in the Angles. In the Centre of the Cross Patée, there is a square Amethyst, which points the Fore-part of the Crown; and behind, or on the other Side, is a great Pearl, and below it, on the Foot of the Palar Part of the Cross, are these Characters, J. R. 5. By which it seems that King *James* V. was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topped it with a Mond or Cross Patée. But it is evident, *Primo*, that the Money and Medals coined in the Reigns of King *James* III. and IV. have a close Crown; and it is no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the making of

of the Crown; because, *Primo*, they are tacked by Tacks of Gold to the ancient Crown. 2. The Workmanship of the Arch is not so good, and there is a small Distinction in Fineness betwixt the first and last; the latter being of superfine Gold, and the other not so exactly to that Standard; Trial thereof has been made. 3. The Tire or Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Velvet; but in the Year 1685, it got a Cape of Crimson Velvet, adorned as before, with four Plates of Gold richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great Pearl half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Bonnet is turned up with Ermine; upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermine, there are eight small Holes, disposed two and two together on the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have laced or tied Diamonds or precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being Twenty-seven Inches about; and in Height, from under the Circle to the Top of the Cross Patée, six Inches and a half: It always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The *Sceptre*: The Stalk or Stem of the *Sceptre* being Silver double over Gilt, is two Foot in Length, of *Hexagon* Form, with three Buttons or Knots answering thereto: Betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of *Hexagon* Form, furling in the Middle, and plain: Betwixt the second Button and the third there are three Sides engraven; on that under the Virgin *Mary*, one of the Statues that are on the Top of the Stalk, is the Letter *J*; upon the second Side, under St. *James*, is the Letter *R*; and on the third, under St. *Andrew*, is the Figure 5. The Side betwixt *J* and *R*, is engraven with fourteen *Fleurs de Lys*, and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5 and the Letter *J*, are ten Thistles continued from one Stem from the third Button to the Capital. The three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three are antique Engravings; viz. Sacramental Cups, antique *Medusa's* Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of the Stalk is an antique Capital of Leaves embossed; upon the *Abacus* whereof arises round the prolonged Stem, surrounded with three Statues. First, that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm O U R BLESSED SAVIOUR, and in her left Hand a Mond ensigned with a Cross. Next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. *Andrew* in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like a *Scot's* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire, a Part whereof is broke off; and in his Left, elevate, a Book open, on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand. On St. *Andrew's* Right Hand stands another Statue, seeming to represent St. *James*, with the like Apostolical Garment, and a hanging Neck superadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman Pileum*: In his Right Hand, half ele-

vate,

rate, a Book open; and in his Left, a Pastoral Staff, the Head is broke off; and above each Statue, being two Inches and an half, excepting the Virgin, which is little less, the finishing of a *Gothick* Niche. Betwixt each Statue arises in a Rullion, in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length four Inches, Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward; and the Turning of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinque-Foil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues stands another *Hexagon* Button, or Knot, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chrystal Globe of two Inches and a quarter Diameter; within three Bars jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions: And here again with an Oval Globe topped with an *Oriental* Pearl, half an Inch Diameter, the whole Sceptre in Length is Thirty-four Inches.

The Sword is in Length five Foot; the Handle and Pommel are of Silver over gilt, in length sixteen Inches: The Pommel is round, and somewhat flat on the two Sides; on the Middle of each there is of Embossed Work a Garland, and in the Centre there have been two enamelled Plates, which are broke off. The Traverse or Cross of the Sword being of Silver over gilt, is in Length seventeen Inches and a Half: Its Form is like two Dolphins, the Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns: The Shell is hanging downward; the Point of the Sword formed like an Escalop flourished, or rather like a great Oak Leaf. On the Blade of the Sword are indented with Gold these Letters, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet, covered with Silver, gilded and wrought in *Philagrain* Work into Branches of the Oak-tree Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard are placed four round Plates of Silver over gilt, two of them near to the Crampet are enamelled with *Blue*, and thereon in Golden Characters, *Julius II. Pont. Max. P. C.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Neck, is a large square Plate of Silver enamelled, *Purple*, into a Cartouch, *Azure*, an Oak-tree eradicated and fruited, *Or*. And above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, *viz.* Two Keys in Saltire Adoſce, their Bowls formed like Roses, or Cinquefoils, tied with Trappings and Tassels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the Keys is the Papal Tiar, environed with three Crowns, with two Labels turned up, adorned with Crosses. Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Armorial Figures, an Oak-tree fruited; which is the Reason the Sword is adorned with such Figures, a Hill, and a Star; which Figures I find not on any Part of the Sword; if they have been on the two enamelled Plates, which are lost off from the Pommel, I know not: But it is certain this Pope had such Figures, as appears by these Verses made by *Voltoline*, a famous *Italian* Poet; as the same are mentioned by *Hermanus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines found in the *Monastery*.

*Quercus, Mons, stella, formant tua Stemmata Princeps
Hisque tribus trinum stat Diadema tuum.
Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non flectitur Undis,
Mons teget à vento, Stellaque monstrat iter.*

This Account was copied from the Principal Inventory.

This Castle is the chief Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation ; and has a most pleasant Prospect into the neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Ships of War as come to Anchor in *Leith Road* ; and perhaps the *Romans* could not have found a better Place for a Fortification. The Governours of this Fortrefs, since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* were the Earl of *Middleton*, the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queensbury*, and *Gordon*. After the Accession of *K. William* and *Q. Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was chief Commander of *Edinburgh Castle*, which Government was continued to him by her late Majesty.

The *Royal Palace*, which stands where *Holy-Rood Abbey* formerly stood, has its Name from thence : It has four Courts ; the outer Court, which is as big as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens, three of which are on the *West*, and the other on the *East-Side*. The Entry of the Palace is adorned with noble Pillars of Stone, and a fine *Cupola* made like a Crown above it. The Fore-part of the Palace is terminated by four high Towers, two of which toward the *North* were erected by King *James V.* and the rest by King *Charles II.* The Fabrick of the inner Court is very stately, with Pillars round it, all of Stone. From these Piazzas there are Passages to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent : But above all, the *Long Gallery* is remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus II.* downwards. The Palace on all Hands is bounded with lovely Gardens. On the *South-Side* lies the King's Park, which is stored with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is also an admirable Fountain, which, through Conduits, serves the whole House.

Of the Government of the City of Edinburgh.

The Ecclesiastical Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the *Presbyterian* Discipline, as has been already discoursed in the Chapter of Church-Government. They assemble orderly in the Church, and Notice is taken of all that are absent, and if, without lawful Cause, upon Proof, are punishable as Prophane of the *Sabbath*. No Sports or Recreations, not so much as Walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh*, and generally through the Kingdom, are performed without any Ceremony of Words, only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that please to go ; of which they have

have Notice by the ringing of a Hand-bell through the Street by the Crier, who says, *All Brethren and Sisters, I let you to wit, that there is a Brother—or Sister—departed at the Pleasure of Almighty God, &c.* and then gives Notice when he or she is to be interred. This is all the Invitation. And when the dead Corpse is silently laid in the Grave, the *Funeral Rites* are ended, and the Company retire every one to their several Habitations.

Civil Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the same with that of most of the other *Royal Burghs*, of which it is the chiefest, though in most *Burghs* there are some Variation from the Government of the rest. The Magistrates and Council of the good *Town of Edinburgh*, as it is peculiarly called, are a *Provost*, four *Bailiffs*, a *Dean of Guild*, a *Treasurer*, six *Deacons of Crafts*, and two *Craftsmen*. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allowed to be present with them, except in extraordinary Cases, in which the fourteen *Deacons of Crafts* may be convened. Some of these extraordinary Cases are Elections of Magistrates, who are all annual, and usually chosen about *Michaelmas*, setting of Fines, or any other manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of publick Works, and disposing of the common Stock above such a Sum.

The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very considerable; but what they anciently were, is not distinctly known, most of the ancient *Charters* of that City being lost through the Calamities of the Times. In general, it is certain, that their Privileges and Rights were at least as extensive as the Privileges and Rights of any other *Royal Burgh* in the Kingdom. *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that assisted the Chamberlain in the signing of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* were in the Hands of the *English*, King *David III.* in the Parliament of *Perth*, 1384, joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*, in the room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in King *James the II.*'s Time, the good *Town of Edinburgh* obtained a *Charter*, by which the Court of the four Burghs, which gave Rise to the Convention of the Burghs, should always in Time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been usually held since.

The Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Jurisdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City, from *Inchbucklinbrae* East, to *Gramond-Water* West, and as far to the South as the Mid-water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provost* is principal *Sheriff*, the *Bailiffs* are jointly and severally his Deputies. All Escheats of Persons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, fall to them, as also the Escheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as also the Escheats of their own Inhabitants, convict of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom. They are Justices of the Peace, and Coroners also within their own Bounds,

Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sheriffdom.

The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, as he is always stiled, calls the *Convention of Burghs* by his own *Missives*: And in the Intervals of *Conventions*, if there is a Fear of any Infraction of the Privileges of the Burgh, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have a Right to take Notice of it, and to prevent any Encroachments upon their Privileges, which may pass by private Grants surreptitiously obtained from the Sovereign.

The Power of gathering and regulating the *Militia* of the Town, lies within it self, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belong to themselves, without their own Leave, upon any Occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven* are under their Jurisdiction: And as to their Power, whatsoever is necessary for the Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodged in the Hands of the Lord Provost and the Council of the City.

When *K. Henry VI.* of *England* was in Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward IV's* Time, he stay'd long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly entertained; in Consideration whereof, he gave them a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records of that City, empowering the Merchants of that City to trade and traffick within the Kingdom of *England*, and to pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be obliged to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London* do any where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord Provost is *Right Honourable* by his Office, and the Council take the Title of *Honourable*.

Of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles II.* erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them, by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders. They have the sole Faculty of professing Physick. They hold Conferences once a Month for the Improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a *Library*.

This College consists of a President, two Censors, a Secretary, and the ordinary Society of Fellows, who upon *St. Andrew's* Day, if it fall on a *Thursday*, or if not, the first *Thursday* after, elect seven Counsellors, who choose the President and the other Officers for the ensuing Year. By their Charter the President and Censors have Power to convene before them all Persons that presume to practise Physick within the City of *Edinburgh*, or the Liberties thereof, without the Licence of the College, and

to fine them in five Pounds *Sterling*. They are also impowered to visit Apothecaries Shops, and examine themselves; with several other Rights and Privileges.

Of the College of Heralds.

The principal Officer in the *Scotish* Court of Honour, is *Lion King at Arms*, who has six Heralds, six Pursuivants, and a great Number of Messengers at Arms under him. He is obliged to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of *May*, and 6th of *November*, and to call Officers of Arms and their Cautioners before him upon Complaint; and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and fine them and their Cautioners. *Lion* and his Brethren the Heralds have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to distinguish them with Differences, and to register them in their Books, as also to inhibit such as bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of Escheating the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and 100 *l. Scots* to *Lion* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lion's* Pleasure. And, by Advice of the Lords of the Session, all Magistrates, as required, shall concur with *Lion* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed against them *simpliciter*. *Lion* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen, is to have 20 *Marks*, of Knights and Barons 10 *Marks*, and of all others that have a Right to bear Arms, 5 *Marks*. *Lion* and his Brethren are also the Judges of the Malversation of Messengers, whose Business is to execute Summons and Letters of Diligence for Civil Debt, Real or Personal. The last Step of Personal Diligence is called a *Caption*, which is a Warrant to seize the Debtor's Person: In the Execution whereof, he toucheth the Party to be taken with his Rod or Wand, which is one of the Badges of his Office. They are called *Messengers at Arms*, from the Impress of the King's Arms on their Blazon, which is a Piece of Brass or Silver fixed upon the Messenger's Breast, to discover his Warrant and Authority when he discharges the Duty of his Office: And the resisting him therein, is a Crime, in the Law of *Scotland*, called *Deforcement*.

Hospitals.

Heriot's Hospital.] Heriot's Hospital is a publick School, founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* descended from the Family of *Trebourn*; who after he had lost two Sons by Shipwreck going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Issue, *Feb.* 15, 1624, left in Legacy to this Hospital, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds *Scots* Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and instructed in *Arts* and *Sciences* till they were of mature Age, and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Executors.

tors. It is properly a Nursery for Boys, in which the Citizens Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governour; who, according to the Constitution of the Founder, is to live single. If the Boys prove Scholars, they are sent to the College, and have an *Exhibition of 7 l. Sterling per Annum*; and if put to Trades, have 11 l. Sterling to bind them Apprentices, and furnish them with Necessaries. They have likewise a Chaplain to instruct them in the Grounds of Learning, 'till they are fitted for the publick Schools and Colleges. The Fabrick of this Hospital is very stately, and the Statue of the Founder is erected upon the *Inner Frontispiece*. Round about the House are very pleasant Gardens, adorned with large Walks and delightful Greens.

St. Thomas's.] Near the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity is St. Thomas's Hospital, in which the poorer Sort of Inhabitants, both Men and Women, are liberally maintained, and have their own proper Chaplain.

There was a Maiden-Hospital, founded and liberally endowed here in the Year 1702, for the Relief and Education of young Girls, by some of the Merchant Company, who were much encouraged thereto by Mary Erskin, Relict of James Hairt, Drug-gift in Edinburgh; who not only purchased convenient Lodgings, with pleasant large Yards, and other Accommodations for the Hospital, but also left them a considerable Sum of Money. The Work has been considerably advanced by Mortification and Donations from other Persons, both in Town and Country; and out of a virtuous Emulation, the Tradesmen or Artificers of Edinburgh have instantly founded and endowed another Maiden-Hospital.

House of Correction.

Over-against the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity is the House of Correction, commonly called Paul's Work, in which there are diverse Manufactories of Linnen, Wool, and Silk; where dissolute Persons are forced to earn their Living by their Labour.

The Basse.

The Basse is a little Island within the Forth, about a Mile distant from the Shore. The Prospects of it, as represented in Slexer's *Theatrum Scotiæ*, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. Upon the Top of this Island is a Spring, which furnishes the Garrison with Water, and there is also Pasturage for 20 or 30 Sheep. 'Tis also famous for the great Flocks of Fowls, which resort thither in the Months of May and June, the Surface of it being almost covered with Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The most delicious among these different Sorts, are the
Soland

Soland Geese and *Kettie Waike*. There is only one Island more in the *West* of *Scotland*, called *Ailsay*, where these *Geese* do breed; and from these two Places the Country is furnished with them during the Months of *July* and *August*. This Island of the *Basse* was an ancient Possession of the Family of *Lauder*, and in the Reign of King *Charles II.* it was bought of them, and annexed to the Crown.

This Garrison is commanded and kept by an Ensign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers; whose Pay is as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Ensign's <i>per Diem</i> , is	—	00	4 0
The Serjeant,	—	00	2 0
The Corporal,	—	00	1 4

The Soldiers are taken out of his Majesty's Regiment of Guards, and paid with them, with an Allowance of *2 d. Sterling* to each of them, which makes their Pay *9 d. per diem*.

The Town Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by Two *Captain-Lieutenants*, lately chosen, who have each *4 s. Sterling per Diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss just to mention some of the Castles of *Scotland*: The Three chiefest of which, are *Edinburgh*, *Dumbarton*, and *Sterling* Castles.

The most considerable after these Three, are *Island Donnand* Castle, standing on a Rock, which is a *Peninsula* on the *West-side* of *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*; it has a Garrison of the King's Forces.

Inverness Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Inverness*. The Duke of *Gordon* is Heritable Keeper of it, and there is a Garrison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunstaffage* on the *West-Coast* of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heritable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to his Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness*, has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Duart*, possessed by the Duke of *Argyle*, and in that Shire has a Garrison.

Castle *Tyrom* in *Moydort*, on the *West-Coast* over-against *Mull-Isle*, has a Garrison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Moydort*.

The *Mount-Fort* in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. It is capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Houses within it. There are 38 Iron-Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bresta-Sound* in *Schétland*.

Universities of Scotland.

The *Universities* in Scotland are Four; *St. Andrew's*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*. In describing these *Universities*, I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every *University* by itself, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study used in the *University* of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give the *English* Reader a full View of all the rest.

The University of St. Andrew's,

Was founded by Bishop *Henry Wardlaw*, A. D. 1412, and endowed with very ample Privileges. The Archbishops of *St. Andrew's* were formerly Chancellors of that *University*; but now it is governed by a *Rector*, who is yearly chosen, and has the same Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and, by the Statutes of the *University*, ought to be one of the Principals of the Colleges. A Professor of *Mathematics* was lately added to this *University*. It has three Colleges, *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonard's*, and *St. Mary's* College. *St. Salvator's*, commonly called the *Old College*, was founded by *James Kennedy*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, who built the Edifice, together with a Church, wherein he has a curious Monument. He furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a *Provost*, *Masters* and *Professors*. At the first Foundation it was endowed with a *Doctor*, a *Batchelor*, and a *Licentiate* in *Divinity*; Four Professors of *Philosophy*, and Eight Poor Scholars, called *Bursars*, who are here instructed *Gratis*. Dr. *Skene*, late Principal of this College, repaired and augmented it, and also founded a Library, which is now well furnished with *Books*.

St. Leonard's College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrew's*, A. D. 1524, who endowed it with a Maintenance for a Principal or Warden, who is always to be a *Doctor* of *Divinity*, four Professors of *Philosophy*, called *Regents*, and eight poor Scholars. Sir *John Scot* added a Professor of *Philology* with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the Library with the Gift of several considerable Volumes; which was since increased by the munificent Collection of *Books* left to it by Sir *John Wodderburn*.

St. Mary's, or *New College*, was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, A. D. 1536, and endowed with a Maintenance for two Professors, who are to be *Doctors* of *Divinity*: One, stiled *Principal Professor of Theology*; the other, only *Professor of Theology*. To these was lately added a *Professor of Mathematics*; for the Improvement of which Science, the first Professor, Mr. *James Gregory*, procured an *Observa-*

try to be erected in the College-Garden, furnished with many Mathematical Instruments. No Philosophy is taught in this College.

The University of Glasgow,

Was founded by Archbishop Turnbull, and by Pope Nicholas V. endowed with the Privileges of a University after the Manner of *Bononia*. It had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden to teach Divinity, and three Professors to teach Philosophy. The Privileges of this University were confirmed by King James II, III, IV, and V. and by Queen Mary; and yet it was almost deserted, if King James VI. in his Minority had not granted it a new Charter, bestowed the Tythes of the Church of *Gowen* upon it, and countenanced it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, A. D. 1577. But that was not all, for in the Year 1617, he established 12 Persons in the College; viz. a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, called Regents, four Bursars, an Oeconomus, or a Provider, a Principal Servant, a Janitor, and a Cook. K. Charles ratified all its ancient Privileges, and gave Money to repair the Fabrick. The like did King Charles II. at the Request of the Estates of Parliament. The Archbishops of Glasgow were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; but now it is governed by a Rector, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place under the King, and is annually elected. The College is separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall. the Precincts whereof are enlarged and adorned by the Care and prudent Administration of the then Principal, Dr. Fall, lately Precentor of York. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chapel, several Schools, a Common Hall, a well digested Library, and behind the College a large Garden surrounded with a high Wall.

The University of Aberdeen.

In the Reign of K. Alexander II. A. D. 1213, here was a Studium Generale in Collegio Canonorum, with three Professors, Doctors of Divinity, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many learned Men flourished therein.

K. James IV. and William Elphinston, Bishop of Aberdeen, procured from Pope Alexander VI. the Privilege of an University in Aberdeen, A. D. 1494, which is endowed with as ample Privileges as any University in Christendom, and the Foundation is conformable to that of the Universities of Paris and Bononia, and not of Oxford and Cambridge, because there were Wars at that Time between England and Scotland.

The Bishops of Aberdeen were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; had Power to visit in their own Persons,

and reform Abuses; and even when they were not Doctors of Divinity themselves, had Authority to confer that Degree on others. The Office of *Vice-Chancellor* was then lodged in the Official or Commissary of *Aberdeen*; but now it is governed by a Rector annually chosen, who, with the Assistance of his four Assessors, takes Cognizance of Abuses, &c. in that University.

In this University are two Colleges, one in *Old Aberdeen*, founded by Bishop *William Elphinston*, A. D. 1500, which is called *The King's College*, from *K. James IV.* who assumed the Patronage of it. It is seated on the South-side of the Town; and for Neatness and Stateliness far exceeds the rest of the Houses; one Side is covered with Slate, and the other with Lead. This College has a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Civil Law, a Professor of Physick, a Sub-Principal, who is also a Professor of Philosophy, three other Professors of Philosophy, and a Professor of Languages.

In *New Aberdeen* is a College, called the *Mareschalian Academy*, founded by *George Keith*, Earl-Mareschal of Scotland, A. D. 1693, which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorned with several additional Buildings, besides adding a Primary Professor, called *The Principal*. It has four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of *Mathematicks*. Here is also a famous Library, founded by the Citizens; supplied with Books by the Benefactions of several learned Men, and well furnished with Mathematical Instruments. This College with that in the *Old Town* makes one University, called *The University of King Charles II.*

The University of Edinburgh,

Was founded by King *James VI.* A. D. 1580, who endowed it with as ample Privileges as any University in Europe. The Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are Curators, and the Provost is Chancellor. The Buildings are rather convenient than fine; they have a *Common Hall*, Schools for every Profession, two Libraries, a Printing-House, and a good many Chambers, in which the Students may lie if they please. The Students do not eat in common, and at *Edinburgh* they have no distinct Habit, as they have in other Universities of Scotland, where the Students wear Red Gowns. No Test or Subscription is offered to a Student at his Admission, but every Man is free to come that will.

In this University are taught *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematics*, *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Eastern Languages*, *Oratory*, *Humanity*, *Roman History*, and *Greek*; for all which there is a Professor, and a Principal that oversees them all, and presides among them when they meet as a Faculty. Every one of their Professors, and all Officers in the University, swear to acknowledge the Government as now established, Civil and Ecclesiastical; they subscribe to the Confession of Faith, and declare their Conformity

formity to the Kirk-Government, and that they never will, directly or indirectly, endeavour the Subversion of the same.

From June 20, to October 20, is a Vacation of all Professions but Humanity; and from August 1, to October 1, for that too. All the Professors are paid by their Pupils, except those of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, who for that Reason have larger Salaries than the rest.

The Principal confers all Degrees; reads a Lecture in Divinity in the Common-Hall once a Week, at which Students and Professors constantly attend. He presides at Examinations and Trials of Students, and takes an Account of their Behaviour; in short, it is his Business to oversee all the Members of the University: He has no Money from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the City, and good Lodgings within the University.

The Students in Divinity are divided into four or five Classes, according to their Number. They meet once a Week, to confer about their Studies, and to give each other an Account of what they have read, and what Observations they have made upon their Reading. The Professor attends every Day in the Week but Saturday. On Mondays the Exercises are in English, which are a Homily, or Practical Discourse, a Presbyterial Exercise, or an Exercise and Addition, i. e. when one Student handles the Text critically, solves its Doubts, and Paraphrases it at last; after which another Student opens its Doctrines, and confirms them with proper Reasons: These Exercises are to last but half an Hour a-piece; and last of all a Lecture, in which a Portion of Scripture is paraphrastically and practically explained. On Tuesday either the Professor reads a Latin Lecture in Divinity, or else they have a Collatio Dogmatical; the Manner of which is this: On the Tuesday preceding, the Professor gives the Students a Question, upon which they are to answer the Questions that shall be proposed; which they do thus: The Professor begins with stating the Question historically, and then desires any one Student to give an Account of the various Opinions about it; asks another which is the right Side of the Question? Speaks to a Third to prove it; and commands a Fourth to defend it against his Objections; after which the Professor determines upon the Whole. This is all done in Latin. Wednesday is appointed for Students newly entered, who are examined upon some little System which is put into their Hands; such as the Confession of Faith, Marcij Medulli, Paræus upon Ursin's Catechisms, and the like. Thursday is set apart for Divinity Disputations. They are opened by a Position, which they call an Exegesis, in which the Question is fully and clearly stated by the Respondent, who is then opposed by two or three other Students in their Turns; during which Time the Professor moderates, and solves the Difficulties which the Respondent cannot overcome. On Friday a Question in Church History is debated, or else there is a Scriptural Conference, in which Questions of Sense

or History, or any other Difficulties observed in a Chapter of the Bible; proposed the *Friday* preceding by the *Professor*, are answered by the *Students*, as the *Professor* shall propose them; all which Difficulties the *Professor* is obliged to clear fully after the *Students* have given their Judgments.

In *Philosophy* there are four *Regents* or *Professors*; they teach *Philosophy* and *Greek*. Every *Regent* has his Class; which Classes are divided according to the Years that the *Students* have been entered in the University. The *Students* now do every Year change the *Regent* as well as their School; for one of the four Professors of *Philosophy* is established constant Professor of *Greek*, under whose Tuition the *Students* continue the first Year. The second Year they learn *Logick* and *Metaphysicks* from another Professor; and the third Year they come under the Inspection of a third Professor, who teaches *Natural Philosophy*. The fourth *Regent* has no fixed Class, but reads publick Lectures of *Mathematicks*, *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Religion*, to all that please to come and hear him. This is the New Scheme of teaching in the College of *Edinburgh*; but the *Philosophy* Professors in the other Colleges are not yet moulded into this Fashion: But at St. *Andrew's* and *Glasgow* they have already a fixed and constant Professor of *Greek*. The first Year the *Students*, who are called *Bajans*, are taught only *Greek*. The next Year they change the School, but not their *Regent*; they are then called the *Semi-Class*. That Year they learn *Logick*, and every Day read some *Greek*. The *Professor*, as he is now called, illustrates some printed System of *Logick*, and makes them dispute upon a Logical Question. This Year every *Student* is obliged to recite an Oration publicly before his Professor. The third Year, without changing their Professor, they remove into another School, where, under the Name of *Batchelors*, they study *Metaphysicks* and *Ethicks*. The *Metaphysicks* which are read to them are usually *De Vrie's*, or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethicks*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Pufendorf de Officio Hominis & Civis*, and *Gratius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The fourth Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. *Le Clerc's* *Physicks* is the Book chiefly received; then also they read *Greek*: This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and for that Reason this is called the *Magistrand Class*. Every *Student* at his Entrance gives his *Regent* a *Premium*, which is not settled, only never less than a Guinea is given any Body; and this is his Tuition Money for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December*, every Year, there are Publick Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Class* is examined first. They are examined by the Principal and every Professor but their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is performed in the *Common-Hall*.

Every

Every Saturday the Students of the *Magistrand Class* repeat Orations publickly in the *Common-Hall* before the Principal and Professors. The *Magistrand* and *Batchelor Classes* dispute also upon some *Philosophical Questions*, in which *Disputations* the *Magistrands* oppose those *Theses* which the *Batchelors* defend. The *Batchelor Regent* moderates; the *Batchelors* after that make *Speeches*, and oppose *Questions*, which the *Students* of the *Semi-Class* defend.

The four Professors call their Classes together twice every Day in the *Week*, and three Days thrice. The Hours are from Seven to Nine, and from Ten to Eleven in the Mornings; and from Two to Three in the Afternoons. Every Sunday after Evening-Sermon the *Students* are all convened and instructed in some System of *Divinity*.

After Four Years Study, the *Students* expect to take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which they call *Laureation*. Before that, they are particularly examined, and if approved, they take the Title of *Candidates*; at which Time they take an Oath to be true to the *Protestant Religion*, and the *University of Edinburgh*; and when they are registred *Masters of Arts*, they pay 6s. 8d. a-piece to the Library.

Upon the Day of *Laureation* the *Magistrates* of the City, and any other *Gentlemen* that please, attend the Principal and the Members of the *University* in the *Common-Hall*, where the *Candidates* appear with their *Professor*, cloathed with Black Gowns like his: The Ceremony is opened by the *Professor*, with a short Prayer, and a Discourse suitable to the Occasion; after which *Theses*, which were printed and dispersed some Days before, upon any Part of *Philosophy*, are opposed by the Principal Professors, and whoever else please, and defended by the *Candidates*, under the *Presidency* of their *Professor*. Then some of the *Candidates* make *Speeches* in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and demonstrate some *Physical Phænomena*, or some *Mathematical Propositions*. This being done, the Principal makes a *Latin Speech* upon the Occasion, and proceeds to Graduation, which is performed upon a Carpet spread upon the Floor, on which the *Candidates* kneel before the Principal, who prays, and by virtue of the Authority and Power given to him by King James VI, declares them *Masters of Arts*; and in Testimony thereof puts a Cap upon their Heads; which Ceremony, *Mutatis Mutandis*, is observed in other Degrees.

The *Mathematick Professor* reads twice a Week in the *Common-Hall*, and convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins his *Lectures* about Nov. 1. and ends about May-Day. He is gratified by his Scholars in the same manner as the ordinary *Regents*.

The *Professor of Ecclesiastical History* reads thrice a Week, once in the *Common-Hall*, and twice in his own School. His Salary is 100 l. per Annum.

The

The *Professor of Humanity, Roman History, and Oratory*, teaches from *October 1. to August 1.* is paid by his Scholars, as the *Professors of Philosophy* are, and convenes them at the same Times. Students usually stay two Years in this Class before they learn *Greek*.

The *Professor of the Eastern Languages* reads once a Week in the Common-Hall, and convenes his Scholars every Day.

There is a new Profession erected in the University of *Edinburgh*, for the *Law of Nature and Nations*: The Salary is 150 *l. Sterling per Annum*.

Any Member of the University may study in the Library *Gratis*, and may, for paying a Crown, have Leave to borrow any Book out of it.

Every *Monday Morning*, from Seven to Nine, the *Professor* explains the *Confession of Faith*, or some short System of Divinity to his Class. During the Sessions of the University (*i. e.* in Term-time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell rings at Nine at Night, and by Ten the Gates are shut, after which none can have Access.

P I N I S.



A

L I S T

Of all the

OFFICES and OFFICERS

IN

NORTH-BRITAIN,
or SCOTLAND.

 P A R T II.

N U M B E R I.

The Nobility of Scotland, and their Second Titles.

Dukes 10.

Their eldest Sons.

	AMES Hamilton, <i>Duke</i> <i>of Hamilton, and Duke of</i> <i>Brandon in England.</i>	} <i>Marquis of Clydesdale.</i>
	Francis Scot, <i>Duke</i> <i>Buccleugh.</i>	} <i>Earl of Dalkeith.</i>
	Charles Lenox, <i>Duke of Lenox, and</i> <i>Duke of Richmond in England,</i>	} <i>Earl of March.</i>

A

† Cosmo

Cosmo George Gordon, Duke of Gordon,	Marquis of Huntley.
Charles Douglass, Duke of Queensbury, and Duke of Dover in England,	Earl of Drumlanrig.
Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle,	Marquis of Lorn.
Arch. Douglass, Duke of Douglass,	Earl of Angus.
James Murray, Duke of Athol, and Lord Strange in England,	Marq. of Tullibardie.
William Grahame, Duke of Montrose,	Lord Grahame.
Robert Ker, Duke of Roxburgh,	Marquis of Beaumont.

MARQUISSES 3.

Their eldest Sons.

John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale,	Lord Yfter,
William-Henry Ker, Marquis of Lothian,	Earl of Ancrum.
George Johnston, Marquis of Annandale,	Lord Johnston.

EARLS 54.

Their eldest Sons.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford,	Lord Lindsay.
Mary Hay, Countess of Errol,	Lord Hay.
William Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland,	Lord Strathnaver.
John Leslie, Earl of Rothes,	Lord Leslie.
James Douglass, Earl of Morton,	Lord Aberdour.
David Erskin, Earl of Buchan,	Lord Cardros.
William Cunningham, Earl of Glen-carne,	Lord Kilmaurs.
Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton,	Lord Montgomerie.
John Kennedy, Earl of Cassils,	Lord Kennedy.
John Sinclair, Earl of Caithness,	Lord Berrendale.
James Stuart, Earl of Murray,	Lord Down.
William Hume, Earl of Hume,	Lord Dunglass.
Charles Fleming, Earl of Wigton,	Lord Fleming.
Thomas Lyon, Earl of Strathmore,	Lord Glamis.
Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Abercrombie,	Lord Paisley.
Alexander Erskin, Earl of Kellie,	Lord Pittenween.
Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington,	Lord Binning.
James Stewart, Earl of Galloway,	Lord Gairles.
John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale,	Lord Maitland.
George Hay, Earl of Kinnoul,	Lord Dupplin.
James Campbell, Earl of Lowdon,	Lord Mauchin.
William Crichton, Earl of Dumfries,	Lord Crichton.
Alexander, Earl of Sterling,	Lord Alexander.

Charles Bruce, <i>Earl of Elgin, and</i>	}	<i>Lord Bruce of Kinlofs.</i>
<i>Earl of Aylefbury in England,</i>		
Charles Stewart, <i>Earl of Traquair,</i>		<i>Lord Linton.</i>
James Weems, <i>Earl of Weems,</i>		<i>Lord Elcho.</i>
William Ramsay, <i>Earl of Dalhousie,</i>		<i>Lord Ramsay.</i>
James Ogilvy, <i>Earl of Finlator and</i>	}	<i>Lord Delfford.</i>
<i>Seafeld,</i>		
Alexander Leffly, <i>Earl of Leven and</i>	}	<i>Lord Balgonie.</i>
<i>Melvill,</i>		
Lyonel Talmash, <i>Earl of Dyfert,</i>		<i>Lord Huntingtoure.</i>
John Hamilton, <i>Earl of Selkirk and</i>	}	<i>Lord Cair.</i>
<i>Ruglen,</i>		
David Carnegy, <i>Earl of Northesk,</i>		<i>Lord Rosehill.</i>
William Bruce, <i>Earl of Kincardin,</i>		<i>Lord Bruce.</i>
James Lindfay, <i>Earl of Balcaras,</i>		<i>Lord Cumbermand.</i>
Charles Gordon, <i>Earl of Aboyn,</i>		<i>Lord Glenlivet.</i>
Wm. Cochran, <i>Earl of Dundonald,</i>		<i>Lord Cochran.</i>
George, <i>Earl of Dumbartan,</i>		
John Keith, <i>Earl of Kintere,</i>		<i>Lord Inverury.</i>
John Campbell, <i>Earl of Breadalbane,</i>		<i>Lord Glenorchie.</i>
Wm. Gordon, <i>Earl of Aberdeen,</i>		<i>Lord Haddo.</i>
John Murray, <i>Earl of Dunmore,</i>		<i>Lord Fincafle.</i>
Lady Ann Hamilton, <i>C. of Orkney,</i>		<i>Lord Kirkwall.</i>
Wm. Douglas, <i>Earl of March,</i>		<i>Lord Nidpath.</i>
Hugh Hume, <i>Earl of Marchmont</i>		<i>Lord Polwarth.</i>
James Carmichael, <i>Earl of Hyndford,</i>		<i>Lord Carmichael.</i>
John Dalrymple, <i>Earl of Stair,</i>		<i>Lord Dalrymple.</i>
James Primrofe, <i>Earl of Roseberry,</i>		<i>Lord Dalmeny.</i>
David Boyle, <i>Earl of Glasgaw,</i>		<i>Lord Boyle.</i>
Charles Collier, <i>Earl of Portmore,</i>		<i>Lord Millington.</i>
John Stewart, <i>Earl of Bute,</i>		<i>Lord Mountftuart.</i>
John Hope, <i>Earl of Hoptoun,</i>		<i>Lord Hope.</i>
Henry Scot, <i>Earl of Delorain,</i>		<i>Lord Hermitage.</i>

VISCOUNTS 9.

Lucius-Henry Cary, <i>Viscount</i>		Peregrin Osborn, <i>V. Dunblain,</i>
<i>Falkland,</i>		Charles Graham, <i>V. Preston.</i>
David Murray, <i>V. Stormont,</i>		James Drummond, <i>V. Stra-</i>
John Arbuthnet, <i>V. Arbuthnet,</i>		<i>thallan,</i>
Robert Mac Gill, <i>V. Oxenford,</i>		Patrick Crawford, <i>Vis. Gar-</i>
Arthur Ingram, <i>Vis. Irwin,</i>		<i>noek.</i>

B A I R O N S 31

James Forbes, *Lord Forbes*,
 Alexander Fraser, *L. Salton*,
 John Gray, *Lord Gray*,
 Char. Cathcart, *L. Cathcart*,
 G. Douglas, *L. Mordington*,
 Hugh Semple, *L. Semple*,
 — Elphinston, *L. Elphinston*,
 Francis Oliphant, *L. Oliphant*,
 Henry Borthwick, *L. Borthwick*,
 George Ross, *L. Ross*,
 James Somervell, *L. Somervell*,
 James Sandilands, *L. Torphichen*,
 Alexander Lesly, *L. Lindores*,
 — Stewart, *L. Blantyre*,
 James Cranston, *L. Cranston*,

Francis Napier, *L. Napier*,
 Thomas Fairfax, *L. Cameron*,
 George Mackay, *L. Rae*,
 Wm. Forrester, *L. Forrester*,
 George Ogilvy, *L. Banff*,
 John Colvil, *L. Colvil of Colrofs*,
 — Murray, *L. Elbank*,
 David Falconer, *Lord Halkerton*,
 John Hamilton, *L. Belhaven*,
 Robert Rollo, *L. Rollo*,
 James Ruthven, *L. Ruthven*,
 Rutherford, *alias Durie, L. Rutherford*,
 John Bellenden, *L. Bellenden*,
 William Leslie, *Lord Newark*,
 Charles Kinnaid, *L. Kinnaid*.

N U M B E R II.

A LIST of the Knights Brethren of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle.

GEORGE II. King of Great-Britain, Sovereign.

FRANCIS, *Duke of Buccleugh*.
 Charles, *Earl of Tankerville*.
 Charles, *Earl of Portmore*.
 James, *Duke of Athol*.
 William, *Marquis of Lothian*.
 James, *Earl of Morton*.

John, *Earl of Bute*.
 John, *Earl of Hyndford*.
 Augustus, *Earl of Beikley*.
 Lionel, *Earl of Disert*.
 James, *Earl of Murray*.
 Cosmo, *Duke of Gordon*.

N U M B E R III.

The Officers of State.

A Achibald, Duke of Argyle, Keeper of the Seal used in Place of the Great-Seal; Salary 3000 *l.* per Annum.
 James, Duke of Athol, Lord Privy-Seal, Sal. 3000 *l.* per Ann.
 William, Marquis of Lothian, Lord Register; Salary 1200 *l.* per Annum.
 William Grant, Esq; Lord Advocate; Salary 1000 *l.* per Ann.
 Andrew Fletcher, Esq; Lord Justice Clerk; Sal. 400 *l.* per Ann.

Privy-Council. See the English Lists.

N U M B E R IV.

The Commissioners of the Treasury. See the English Lists.

N U M B E R V.

Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

J O H N Idle, Esq; Lord Chief-Baron; Salary 1500 *l.* per Annum.
 Sir John Clerk,
 Vacant. } Barons; Salary 500 *l.* per Annum each.
 Thomas Kennedy, Esq;
 Edward Edlin, Esq; } 1000 *l.*

King's Remembrancer.

William Stewart, Esq; Salary 500 *l.* per Annum.

Attorneys of the Court.

James Stewart, — — } Gent. Salary 50 *l.* per Ann.
 John Vicaridge, — — } each.
 James Beresford Mariot, — — }
 James Campbell, — — } No Salary.
 Robert Blisset, — — }
 George Inglis, — — }

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

Wyvill Botler and George Clark, Esqrs; Salary 200 *l.* per Ann.
 Joseph Williamson, Clerk.

Clerk of the Pipe.

Andrew Fletcher, Salary 200*l.* per Annum.

John Forbes, Deputy.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. Auditor-General; Salary 1200*l.* per Annum.

John Philip, Esq; Deputy-Auditor; Salary 200*l.* per Annum.

John Mc Dougall, Auditor's Clerk.

Mr. John Dundas, Presenter of Signatures; Salary 52*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per Annum.

James Leslie, Esq; King's Solicitor to the Court; Salary for himself and Clerk, 140*l.* per Annum.

Mr. William Montgomery, Marshal; Salary 80*l.* per Annum.

James Callender, Examiner to the Court; Salary 50*l.* per Ann.

William Kelfo, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the Exchequer; Salary 40*l.* per Annum.

John Chalmers, _____

Thomas Parker, _____

John Heriot, _____

} Macers of the Exchequer,
Sal. 50*l.* per ann. each.

Lord Bellenden, Hereditary-Usher; Salary 211*l.* 16*s.* per Ann.

Archibald Tod, Deputy-Usher and Serjeant at Arms; Salary 100*l.* per Annum.

The Honourable Sir James Gordon, Bart. Secretary to his Highness the Prince of Wales for Scots Affairs.

John Ross, Messenger; Salary 61*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Annum.

Daniel Wilson, Door-keeper, Salary 15*l.* per Annum.

Clement Porter, Ditto—15*l.* per Annum.

William Kelfo, Keeper of the Register of Resignation in the Exchequer, at 40*l.* per Annum.

Alan Whiteford, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Casualties, and Pay-master of his Majesty's Civil Establishment; for himself and Clerks 650*l.* per Annum.

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons as shall be approved by the Barons of the Exchequer, to be distributed Quarterly, 2000*l.* per Annum.

For Beadmens Gowns, and distributive Charity on his Majesty's Birth day, 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

NUMBER VI.

The Lords of Session.

Charles Erskine, Esq; Lord-President; Salary 1500*l.* per Annum.

Mr.

Mr. David Erskine of Dun,
 Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Miltoun,
Lrd Justice Clerk,
 Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto, *Bart.*
 Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drum-
 more,
 Mr. Patrick Campbell of Monzie,
 Mr. John Pringle of Haining,
 Mr. Alex. Frazer of Strichen,
 Mr. Pat. Grant of Elchies,
 Mr. John Sinclair of Murkle,
 Alexander, *Earl of Leven,*
 Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran,
Bart.
 Mr. Robert Dundas of Arnistoun,
 Vacant.

Salary 500 l. per Annum
 each.

Archibald Duke of Argyle,
 John Marquiss of Tweeddale,

Extraordinary Lords, who
 give their Opinion, and
 vote in all Causes with
 the other Lords.

Thomas Gibsons, *Clerk of his Majesty's Processes before the Sessie*
en; Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Thomas Gibson, *sen. Under-Clerk,*

Robert Low, *Extrafter,*

Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks, *Writer of Hornings at his Majesty's*
Inffance; Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Thomas Graham,

Alexander Mitchell,

Francis Gibb,

Francis Gibson,

Kenneth M'Kenzie,

William Dundas,

Macers; Salary 10 l. per
 Annum each.

House-keepers; Salary 4 l.
 3 s. 4 d. per Ann. each.

N U M B E R VII.

A LIST of the Professors in the several Universities
 of North-Britain, &c.

The University of St. Andrews.

Office-Bearers in the University.

HIS Highness William Duke of Cumberland, Chancellor of
 the University, and Conservator of its Privileges.

Mr.

Mr. William Young, Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Thomas Tullideph, Rector.

The Old or St. Salvator's, Colledge.

Mr. William Young, Provost.

Mr. Henry Ramsay, ———

Mr. James Duncan, ———

Mr. John Young, ———

Mr. James Kemp, Professor of Greek.

Mr. William Vilant, Professor of Humanity.

The New, or St. Mary's Colledge.

Mr. Murison, Principal, and first Professor of Divinity.

Mr. Andrew Shaw, Professor of Divinity.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, Professor of Church-History.

Mr. Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages.

St. Leonard's Colledge.

Mr. Thomas Tullideph, Principal.

Mr. John Cragie, ———

Mr. Henry Reymer, ———

Mr. David Young, ———

Mr. Francis Pringle, Principal Professor of Greek.

Mr. Ninian Young, Professor of Humanity.

Mr. David Gregory, Regius Professor of Mathematicks.

Dr. Thomas Simpson, Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine.

Mr. James Angus, Keeper of the University's Library.

Mr. Alexander Mac Culloch, Arch-Beadle.

☞ *Their Salaries are but small.*

An Account of the University of Glasgow.

THE University of Glasgow was erected by a Bull of Pope Nicholas V. dated *7^{mo} Calendas Januarii*, A. D. 1451, at the Desire of King James II. of Scotland; Dr. William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, supplying the whole Charges of the Foundation. By the Pope's said Bull, he and his Successors in the Bishoprick of Glasgow, were constituted Chancellors of the University, with all the same Powers enjoy'd by the Rectors *dicti*. Cancellarij of the University of Bononia. And there was erected, "*Studium generale in Theologia, Juris Canonico & Civili, Artibus, atque quavis alia licita Facultate.*" And all Powers, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities which had at any Time been granted by the Holy See to the University of Bononia, are granted to the University of Glasgow.

10. The said most Reverend Prelate likewise procured a Charter, under the Great-Seal of Scotland, of most ample Privileges to this University, from King James II. dated at Sterling,

21 April,

21 April, 1453. The Bishop also, with Consent of the Dean and Chapter gave the University another Charter of Privileges, under their Seal, 1 Dec. 1453. All which Charters were confirmed by Charters from succeeding Kings and Archbishops.

The University was at first composed of the Clergy of the Cathedral, and the neighbouring Country; among whom were Mr. Patrick Lath, then Chancellor of the Diocese, afterwards Chancellor of Scotland, and Mr. David Cadzow, or Kago, Præcentor of the Cathedral, who was the first Rector, and afterwards a great Benefactor to the University. Mr. William Elphinston was first Dean of the Faculty of Arts, then Rector of this University, and at last Bishop of Aberdeen, and Founder of that University. The Abbot of Kilwinning, and some of his Monks, with those of the Abbey of Melrose, were Members of this University at its first Foundation. In the Year 1457, we find matriculated into the University, "Andreas Stuart, Subdecanus Glasguensis Frater Serenissimi Regis Scottorum, Jacobi Secundi."

There is in the Records of this University still extant the original Rector's Book, in Vellum, containing a regular Journal of all Proceedings in the University-Congregations, from the Foundation to very near the Time of the Reformation, with the original Subscriptions of the Members.

At the Reformation, 1560, when all Revenues of the Church and Religious Houses were seized, and the Popish Clergy turned out, the Members of this University fled to France or Flanders, the Buildings were neglected, and the greatest Part of the Salaries of Masters and Scholars were taken away. Queen Mary, by her Letters to the Lords of Council and Session, dated 13 July 1563, granted again, "for the Maintenance of Scholars (called Bursars here) certain Lands and Annuities formerly belonging to the Predicant Friars at Glasgow, together with their Church and Dwellings." Some few Years after, they also obtained a Grant of all the Lands, Houses, Annuities, &c. which had formerly belonged to any Chapels, Alterages, Prebendaries in any Churches or Monasteries founded in Glasgow.

King James VI. of Scotland, by his Charter dated at Dalkeith, the 13th of July 1577, confirming the former Donations, granted to the College erected in the University, the Tythes of the Parish of Gowan, for maintaining the Principal, Regents, Bursars, or Scholars, and Servants: This Charter was ratified in his next Parliament. Also, the said King, with Advice and Consent of Parliament, by an Act dated the 28th of June 1617, grants to the said College, the whole Tythes of the Parishes of Kenfrew and Kilbride, reserving Stipends to the Ministers.

By several other generous Donations the Funds of this College were augmented: The Rev. Mr. Zacharias Boyd gave above 1600 l. Sterling before the Civil Wars; by which, and

and some other Funds, were purchased the Tithes of three other Parishes, *William*, late Earl of *Dundonald*, gave Lands worth about 60 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for Maintenance of Bursars in Philosophy and Theology. The late *Anne*, Dutches of *Hamilton*, gave 1000 *l.* Sterling, for Maintenance of three Students of Theology. This Fund is now augmented, by careful Management, near to 1500 *l.* Capital.

The late King *William*, of glorious Memory, gave to the College a Grant of 300 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, out of the Rents of the Archbishoprick, for several Purposes about the College, and among others, 70 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for maintaining four Students in Theology. The late Queen *Anne*, upon Representation made to her, That the *Scotch* Parliament, before the Union, had resolved to give some Augmentation to the *Scotch* Universities and Colleges, gave a Grant of 210 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* to each of them during her Life. This has been continued by King *George I.* and his present Majesty. King *George I.* also gave a very handsome Fund for a Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

Before the Revolution, Mr. *John Snell* devised to *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, certain Lands for Maintenance of *Scotch* Students: These Lands now maintain four Scholars at 40 *l.* *per Annum* each for eleven Years: And upon the Death of his Daughter, two other Scholarships will be added. These Scholars are limited to be of *Scotch* Parents, born in *Scotland*, and to have studied two Years in *Glasgow*; reserving to this College the Right of nominating them to the Master and Fellows of *Baliol*.

The late Rev. Dr. *Daniel Williams* devised, for the Maintenance of Students in Theology, certain Lands to this College, the Value of which is not yet fully ascertained.

His Grace the Duke of *Chandos* gave 500 *l.* Sterling to this University, which is employed towards building a Library, which is a very beautiful Structure.

John Orr, of *Barrowfield*, Esq; late Rector, gave 500 *l.* Sterling for a Fund; the Interest of which is yearly to be added to the former Fund, for buying Books. The late Principal, the Rev. Mr. *John Stirling*, left 165 *l.* Sterling to the same Purpose.

The University-Officers are the Chancellor, who is elected for Life. The Power of the Chancellor is chiefly in conferring Academical Honours.

The Rector, who is elected annually in *Comitiis*, where all the matriculated Members have Votes, his Power is near to that of the Vice-Chancellor in *Oxford*, being the chief Magistrate in the University.

The Dean of the Faculty, who is elected annually by the University Meeting, or the *Senatus Academicus*, composed of the Rector and all the Regents and Professors. His Business is to

to preside in all Affairs of Literature, and publick Examinations. The Chancellor has also the Power, in his Absence, to nominate a Vice-Chancellor.

The Professors are thirteen, and, by a late Statute, take Place according to the Seniority of their Admission, except the Principal and the Second Professor of Theology, who are always ranked first.

There are besides, upon the Foundation, and upon Funds since added, a Library-Keeper, a Bedellus, about 30 Bursaries of one sort or other, and a Janitor, beside inferior Servants.

In this University there is only one College. The Professors are all elected by the Faculty, or *Senatus Academicus*, except the Principal, and those of Ecclesiastical History and Anatomy.

The Buildings of this College are much better than those of any College in *Scotland*: They consist of three Squares, two old ones, and one lately built, but not yet finished. The old Buildings in Queen *Mary's*, or King *James VI's* Days, have probably been separated from the Town by a high Wall; but now the College fronts the principal old Street of *Glasgow*. The old Front to the Street, which is a very stately Edifice, three Stories high, and about 130 Feet in length, was built in the Year 1653, together with the greatest Part of the Outer-Square or Court, and the South-side of the Inner-Square or Court; but the other Sides of the Inner-Court are much older. The latest built Part of these three Sides is above an hundred Years old, of hewn Stone, all three Stories high, and more decent than most Buildings of that Time. The Outer-Court is about eighty-five Feet in Breadth, and fifty in Depth, in the Area within the Buildings. The inner old Court is about eighty-five Feet in Breadth, and near a hundred Feet in Depth, within the Buildings. To the Front is added Street-wards on the South-side, the Principal's House, large and convenient. To the North-side is built the New Court, not yet finished, in which there are at present six very large and convenient Houses for the Professors. The Area of this Court, within the Buildings, is about sixty five Feet in Breadth, and about a hundred and eighty in Depth, retiring further back from the Street than the Depth of both the old Courts. There is lately built the Duke of *Chandos's* Library, on the S. E. Corner of the old Square, quite separated from all the other Buildings, and fronting to the Gardens; it is sixty Feet long, thirty-eight wide, and thirty-three Feet high to the Cornice. The whole Fabrick of the three Courts stands upon an Area of two hundred and seventy Feet towards the Street, and as much in Depth. Behind the Buildings is a spacious Garden, of near nine *English* Acres, inclosed with a Wall of hewn Stone, about eight Foot high, and laid out into very beautiful Walks, adorned with Hedges: Adjacent to this is a decent Physick-Garden. In the Buildings are nine large Houses for the Professors;

a University-Hall, very spacious, and well finished; a Common-Hall; two Libraries, and six convenient Schools or Chambers for teaching, with about forty large Chambers for Lodgings to the Students, a Printing-house, and publick Kitchen. The Tower or Steeple standing between the two old Courts, is tolerably beautiful and stately, being about eighty Feet high of Stone-work, beside the Roof or Spire.

The Library is a pretty large Collection of Books, about nine thousand Volumes.

In this College there is a curious Collection of Stones with *Roman* Inscriptions, found in the *Roman* Wall near *Glasgow*, most of which are printed in some late Collections of the *British* Antiquities.

The Course of teaching is this: Each Professor is confined in his Teaching to one Business or Science; and all Students in any Science are taught by its proper Professor: So that each Scholar often attends two or three Lectures of different Professors during the same Session.

The Session or Term begins the 10th Day of *October*, and continues, without Interruption, to the Middle of *June*, and then one long Vacation of near four Months. During the whole Session of eight Months, there are scarce 12 Holidays.

When a Scholar enters, he is supposed to have read only the ordinary Latin School-Books, and the Greek Grammar, and the Gospels. He enters under the immediate Care of the Professor of Humanity, and is taught three Hours each Day in *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Livy*, *Cicero*, &c. and during the first Year he ordinarily attends to the Greek Lessons an Hour at least each Day.

The second Year he enters the Greek Class, called *Bajan*, from the *French*, *Bas-gens* (this having formerly been the youngest Class). Here they are taught two Hours every Day in *Hommer*, *Theocritus*, *Euripides*, *Sophocles*, *Demosthenes*, *Aristotle's* *Poeticks*, *Longinus*, &c. and continue one Hour each Day to attend the Professor of *Latin*.

The third Year they read two Hours each Day *Logicks*, *Metaphysicks*, and *Pneumaticks*, with the Professor of these Branches of *Philosophy*; and this Year begin the Study of *Geometry*, being taught an Hour each Day by the Professor of *Mathematicks*, and many attend also the Greek Lectures.

The fourth Year they are taught two Hours each Day by the Professor of *Moral Philosophy*, who reads either in Greek or *Latin* some ancient or modern Book of *Ethicks* or *Politicks*; and this Year the Scholars continue to attend the Lessons of *Geometry*, and perhaps attend a Lecture of *Humanity*.

The fifth Year they are taught two Hours at least by the Professor of *Natural Philosophy*, as that Science is improved by *Sir Isaac Newton*, and attend two Hours in the Week a Course of Experiments. Some continue to attend Lessons of *Mathematicks*,

maticks, or the Lessons of the *Law of Nature and Nations*, or of *Greek*, or *Latin*. At the End of this Year, those who desire and are qualified, are admitted to the Degree of *Arts*, called here that of *Master*, which here requires only four Years standing, as the *Bachelors* Degree in *Oxford*. And all who have studied well the *Latin* Tongue at School, and have got the Rudiments of the *Greek*, are admitted to enter as of the *Bajan* Class; nay, many enter the *Logick* Class.

During the three Years of *Philosophy*, the Scholars have frequent Exercises in Declaiming and Disputing, both in the several Classes, and in the Common-Hall: And, about the 10th of *December*, there is a publick Examination of all the Under Graduates, which continues a Fortnight or three Weeks, three Days each Week at least.

After this Standing in the College, Scholars attend, as they are inclined for the Business of their Lives, either the Lessons of Divinity an Hour each Day, and along with them study *Hebrew* and other *Oriental Languages*, or *Ecclesiastical History*, with the several Professors, who teach each an Hour every Day; or study *Law* or *Physick* under the several Professors, who are obliged at least to teach four Hours in the Week such Scholars as apply to them.

The *Scotch* Clergy; since the Establishment of *Presbytery*, have not applied to the *Scotch* Universities for Degrees in *Divinity*: But before the Revolution the same Degrees were conferred in *Divinity* as are now in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*: And the *Scotch* Colleges confer these Degrees on *Divines* of other Countries, who apply for them, having studied in *Scotland*, but not upon less Standing than in *Oxford*.

Degrees in *Physick* and *Law* are frequently conferred here as in other Universities.

The Scholars in *Glasgow* all wear red Gowns while they are Under-Graduates; and the Professors wear black Gowns, like those of Doctors of *Civil Law*.

A LIST of Officers of the University of Glasgow.

Office-Bearers.

Chancellor, His Grace *William Duke of Montrose*.

Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Neil Campbell*.

Rector, Mr. *George Bogle*.

Dean of Faculty, Mr. *William Leechman*.

Professors.

Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Principal of the College; and first Professor of *Theology*.

Mr.

Mr. *William Leechman*, second Professor of *Divinity*.
 Mr. *John Lowdown*, eldest Professor of *Philosophy*.
 Mr. *Alexander Dunlop*, Professor of *Greek*.
 Mr. *George Roffe*, Professor of *Humanity*.
 Mr. ——— *Dunlop*, Professor of *Oriental Languages*.
 Mr. *Robert Simson*, Professor of *Mathematicks*.
 Mr. *William Forbes*, Professor of *Laws*.
 Dr. *John Johnstoun*, Professor of *Medicine*.
 Dr. *Robert Hamilton*, Professor of *Anatomy and Botany*.
 Mr. *William Anderson*, Professor of *Ecclesiastical History*.
 Mr. *Francis Hutcheson*, Professor of *Ethicks and Moral Phil-*
sophy.
 Mr. *Robert Dick*, Professor of *Natural Philosophy*.
 Mr. *James Moor*, *Bibliothecary*.

Dugald Weir, *Bedellus*.
Collin Campbell, *Janitor*.
David Holms, *Chamberlain*.
John Donaldson, *Scavenger*.

An Account of the University and King's College of Aberdeen.

It is certain, that the Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Aberdeen* publickly taught and professed not only *Theology* and the *Canon-Law*, but also *Grammar*, *Philosophy* and the other *Liberal Arts*, during some Centuries after *A. D. 1125*, in the Reign of *David* the first King of *Scots*; yet the first Erection of the University of *Alberdeen*, by publick Authority, was not before *A. D. 1494*. At which Time *James IV.* King of *Scots* procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* a Bull, dated 4 Id. Feb. of the forefaid Year, erecting in the City of Old *Aberdeen* an University [*Univerfitas Studii generalis*] wherein *Theology*, the *Canon* and *Civil Laws*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, and all other *Liberal Arts* and *Sciences* should be publickly taught and professed; allowing both Professors and Students in ample Form, all the Privileges, Liberties, Immunities, and Exemptions enjoyed by any University whatsoever, particularly the Universities of *Paris* and *Bononia*: All which Privileges the King himself confirmed by his Royal Authority, allowing this University all the Powers and Liberties which the most Christian *French* Kings had conferred on the University of *Paris*, or his Royal Progenitors King *James I.* and *II.* on the Universities of *St. Andrew's* and *Glasgow*.

The renowned Bishop *Elphinston* established Doctors and Professors in the several Faculties, Masters and Students to the Number, at first, of six and thirty, which he afterwards enlarged to two and forty. These Persons founded, were 1. Four

Doctors;

Doctors; the first, Doctor of *Theology*, who is Principal of the whole College; the second, Doctor of *Canon-Law*; the third, of *Civil-Law*, and the fourth, of *Medicine*. 2. Eight *Masters of Arts*, of which, the first was Sub-Principal; the second, *Humanity* Professor; the other six, Students of *Theology*, out of which were chosen the Regents, who, together with the Sub-Principal, were to teach *Philosophy*, and the *Arts*. 3. Three Bachelors, Students of the *Laws*, two of the *Civil-Law*, and one of the *Canon*. 4. Thirteen Students of *Philosophy* and *Arts*. 5. Eight Prebendary-Priests [*Sacerdotes Præbendarii*] the first whereof was *Cantor*; the second, *Sacrist*; the other six were called *Capellani Chori*; one of which was Organist. 6. Six Singing Boys [*sex Pueruli Chorcales*] who were to be put with the foreſaid Priests at Divine Service, at all Hours, in the College-Chapel.

For the Accommodation of all thoſe founded Members, the ſaid Biſhop *Elphinstox*, moſtly on his own Charges, built a ſtately College, conſiſting of an entire Court, containing an handſome Chapel richly furniſhed, a lofty Steeple with a noble *Cupola* in Form of an Imperial Crown, ſupported with archied Pillars riſing croſs-wiſe from the Battlement, and a Set of fine large Bells; alſo large publick Halls, and convenient Apartments for the Principal, Sub-Principal, Regents, Students of *Theology* and *Philosophy*, to whom only he aſſigned Lodgings within the Gates of the College. To the other Maſters, *viz.* the Canonist, Civileſt, Mediciner and Grammarian, with their Students, he cauſed to be built without the College, but within the Precinct of the Univerſity, ſeparate Manſes, with Gardens, and other Conveniencies, where the ſaid Profeſſors were to have all their Leſſons, and, together with their Students, to live collegiately. He appointed alſo Chambers for the eight Prebendary-Chaplains, and fix Singing-Boys, without the College. He aſſigned alſo to each of theſe founded Members, out of the Revenues giſted or procured by the King and himſelf, ſeveral diſtinct Salaries, ſufficient at that Time, conſidering the Value of Money then, though now ſmall and inconfiderable.

But a full Hiſtory of all thoſe founded Members, their Offices, Manſions and Proviſions, as alſo of the whole ancient Foundation and Conſtitution of this Univerſity (digelted by the conſummate Biſhop *Elphinstox*, &c. published by Biſhop *Gavin Dunbar*) compared with the new Foundation, made about the Time of the Reformation, togetlier with an Account of all the learned Men, in the ſeveral Profeſſions, who have flouriſhed there, and of all thoſe Gentlemen educated there, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Commonwealth of Letters, or have been advanced to eminent Offices in Church or State, likewiſe of all the Benefactors ancient and modern, is expected from one of the Profeſſors of the ſaid Univerſity, who hath, with great Labour, theſe ſeveral Years bygone,

gone, compiled an Account of all those Particulars from original Rights, Kings Charters, Chartularies, Records, and other authentick Papers, yet extant in the Charter-Chest and Library of King's College. Besides several obvious Uses of such a Performance, 'tis humbly conceived, that it might contribute much to set in Light that Branch of *Scotish* History, *viz.* The ancient Constitution of their Universities, which was almost buried in Oblivion about the Time of the Reformation, and yet continues so; the Universities of *St. Andrew* and *Glasgow* having at that Time, or afterwards, lost the greatest Part of their original Papers, whereas the University of *Aberdeen* has theirs entire.

His Majesty's *Marischal* College and University of *Aberdeen* was founded the 2d of *April*, 1593, by *George* Earl *Marischal*; which Foundation was confirmed by the King and Parliament the 2d of *July* thereafter, as likewise by King *Charles* II. and his Parliament, *Anno* 1661. By both which Acts of Parliament the Earl *Marischal*'s Foundation-Charter of the said College is ratified and confirmed, and all the Freedoms, Liberties, and Jurisdiction, that to any Free College within this Realm by Law and Practice is known to appertain, are by the Authority of King and Parliament conferred and disposed to the said College: So that it is a distinct University from the other College, in the neighbouring Village, commonly called the King's College, or old College of *Aberdeen*. Both Colleges were united, and called the *Caroline* University by King *Charles* I. who in the last Parliament held by him in *Scotland*, declared them one University, under that Name, and bestowed on them the Revenues of the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen*; but all this was reversed at the Restoration of King *Charles* II.

At first the *Marischal* College consisted of a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, four Assessors to the Rector, the Principal, and three Regents, for teaching the Languages and Philosophy, six Bursars, one Oeconomus, or Butler, and a Cook. The Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, and Assessors, are Annual Magistrates of the University, chosen by the Students, with Concurrence of the Principal and other Masters. The Dean of Faculty only is chosen by the Rector, Principal, Masters, and Ministers of *Aberdeen*, called Parson of *St. Nicholas*. The Election of these Magistrates is on the 1st of *March* yearly.

Besides these extrinseck Members, the College now consists of a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Medicine, Mathematicks, three Professors of Philosophy, one of Greek, and a Professor of Oriental Languages, which Professor was lately founded by the late Rev. Mr. *Gilbert Ramsay*, Minister of the Gospel in *Barbados*, who likewise provided 15 *l. per Annum* to each of four Bursars in *Philosophy*, and 25 *l. per Annum* to each of two Bursars in *Divinity*, in the

the said University, a Library-Keeper, a Porter, and a Servant under him.

There are a great many other Bursars in his Majesty's *Marischal* College: The most considerable were founded by *Irvine* of *Drum*, Esq; *Turnerhall*, and the late Bishop of *Sarum*, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, and Mr. *William Lorimer*.

The Earl *Marischal*, Founder of the said College, bestowed for the Maintenance of the Principal, three Regents, &c. several Lands, with the *Grey-Friar* Convent, &c. which had been given to him by the Provost, Baillies, Council and Community of *Aberdeen*, to be annexed to the College, as the Acts of Parliament, above-mentioned, more fully bear. But Earl *Marischal*'s Donation out of his own Lands, to the six Bursars, did not take place.

The Principal Professors of Medicine, Philosophy, and Greek, are now presented to the respective Offices by his Majesty, since the Forfeiture of the Earl *Marischal*.

The Magistrates and Town-Council, as Patrons, present the Professor of Divinity; which Office was first founded by one Mr. *Pat. Copland*.

The Library of this College, as well as a Salary for a Keeper, was first founded by Mr. *Thomas Reid*, Secretary to King *James VI.* for the Latin Tongue.

The Buildings consist of two Courts, the old adjacent to the *Grey-Friars* Church, and where the Schools for Teaching are, is made up of low Buildings, and in very bad Repair, being very old, and the Society having but a pitiful Fund either to repair or keep them in Repair. The new Buildings, which were begun and carried on by Contributions and Gifts from the Community of *Aberdeen*, Noblemen and Gentlemen who had been educated at the College, are not, for want of Money, yet fully finished. The House is upwards of one Hundred and Twenty Foot long, with a Plat-form at one End, designed for an Observatory: It consists of a Common School, or Hall, in which publick Prayers are said, Examinations, Orations, and Commencements are held: A large Hall, for Meetings of the University, in which are several good Pictures of the Benefactors and Professors: In the third Floor is the Library, in which are a good many valuable Manuscripts, and best Editions of Greek and Latin Authors: The rest of the Building is made up of the Chambers for the Students.

There is a Room well furnished with Instruments, &c. where are read publick Lectures for Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Experiments performed.

The Principal and Professors wear black Cloth Gowns. The Students use red Gowns.

On publick Occasions, the Sacrist, or First Beadle, carries a large Silver Mace gilt before the Members of the University.

The Principal and Professors, besides what they have by the first Foundation, have out of the *Exchequer* 105 *l.* Sterling divided amongst them yearly; but yet their Salaries are very mean and trifling.

The Session of the College is only for six Months.

The Arms or Seal of the University bears Quarterly the paternal Coat of the noble Family of *Marischal*, the first Founder, and the Arms of the Town of *Aberdeen*, with a Laurel surrounding the Shield, with a Sun for the Crest, and the Motto *LUCEO*.

A LIST of the present Members of the University and King's College in Aberdeen.

Archibald Duke of Argyll, CHANCELLOR.

Annual Payments. *l. s. d.*

Mr. John Paten, of Grandbim, Rector.		
Mr. Geo. Chalmers, Principal, S. Th. & Art.	—	106 02 02 ¹ / ₂
Mr. John Lumisdon, S. Th. P.	} each ———	40 14 01 ¹ / ₂
Mr. Charles Hamilton-Gordon, Advocate, Jur. Civ. P.		
Dr. James Gregory, Med. P.		
Mr. Alexander Burnet, Sub-Principal, P. P.		
Mr. Thomas Gordon, Humanity Professor,		
Mr. Alexander Rait, P. P.	} each ———	33 06 10 ¹ / ₂
Mr. John Chalmers, P. P.		
Mr. John Bradfute, G. P.		
Mr. George Gordon, Professor of Oriental Languages,	———	50 00 00

Note, 1. The Professions of Canon-Law, Civil-Law, and Medicine, which had been laid aside about the Time of the Reformation, were restored by *Patrick Forbes*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and Chancellor of the University, about *Anno 1630*; as also the Office of the *Cantor*, or Profession of Musick, about the same Time.

2. The Profession of Oriental Languages was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of the University, *Anno 1624*, and endowed by King *William*, *Anno 1698*, with a Fund of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

3. The Profession of Mathematicks was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of their University, *Anno 1703*, and endowed by the *Scottish* Parliament, *Anno 1706*, with a Fund of 50 *l.* for the Space of 25 Years. The learned *Dr. Tho. Bower* (who died at *London*, *November 1, 1723*;) was the first Professor.

An Account of the University of Edinburgh.

The University of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *James VI.* A. D. 1582. This Erection was thereafter ratified in several Parliaments, and last of all by the Union Act, 1706. The Royal Founder endowed his own University with as ample Privileges as any other in his Dominions enjoyed. The Magistrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh* are perpetual Curators, and the Lord Provost of the City for the Time is Chancellor of the University.

At the first Institution, the Faculty consisted of a Principal, who was also Professor of Divinity, and four Professors of Philosophy, to whom soon after was added a Professor of Humanity and Rhetorick; and these five were commonly called Regents.

As the Reputation of the University, and Number of the Students increased, several new Professions were instituted and endowed, partly by the Royal Bounty, and partly by the Curators of the University, assisted therein by the liberal Donations and Mortifications of many of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Citizens, who either had their Education in the University, or were zealous to promote Learning there. Out of these Benefactions likewise Funds were allotted for many Scholarships or Bursarics, and a publick Library was founded, and, by degrees, well furnished with useful and curious Books.

The College-Buildings are rather convenient than magnificent. The Principal and Ordinary Professor of Divinity have each a commodious Dwelling, disjoined from the other Building, and surrounded with Gardens. There are besides an University-Hall, which serves also as a *Musæum* or Repository; a Common-Hall; Schools for every Profession; a spacious Publick Library; two other Libraries, one Theological, the other Physiological, a Printing-House, and a good many Chambers in which Students may lodge if they please: But in this University the Students are not confined to lodge within the College, to eat at a Common Table, or to wear any distinguishing Habit, and no Test is required of them, 'till they are to take Degrees, when they engage to adhere to the *Protestant* Religion, to honour the University, and promote useful Learning.

The Principal is always First Professor of Divinity: By his Office he presides in the Meetings of the Faculties, or *Senatus Academicus*, confers all Degrees in the Presence and by the Appointment of the Faculties, appoints the publick Exercises, visits the Classes, and takes an Account of the Behaviour of the Students.

The Professors of Divinity, Ecclesiastick History, and Oriental Languages, are obliged by the Constitution to teach publicly in the University, and to instruct all Students, who attend

their Schools, in their several Professions, without any *Premium*;

The Ordinary Professor of Divinity attends in the publick School five Days of the Week, reads Lectures of Divinity, explains some Syſtem, appoints Exercises to the Students, propoſes Questions, and ſolves Difficulties.

The *Régius* Professor of Divinity has for his particular Province Church Hiſtory, on which he has publick Diſcourſes during the Seſſion.

The Professor of Oriental Languages is employed in inſtructing the Students of Divinity in the Hebrew, Syriack, &c

Of the five Regents there are three Professors of Philoſophy, a Professor of Greek, and a Professor of Humanity.

The Humanity is the firſt or loweſt Claſs, in which a Choice of the beſt *Roman* Authors is explained and illuſtrated, and the Youth exerciſed in Writing, Latin and Engliſh.

In the Bejan, or Greek Claſs, the Youth are taught the Principles of that Language, and brought to explain Greek Authors, and to make Verſions from the Latin into Greek. Such as have already ſome Knowledge of the Language are attended by the Professor at other Hours, and aſſiſted in reading the beſt Greek Orators, Hiſtorians, Poets, Philoſophers and Phyſicians.

The Courſe of Philoſophy is divided amongſt the three Professors, each adhering to that Branch to which he has been named, while the Students annually riſe from one Professor and School to another.

One of theſe Professors has for his proper Buſineſs in the University, the teaching of Logick and Metaphyſicks, which employs the firſt Year of Philoſophical Studies.

To the Share of another Professor falls the teaching Pneumatics and Ethicks; he alſo reads Lectures of Political Philoſophy, and Natural Religion.

The third teaches the Principles of Natural Philoſophy, and a Courſe of Mechanical, Statical, Hydroſtatical, and Optical Experiments; for which Purpoſe the University is provided with a very good Apparatus of Machines and Inſtruments.

The Seſſion-Time, or Term, for theſe Claſſes, and generally for the other Professions, commences the 10th of *October*, and ends about the middle of *June*, in which Time there are very few and ſhort Interruptions: The Meetings are every Day of the Week, for three Days thrice, and in the reſt twice; but at the Beginning, and towards the Ending of the Seſſion, the Afternoon Meetings are diſcontinued.

The Professor of Mathematicks uſually teaches three Claſſes, and ſometimes four, according to the Number of Years that his Scholars apply themſelves to that Study. Beſides that, one or two of theſe Claſſes are ſometimes ſubdivided, by reaſon of the Number of Scholars, or other Circumſtances.

There are three Professors of Law in this University: one of the Law of Nature and Nations; one of the Civil and

non-Law; the third of the Municipal or Common-Law. The first of these Professors were established and liberally endowed by the late Queen *Anne*, and is in the Gift of the Crown; the other two, as also a Profession of Universal History, and *Roman Antiquities*, were settled and endowed by Act of Parliament, by which 'tis appointed, That upon a Vacancy in any of these Professions, the Faculty of Advocates shall nominate two Persons whom they judge qualified for the Office, and the Town-Council of *Edinburgh* is to choose one of these for the Professorship. These Professors regularly begin their private Lessons about the beginning of *November*.

There is a Professor of Anatomy, and four Professors of Physick in the University, who concert among themselves the most proper Order and Method of teaching the Science, and yearly teach a Compleat Course of Physick in all its Branches, beginning about the middle of *October*.

During the Session, or Term-Time, the Principal has some Latin Discourses in the Common-Hall, where all the Professors and Students are convened; afterwards the Professors in their Turn harangue in Publick every *Wednesday* 'till *May*, when the publick Examinations and Disputations begin. Towards the End of the Sessions is the usual Time for taking Degrees in *Arts*. Upon Application the Principal summons a Meeting of the Faculties, to whom the Promoter reports the Names and Standing of the Candidates: Examinators are appointed to make Trials of their Qualifications, and to report at next Meetings. If the Candidates are approved, they have it in their Option to be admitted in a Publick and solemn Manner, or in any private Way: If the first is chosen, some one or more of the Candidates must publish a Dissertation or Thesis on some Subject in Philosophy. Upon the Day appointed, all the Professors and Students are convened in the Common-Hall, and all the Magistrates of the City, and Persons of Note and Learning are invited to be present. After publick Prayers and Speeches by some of the Candidates, the Disputation begins. Some of the Candidates, or others present, are at Liberty to propose Objections against the Thesis, which are answered by one of the Defendants: The Promoter moderates in the Dispute, and determines upon Questions. After this, the Opinion of the Professors being asked, the Principal proceeds to the Solemnity of admitting the Candidates to the Degree of *Master of Arts*. But this publick Solemnity is of late rarely chosen: So if the Examinators find the Candidates qualified, the Faculty acquiesce in their Report, and the Principal confers the Degree in their Presence.

The Degree of *Doctor of Divinity* or *Law*, is scarce ever sought for by *Scots* Divines or Lawyers: But when Persons of other Countries apply to this University, it has been often conferred, if the Persons applying were of known Abilities, an established Character, and sufficient Understanding, after being

admitted *Master of Arts*. But as the Privileges of a *Doctor of Physick* are of more Importance to the Publick, and that Degree is often solicited, this University is in a particular Manner cautious to whom it is bestowed: Therefore no Person can obtain the Degree of *Doctor of Physick*, unless he previously apply to one of the Professors of *Physick*, who is Promoter for the Time; who enquires into the Time and Manner of his Studies: If he is satisfied therewith, he presents him to a Meeting of the Faculties, to make known his Request to be admitted upon Trials: The Faculty generally grant the Request, and remit the Candidate to the Professors of *Physick*, who appoint him such Examinations and Exercises as they think necessary: If these Trials satisfy the Professors of the Person's Sufficiency, they make their Report accordingly to the Meeting of the Faculties, by whose Appointment the Candidate is required to publish a Dissertation on some Subject relating to *Medicine*; and upon a Day appointed he is to answer the Objections and Arguments that shall be proposed against it by at least two of the Professors of *Medicine*, in a Meeting of the Faculties. Which being done, and Opinions asked, if there is no Objection, the Candidate takes and subscribes an Oath, and is admitted to the Degree of *Doctor of Medicine*.

The present Professors in the University of Edinburgh are,

The Rev. Dr. *William Wisheart*, elected, Principal and first Professor, of Divinity.

The Rev. Mr. *John Gairdrie*, Ordinary Professor of Divinity.

Mr. *Patrick Cuming*, *Regius* Professor of Divinity and Church History.

Dr. *John Stewart*,

Mr. *William Cleghorn*,

Mr. *John Stevenson*,

Mr. *Robert Hunter*, Professor of Greek.

Mr. *George Stewart*, Professor of Humanity.

Mr. *Matthæw Stewart*, Professor of Mathematicks.

Mr. *James Abercromby*, Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations.

Mr. *John Ereskine*, Professor of the Municipal Law.

Mr. *Kennet M'kenzie*, Professor of Civil and Canon-Law.

Mr. *Charles Mackie*, Professor of Universal History.

Mr. *Alexander Monro*, Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. *John Rutherford*,

Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*,

Dr. *Andrew Plummer*,

Dr. *Robert White*,

The Rev. Mr. *William Dawson*, Professor of Oriental Languages.

Dr.

Dr. *John Alston*, Professor of Botany.
Mr. *Robert Henderson*, Secretary and Library-Keeper.

A LIST of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

Fellows.

Dr. *John Clerk*, President and Council.

William Leirmont.

David Cockburn.

Robert Lewis,

John Stevenson,

William Cochran,

John Lermont,

David Kinneir.

William Porterfield.

John Rutherford, M. P. Edinb. Censor.

Charles Alston, Reg. Prof. Botan. Council and Secretary.

Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, King's Physician, M. P. in College of Edinb. Council.

Andrew Plummer, Prof. Med. & Chem. in College of Edinb. Censor.

James Dundas.

Alexander Cunningham.

Adam Murray.

John Taylor.

John Pringle, King's Physician in the Army.

John Baird.

David Foulis, Treasurer.

Robert Whytt.

Stuart Threipland.

John Cochran.

Honorary Fellows.

Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart.

Dr. *Alexander Ruffel*.

David Balfour.

John Johnstone, M. P. in College of Glasgow.

Thomas Simson, M. P. in Univ. of St. Andrews.

Licentiates.

John Drummond.

James Hcuston.

William Græme.

William Macfarlan.

Alexander Martin.

David Horseburgh.

George Young.

John Boswall.

After the Revolution several Attempts were made by the Royal College of Physicians at *Edinburgh*, for raising a Stock to erect an Infirmary, or Hospital, for Sick Poor; all which did miscarry until the Year 1725, when the Proprietors of the Fishery-Company resolved upon a Dissolution and a Division of their remaining Stock At which Time the Gentlemen of the Royal College of Physicians, with the Concurrence of several other charitable and well-disposed Gentlemen, particularly of the Corporation of Chirurgeon-Apothecaries in *Edinburgh*, set about the procuring Subscriptions from the Proprietors of the Fishery-Company, assigning their Shares in the Dividend of that Stock, for establishing the designed Infirmary. And at the same Time many others, not of the Fishery-Company, did subscribe for certain Donations, all to be paid as soon as a certain Sum was signed

signed for to begin the good Work. About *February*, 1728, the Capital first proposed, and some more being subscribed for, it was recommended to twelve Gentlemen to carry on the Subscriptions further, and call in the Money subscribed for.

The Gentlemen who concerned themselves in this good and charitable Work, observing that the Money subscribed was gradually coming in, did digest some Rules for the Management of the Hospital; of which no other Account is needful to be given at present, but that the Management is committed to twenty Persons annually elected; *viz.* The Lord-Provost of *Edinburgh* for the Time, and in his Absence the Dean of *Gild*: The Deacon-Conveener of the Crafts of *Edinburgh* for the Time; the President, and in his Absence the Vice-President of the College of Physicians for the Time; and four other Members of that College, whereof two out of the Professors of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*, when such are at the Time; the Professor of Anatomy in the said University at the Time; and two of the Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, or three Surgeons, if there is no Professor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the College of Justice; one of the Faculty of Advocates; one of the Society of Writers to the Signet; one of the Ministers of the Gospel in *Edinburgh*; and six others who have been Donors to the Hospital; and a House with Necessaries, suitable to the small Beginning, being provided, publick Advertisement was made, that the Hospital would be opened in *August* 1729, to take in Patients.

This Hospital has been kept up for six Years; the Patients are under the Inspection of the Royal College of Physicians, who attend by Rotation; and six of the Chirurgeon-Apothecaries, who attend monthly by Turns, and furnish the needful Medicines *gratis*. Relief has been given to many sick Poor, under great Variety of Distempers, and several extraordinary Chirurgical Operations have been, with good Success, perform'd in it; of all which a distinct Register is kept. This has given so great Satisfaction to Persons of all Ranks, in whose Way it has fallen to hear or enquire about it, that Donations are continued for encreasing the Fund: And the Stock being now considerably augmented, and his Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant his Royal Charter, confirming this charitable Establishment, which passed the Great-Seal of *Scotland* in *October* thereafter, the Managers of the Hospital do not doubt but that Donations will so encrease, that they will be in a Condition to build a proper House for the sick Poor who shall apply to them.

His Majesty's Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

Sir *Alexander Farley*, of *Balmain*, Bart. Rector.

James Thomson, of *Portletben*, Esq; Dean of Faculty.

Dr.

Dr. *James Donaldson*, ——— }
 Mr. *John Bisset*, ——— } Assessors.
 Mr. *James Ogilvie*, ——— }
 Mr. *Alexander Thomson*, ——— }
 Mr. *John Osburn*, Principal, 70 *l.*
 Mr. ——— Professor of Divinity, vacant, 20 *l.*
 Dr. *James Gordon*, M. P. 11 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{2}{3}$
 Mr. *John Stewart*, Professor of Mathematicks, 52 *l.*
 Mr. *David Verner*, Professor of Philosophy,
 Mr. *David Fordyce*, Professor of Philosophy,
 Mr. *James Skeen*, Professor of Philosophy,
 Mr. *Thomas Blackwell*, Professor of Greek,
 Dr. *James Donaldson*, Professor of Oriental Languages, 50 *l.*
per Annum.
 Library-Keeper, 14 *l.* 8 *s.* *per Annum.*
 Mr. *John Miln*, Professor of Humanity, Rector of the Grammar School, 30 *l.*
 Three Ushers under him, 10 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Note, That there is a Mortification by King *William* of 300 *l.* *per Annum* to each of the four Universities out of the late Bishop's Rents, which is distributed amongst several of the Regents and Professors, according to their Grants.

This University has the same Privileges by their Foundation, that were granted to the University of Old *Aberdeen*, or any other University in *Scotland*, or Abroad, particularly *Paris* and *Bononia*. There is also the Institutes of the Civil-Law taught by the said Mr. *David Verner* in the said University. Such of the Students as incline, are instructed in History, and perfected in the Knowledge of the *Classick* Authors; and there is lately a very good Set of Mathematical Instruments belonging to the said University.

There is lately erected at *Aberdeen* an Hospital for poor Boys, a handsome Stone-Building, with fine Gardens round it. One *Robert Gordon*, of an ancient honourable Family, and bred a Merchant, left upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds *Sterling* for beginning and carrying on this Work, desiring it might be called by his Name: But at the same Time, if any other should add about Three Thousand Pounds more, his Name should be used likewise. The Magistrates, Town-Council, and the four Ministers of *Aberdeen* are Patrons and Governors of this Hospital, who have Power to appoint a Treasurer, and all other Officers and Servants, according to the Will of the Founder, whose Statue is to be set above the principal Entry of the House.

NUMBER VIII.

The Justiciary and Officers under them.

Archibald, Duke of Argyll, Lord-Justice General; Salary 2000 *l.* per Annum, and for going the Circuit yearly, 200 *l.*
 Mr. Andrew Fletcher, of Milton, Lord Justice Clerk; Salary 400 *l.* per Annum, and for going the Circuit yearly 100 *l.*
 Mr. David Erskine of Dun,
 Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,
 Mr. Alex. Frazer of Strichen,
 Mr. Pat. Grant of Elchies,
 Mr. Char. Erskine of Tinwall, } Sal. 100 *l.* per Annum each,
 and the like Sum for going the
 Circuit yearly.
 John Davidson, Clerk of the Justice Court, Salary 100 *l.* per Annum.

—— Scot, of Ednam, Heretable Coroner of Scotland.

Robert Leith, Deputy Clerk, at 40 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Lesly, ———

Robert Brysbane, ———

Archibald Murdoch, ———

John Dalgleish, Dempster, 5 *l.* per Annum.

When two Lords go each Circuit, they have 100 *l.* each, and when only one Lord makes a Circuit, he has 180 *l.*

N. B. At going each of these three Circuits, there is an Advocate Depute, at 50 *l.* one Clerk at 30 *l.* one Macer at 10 *l.* and two Trumpets, at 10 *l.* each for their Charges.

NUMBER IX.

Officers of the Admiralty.

EARL of Findlaterre, Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland; Sal. 1000 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. James Graham, of Airth, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Mr. Hugh Forbes, Advocate, Procurator Fiscal.

Mr. Archibald Inglis, Advocate Clerk.

Alexander Jolly, Clerk Deputy.

James Lindsay, ———

George Wood, ———

James Thompson, ———

} Macers of Admiralty.

N U M B E R X.

Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.

JAMES Duke of Athol, *Lord Privy Seal*; Sal. 3000 l. per Annum.
 Archibald Stewart, *his Deputy*.
 David Kinloch, *Writer to the Privy-Seal*.

N U M B E R XI.

The Officers of the Chancery.

Archibald, Duke of Argyll, *Keeper of the Great-Seal of Scotland*; Salary 3000 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Archibald Campbell, *Deputy Keeper*.
 Mr. Robert Kerr, *Director of the Chancery*; Salary 25 l. per Annum.
 Alexander Campbell, *his Deputy*.
 William Smith, jun. ——— } *Chancery Clerks*.
 John Irvine, ——— }

N U M B E R XII.

The Lord Register and his Officers.

William, *Marquiss of Lothian, Lord Clerk Register*; Sal. 1200 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Hugh Forbes, *Advocate*.
 Mr. William Kilpatrick,
 Mr. William Hall, *Advocate*,
 Mr. John Murray, *Advocate*,
 Mr. Thomas Gibson,
 Mr. James Justice, *Advocate*,
 Sir Philip Anstruther, *Advoc.*
 Mr. David Anstruther,
 Charles Inglis, ——— } *Principal Clerks of Session*.
 John Forbes, ——— }
 David Bruce, ——— } *Joint Principal Clerks to the Bills*.
 Mr. John Maule, *Advocate Clerk to the Register of the Seazins*.
 Robert Nasmith, *Advocate Clerk to the Admission of Notars*.
 William

William Douglass, *jun. of Cavers, Esq; Keeper of the Register of the Hornings; Salary 20 l. per Annum.*

Thomas Hay,	_____	} Under-Clerks of Session.
Alexander Keith,	_____	
Alexander Finlayson,	_____	
Thomas Gibson, <i>sen.</i>	_____	
George Livingstone,	_____	
Matthew Brown,	_____	

John Corse,	_____	} Under-Keepers of the Register of the Laigh (or under) Parlia- ment-House.
John Alexander,	_____	

N U M B E R XIII.

The Officers of the Crown.

Countess of Errol, or her Deputy, High-Constable.
High-Mareschal, *William Keith.*

John, Earl of Kintore, Knight-Mareschal; Salary 400 l. per Annum.

N U M B E R XIV.

The Officers of the King's Household.

Archibald, Duke of Argyll, Heretable Master of the King's Household in Scotland; Salary 2000 l. per Annum.

Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langtoun, Heretable Usher; Salary 250 l. per Annum.

Sir John Anstruther of that Ilk, Heretable Carver.

N U M B E R XV.

The Heretable Keepers of his Majesty's Palaces of North-Britain.

JAMES Duke of Hamilton, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood-House; Salary 46 l. per Annum.

John Pitcairn, Under-Keeper, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

John Robertson, Porter, Salary 37 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Annum.

James Duke of Athol, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Falkland.

David Viscount Stormont, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of
Scoon.

James Marquifs of Annandale, Heretable Keeper of Lochmaban.

Archibald Duke of Argyll, Heretable Keeper of Dunstaffnaga
and Carrick.

N U M B E R X V I.

Officers of the King's Works.

G Eorge Dundas, Esq; Master of the Works; Salary 400 *l.*
per Annum.

William Adams, Clerk of the Stores; Salary 30 *l. per Annum.*

N U M B E R X V I I.

Officers of the Wardrobe.

M R. Thomas Hamilton, Master of the Wardrobe; Salary
55 *l. 11 s. 4 d. per Annum.*

James Stewart, First Under-Keeper; Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*

Peter Lindsay, Second Under-Keeper; Salary 20 *l. per Annum.*

James Innes, Clerk; Salary 30 *l. per Annum.*

N U M B E R X V I I I.

*The Lord Lion, and the rest of the Heraulds, and
Pursuivants at Arms.*

A lexander Brodie, Esq; Lord Lion; King at Arms; Salary
300 *l. per Annum.*

H E R A L D S.

William Douglas, Marchmont,

James Fordyce, Snadown,

George Glas, Rothsay,

Roderick Chalmers, Rofs,

Alexander Martin, Ilay,

John Areskine, Albany,

} Salary 25 *l. per Annum* each.

P U R S U I V A N T S.

Robert Brown, Carrick,

William Gray, Dingwall,

William Boyd, Unicorn,

Alexander Thomson, Bute,

James Clerkson, Kyntyre,

George Dick, Ormond,

David Erskine, Clerk,

} Salary 16 *l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.*
each.

T R U M.

T R U M P E T S.

Thomas Weir,
James Marine,
John Menzies,
George Innes,
John Yates,
Charles Areskine,

Salary 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An-
num each.

N U M B E R XIX.

The Sheriffs in North-Britain. H. signifies Hereditary, and D. P. during Pleasure.

S H I R E S.

E Dinburgh, or Midlothian,
Haddington, or Eastlothian,
Berwick, or Merse, Constabulary,
Roxburgh, _____
Linlithgow, or Westlothian,
Perth, _____
Kincardine, _____
Aberdeen, _____
Inverness, _____
Ross, _____
Nairn, _____
Cromartie, _____
Argyll, _____
Fife, _____
Forfar, or Angus, _____
Barr, _____
Selkirk, _____
Peebles, _____
Dumfries, _____
Wigtown, or Galloway, _____
Aire, _____
Dumbarton, _____
Bute, _____
Renfrew, _____
Sutherland, _____
Cathness, _____
Lanerk, _____
Clackmannan, _____
Kinross, _____
Elgin, _____
Kircudbright Stewartry, _____
Sterling vacant, _____
Orkney and Zetland Stewartry,

S H E R I F F S.

John Earl of Lauderdale, D.P.
John Lord Belhaven, D.P.
William Earl of Hume, D.P.
Archib. Douglas of Cavers, H.
John Earl of Hoptoun, H.
James Duke of Athol, for Life.
John Earl of Kintore.
Alex. Grant of Grantsfield, Esq;
Simon Lord Lovat.
Lord Ross.
John Campbell of Calder, Esq;
H.
George Earl of Cromartie, H.
Archibald Duke of Argyll, H.
John Earl of Rothes, H.
David E. of Northesk, for Life.
James Earl of Findlater, H.
John Murray of Philiphaugh, H.
Earl of March, H.
Cha. Duke of Queensbury, H.
Sir Andrew Agnew, H.
John Earl of Loudon, for Life.
William Duke of Montrose, H.
John Earl of Bute, H.
Alexander Earl of Eglington, H.
John Earl of Sutherland, H.
John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Esq; H.
John Earl of Selkirk, D. P.
Col. William Dalrymple, H.
Sir John-Hope Bruce, H.
James Earl of Murray, H.
George Marq. of Annadale, H.
Mr. Gabriel Napier, Sheriff
Dep. for the King.
James Earl of Morton.

NUMBER XX.

*The Stewartries and Bailaries in North-Britain, not
sending Members to Parliament.*

Earl of Murray, Stewart of Monteith, D. P.
John Drummond of Megginch, Stewart of Strathern, D. P.
Earl of Eglinton, Heretable Bailiff of Cunningham.
Earl of Cassilis, Heretable Bailiff of Carrick.
Earl of Loudon, Heretable Bailiff of Kyle.

NUMBER XXI.

*The Royal Burrows, and their Commissioners, Anno
1744.*

<p>Edinburgh. { HUGH HATHORN, Dean of Gild. Geor. Langlands, Conweener.</p> <p>Perth, James Crie. Dundee, Patrick Yeaman. Aberdeen, Alexander Aberdeen, Stirling, William Christy. Linlithgow, John Buckney. St. Andrews, Wm. Dowglafs. Glasgow, Lawrence Dinwoodie. Aire, John Campbell. Haddington, Andrew Dickfon. Dysart, Lord Sinclair. Kirkaldy, Alex. Steadman. Montrose, David Skinner. Cowper, Mr. James Leslie. Anstruther - Easter, Andrew Johnston. Dumfries, John Ewart. Inverness, Duncan Forbes, Esq; Lord President. Brunt-Island, Mr. James Of- wald. Inverkeithing, Mr. John Cun- ingham. Kinghorn, Robert Bruce.</p>	<p>Brechin, John Knox. Irvine, John Glasgow. Jedburgh, Joseph Thomson. Kircudbright, William Gordon. Wigton, David Mc Quhae. Pittenweem, George Cleland. Dunfermling, John Lindsay. Anstruther-West, David Ait- kenhead. Selkirk, Thomas Lawrie. Dumbarton, Mr. Jam. Smollet. Renfrew, Wm. Sommerville. Dunbar, John Pollock. Lanerk, William Wild. Aberbrothock, Patrick Wallace. Elgin, James Stephan. Peebles, James Halden. Craill, James Moncrieff. Tayn, _____ Culrofs, Mr. Charles Cochrane. Banff, Alexander Innes. Whitehorn, John Mc Candish. Forfar, Alexander Binning. Rothsay, _____ Nairn, _____ Forres, _____ Rutherglen, William Muir. North-Berwick, Alex. Nisbet. Cullen,</p>
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Cullen, Mr. James Philp.
 Lauder, Andrew Thomson.
 Kilrenny, Robert Waddell.
 Annan, Bryce Blair.
 Lochmaben, William Maxwell.
 Sanquhar, Charles Creighton.
 New-Galloway. _____
 Dingwall, Kenneth Bayne, of
 Tulloch, Esq;
 Dornock, _____
 Queensferry, Robert Dick.
 Fortrose, _____

Kintoir, Mr. Robert Bruce.
 Inverurie, William Bruce.
 Inverary, _____
 Wick, _____
 Kirkwall, James Blaw.
 Inverbervie, Mr. Ch. Maitland.
 Stranraer, Mr. Ja. Fergushill.
 Campbeltoun, Mr. Robert
 Malcolm.
 The Provost of Edinburgh
 Præses.

N U M B E R XXII.

ROLL of the Members of the General Assembly of
 the Kirk of Scotland, Anno 1744.

I. Provincial Synod of Aberdeen.

1. Presbytery of Aberdeen.
 Mr. John Osburn.
 Robert Melvil, }
 James Ogilvie, } *Minist.*
 John Lumfden, }
 T. P. }
 William Grant, }
 Advocate, } *R. E.*
 Alex. Robertson, }
 late Provost, }

Burgh of Aberdeen.

King's College.

Mr. George Chalmers, Principal.

2. Presbytery of Kincardin- Oniel.

Mr. Geo. Shephard, }
 Fran. Downie, } *Minist.*
 Robert Michie, }
 Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigi-
 war, Bart. *R. E.*

3. Presbytery of Alford.
 Mr. Walter Syme, }
 Theod. Gordon, } *Minist.*
 John Mair, }
 Thomas Mitchell of Feck-
 lie, Probationer, *R. E.*

4. Presbytery of Ellon.

5. Presbytery of Garriock.
 Mr. Alex. Simson, }
 Alex. Mearns, } *Minist.*
 Alex. Gordon, }
 Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Drum-
 more, *R. E.*

Burgh of Kintore.

Thomas Dundas of Fingask,
 Esq; *R. E.*

Burgh of Inverury.

6. Presbytery of Deer.
 Mr. A. Auchinleck, } *Minist.*
 John Brown, }
 John

Mr. John Watt, R. E.

7. *Presbytery of Turreff.*
 Mr. William Duff, } *Minist.*
 James Wilson, }
 George Smith in Gemrie,
 R. E.

8. *Presbytery of Fordice.*

Burgh of Cullen.
 Mr. Charles Hope-Weir.

Burgh of Banff.
 Mr. Francis Grant.

II. *Provincial Synod of Murray.*

9. *Presbytery of Strathbogie.*
 Mr. Alex. Chalmers, } *Minist.*
 Alex. Stewart, }
 William Forsyth, *Mer-*
chant in Huntley, R. E.

10. *Presbytery of Aberlour.*
 Mr. John Paul, } *Minist.*
 Hugh Grant, }
 Patrick Grant, *Lord Elchies,*
 R. E.

11. *Presbytery of Abernethy.*
 Mr. Wm. Gordon, } *Minist.*
 William Grant, }
 Lauchlan Grant of Gar-
 tinbeg, R. E.

12. *Presbytery of Elgin.*
 Mr. William Collie, } *Minist.*
 Alex. Murray, }
 Joseph Brodie of Milton,
 R. E.

Burgh of Elgin.

13. *Presbytery of Forreß.*
 Mr. John Squire, } *Minist.*
 Alexander Rose, }
 William Collie, R. E.

Burgh of Forreß.

Burgh of Nairn.

14. *Presbytery of Inverness.*
 Mr. Alex. Macbean, } *Minist.*
 James Leslie, }
 Duncan Forbes, *Lord Presi-*
dent of Session, R. E.

Burgh of Inverness.
 Mr. Jo. Mackintosh, *Mer-*
chant.

III. *Provincial Synod of Ross.*

15. *Presbytery of Chanonry.*
 Mr. Thomas Inglis, } *Minist.*
 Donald Frazer, }
 Alexander Gordon of Ardoch,
Esq; R. E.

Burgh of Fortrose.

16. *Presbytery of Tain.*
 Mr. John Porteous, } *Minist.*
 Gil. Robertson, }
 Alexander Rose of Culleß,
 R. E.

Burgh of Tain.
 Mr. William Baillie, *Factor for*
Balnagown, R. E.

17. *Presbytery of Dingwall.*
 Mr. Colin Mackenzie, } *Minist.*
 Adam Ross, }
 Albert Monro of Coul, *Esq;*
 R. E.

Burgh of Dingwall.

IV. Provincial Synod of Glen-
clg.

18. Presbytery of Abertarff.
 Mr. John Stewart, } *Minist.*
 John Grant, }
 Sir Archibald Grant of Monimusk, R. E.

19. Presbytery of Skye.

20. Presbytery of Lewis.

21. Presbytery of Uist.

22. Presbytery of Gairloch.

V. Provincial Synod of Suther-
land and Caithness.

23. Presbytery of Dornoch.
 Mr. William Scobie, }
 Hugh Sutherland, } *Minist.*
 Baillie Andrew Macculloch,
 R. E.

Burgh of Dornoch.
 Baillie ——— Sutherland.

24. Presbytery of Tongue.
 Mr. Walter Ross, }
 Murdoch Mc } *Minist.*
 Donald, }
 The Hon. Mr. George Mackay
 Advocate, R. E.

25. Presbytery of Caithness.
 Mr. James Fern, }
 Alex. Oliphant, } *Minist.*
 John Sinclair, } Lord Murkle,
 R. E.

Burgh of Wick.

VI. Provincial Synod of Orkney.

26. Presbytery of Kirkwall.

Burgh of Kirkwall.

27. Presbytery of Cairnfon.

28. Presbytery of North Isles.

29. Presbytery of Zetland.
 Mr. Mat. Moncrieff, } *Minist.*
 Thomas Miller, }
 John Craigie, Steward
 Deputy of Zetland, R. E.

VII. Provincial Synod of Lo-
thian, and Tweeddale.

30. Presbytery of Edinburgh.
 Mr. James Walker, }
 Tho. Pitcairn, } *Minist.*
 Pat. Cumming, }
 Jam. Stevenson, }
 Rob. Wallace, }
 James Glasgow, }
 Robert Dundas, }
 L. Arncliffe, }
 Alex. Nisbet of } *R. E.*
 Northfield, }
 John Dickie of }
 Corstorphin-hill, } *City.*

City of Edinburgh.
John Coutts, *Esq*; Lord Pro-
vost.
George Langlands, *Conveener*.

University of Edinburgh.
Mr. John Gowdie, *T. P.*

Church of Campvere.
Mr. James Yair, *M.*
Archibald Mc Aulay, *Lord Con-
servator.*

31. *Presbytery of Linlithgow.*
Mr. James Nafmirh,
Alexander Hun-
ter,
Robert Boyd,
Charles Wikie,
George Dundas of
Dundas, *Esq*;
Robert Ramsay of
Blackcraig, *Ad-
vocate,*

Minist.

R. E.

Burgh of Linlithgow.
Henry David, *Lord Cardros.*

Burgh of Queensferry.
John Dundas of Newhalls,
Esq;

32. *Presbytery of Biggar.*
Mr. David Blerihall,
Thomas Hen-
derson,
Archib. Bertram Younger
of Nisbet, *R. E.*

Minist.

33. *Presbytery of Peebles.*
Mr. Alexander Ro-
bertson,
Tho. Gibson,
John Dickson of Kilbucko,
Esq; *R. E.*

Minist.

Burgh of Peeblis.
Mr. Robert Forrester.

34. *Presbytery of Dalkeith.*
Mr. James Paton,
David Lindsay,
Patrick Simson,
Robert Dundas, *his Majesty's
Sollicitor, R. E.*

Minist.

35. *Presbytery of Haddington.*
Mr. Matth. Simson,
John Cumming,
Edw. Steedman,
George Brown *Advocate, R. E.*

Minist.

Burgh of Haddington.
Provost Andrew Dickson.

Burgh of Northbervick.
Mr. Robert Swinton, *Merchant,
R. E.*

36. *Presbytery of Dunbar.*
Mr. George Home,
John Cluny,
Thomas Hamilton, *Advocate,
R. E.*

Minist.

Burgh of Dunbar.
Alexander Hamilton of Pen-
caitland, *Esq*;

VIII. *Provincial Synod of
Mers and Teviotdale.*

37. *Presbytery of Duns.*
Mr. John Hume,
Rob. Monteith,
George Buchan of Cumlaga,
Esq; *R. E.*

Minist.

38. *Presbytery of Chirnside.*
Mr. Robert Wauch,
Richard Bell,
James Allan,
Thomas Fordyce of Ay-
ton, *R. E.*

Minist.

39. *Presbytery of Kelso.*
Mr. Robert Hogg,
Andrew Chalto,
Charles

Minist.

Charles Binning *Advocate, R. E.* Robert Kilpatrick of Glenkiln, *R. E.*

40. *Presbytery of Jedburgh.*

Mr. Robert Bell, }
George Elliot, } *Minist.*
John Oliver, }
Walter Elliot, *R. E.*

Burgh of Jedburgh.

William Henry, *Marquis of Lothian.*

41. *Presbytery of Erskilton.*

Mr. John Bell, }
James Lindsay, } *Minist.*
Robert Kennedy *Advocate, R. E.*

Burgh of Lawder.

42. *Presbytery of Selkirk.*

Mr. Henry Erskine, }
Tho. Boston, } *Minist.*
Andrew Pringle *Advocate, R. E.*

Burgh of Selkirk.

Dr. Andrew Plummer.

IX. *Provincial Synod of Dumfries.*

43. *Presbytery of Annan.*

Mr. James Hunter, }
Walter Cook, } *Minist.*
John Payne of Braik-
what, *R. E.*

Burgh of Annan.

44. *Presbytery of Langholm.*

Mr. Alex. Meckle, }
James Mc Gar- } *Minist.*
roch, }

45. *Presbytery of Lochmaben.*

Mr. Andrew Clark, }
John Allan, } *Minist.*
John Nimmo, }

Burgh of Lochmaben.

Mr. William Kirkpatrick, of
Ellisland.

46. *Presbytery of Penpont.*

Mr. Win. Moodie, }
Tho. Wilson, } *Minist.*
Alexander Ferguson of Craig-
daroch, *Esq; R. E.*

Burgh of Sanquhar.

Mr. William Oliver of Holm.

47. *Presbytery of Dumfries.*

Mr. John Scott, }
Wm. Irvine, } *Minist.*
Tho. Hamilton, }
Charles Erskine of Tinwald,
Esq; R. E.

Burgh of Dumfries.

Baillie James Gilchrist.

X. *Provincial Synod of Gal-
loway.*

48. *Presbytery of Kircudbright.*

Mr. G. Garthshore, }
Andrew Boyd, } *Minist.*
Peter Yorkilton, }
William Mac Millan of
Barwhinnock, *R. E.*

Burgh of Kircudbright.

Mr. — Lennox, *Merchant.*

49. *Presbytery of Wigtown.*

Mr. Edward Boyd, }
Andrew Adair, } *Minist.*
Dr. Alexander Martin, *R. E.*

Burgh of Wigtown.

William Hamilton of Craich-
law.

Burgh of Whithorn.

Anth. Macmillan, *late Baillie.*

50. *Presbytery of Stranrawer.*
 Mr. Jam. Macferran, } *Minist.*
 And: Dalziel,
 John Gray, Surgeon, R. E.

Burgh of Stranrawer.
 Mr. Andrew Macdowal *Advocate.*

XI. *Provincial Synod of Glasgow and Air.*

51. *Presbytery of Air.*
 Mr. John Hunter, }
 John Steil, sen. } *Minist.*
 Robert Fisher,
 John Adams,
 Colonel Dalrymple of }
 Glenmoor, } *R. E.*
 Mr. Alexan. Boswel
Advocate,

Burgh of Air.
 Mr. William Wallace *Advocate.*

52. *Presbytery of Irvine.*
 Mr. James Sempill, }
 Alex. Ferguson, } *Minist.*
 Lawrence Hill,
 Patrick Boyle *Advocate,*
 R. E.

Burgh of Irvine.
 Mr. Wm. Warner of Ardeer.

53. *Presbytery of Paisley.*
 Mr. David Turner, }
 Pat. Maxwell, } *Minist.*
 John Fleming,
 John Warner,
 Mr. William Grant }
Advocate, } *R. E.*
 Arch. Campbell
 of Ellerslie,

Burgh of Renfrew.
 Baillie William Somerville.

54. *Presbytery of Hamilton.*
 Mr. Tho. Cleland, }
 John Pinkerton, } *Minist.*
 William Steill,

Major John Robertson of Ear-
 nock, R. E.

55. *Presbytery of Lanark.*
 Mr. ——— Wilton, }
 James Porteous, } *Minist.*
 Patrick Scott,
 Sir Jam. Lockhart, *Bart. R. E.*

Burgh of Lanark.
 Baillie ——— Bell.

56. *Presbytery of Glasgow.*
 Mr. James Rob, }
 John Warren, } *Minist.*
 James Stirling,
 Baillie Richard Allan, R. E.

Burgh of Glasgow.
 Provost Lawrence Dinwiddie.

College of Glasgow.
 Principal Neil Campbell.

Burgh of Rutherglen.

57. *Presbytery of Dumbarton.*
 Mr. Joh. Edmonston, }
 Geo. Sinclair, } *Minist.*
 Duncan Macfar-
 lane,
 James Smollett *Advocate,*
 R. E.

Burgh of Dumbarton.
 Mr. George Smollett, *Advocate.*

XII. *Provincial Synod of Argyll.*

58. *Presbytery of Dunoon.*
 Mr. Robert Glen, } *Minist.*
 Alex. Lamont,
 Sir James Campbell, *Bart. R. E.*

59. *Presbytery of Kintyre.*
 Mr. John Macvicar, }
 James Stewart, } *Minist.*

60. *Presbytery of Inverary.*

Burgh of Inverary.
 Capt. John Campbell Merchant.

61. *Presbytery of Lorn.*
 Mr. John Macvane, }
 Al. Macfarlane, } *Minist.*
 Duke of Argyll, R. E.

62. *Presbytery of Mull.*
 Mr. Al. MacTavish, }
 John MacLean, } *Minist.*
 Hector MacLean of Torloish, R. E.

XIII. *Provincial Synod of Perth and Stirling.*

63. *Presbytery of Dunkeld.*
 Mr. Adam Ferguson, }
 James Stewart, }
 James Gow, } *Minist.*
 John Dowglas, }

Duke of Athole,
 John Campbell Younger, of
 Achallader, R. E.

64. *Presbytery of Perth.*
 Mr. — Covingtree, }
 Charles Phut, }
 David Black, } *Minist.*
 David Mair, }
 Robert Craigie, Esq; }
 Lord Advocate, } *R. E.*
 Mr. Belsches of In- }
 nermay, }

Burgh of Perth.

65. *Presbytery of Stirling.*
 Mr. Wm. Campbell, }
 Dan. Macqueen, } *Minist.*
 Wm. Bennet, }
 Thomas Dundas of Fin-
 gask, R. E.

Burgh of Stirling.

66. *Presbytery of Auchterarder.*
 Mr. And. Ramsay, }
 Henry Lundie, } *Minist.*
 Rob. Menzies, }
 Charles Campbell of Loch-
 land, R. E.

67. *Presbytery of Dumbiasse.*
 Mrs. John Smith, }
 And. Turnbull, } *Minist.*
 Francis Lord Napier, R. E.

XIV. *Provincial Synod of Fife.*

68. *Presbytery of Dunfermling.*
 Mr. Jam. Thomson, }
 Rob. Steedman, } *Minist.*
 James Bathgate, }
 Capt. Charles Greig in Inver-
 keithing, R. E.

Burgh of Dunfermling.

Burgh of Culrois.

Burgh of Inverkeithing.
 John Cunningham.

69. *Presbytery of Kirkcaldy.*
 Mr. Robert Speirs, }
 George Kay, } *Minist.*
 David Rintoul, }
 John Dundas of West-
 bogie, R. E.

Burgh of Kirkcaldy.
 Dr. Robert Kay.

Burgh

Burgh of Dyfart.

Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.

Burgh of Anstruther-Wester.

Burgh of Kiltrenny.

Burgh of Kinghorn.

John Punton Baxter in Edinburgh.

Burgh of Bruntisland.

Mr. Robert Angus of Balgowrie.

XV. Provincial Synod of Angus and Mearns.

70. *Presbytery of Cowpar.*

Mr. Wm. Thomson, }
Geo. Gillespie, } *Minist.*
James Bruce, }
Josias Walker, }
Alexander Earl of }
Leven, }
—Macgill of Rankelior, } *R. E.*

72. *Presbytery of Meeple.*

Mr. Lawr. Brown, }
Dav. Thomson, } *Minist.*
John Ker, }
James Crichton, } *Merchant*
in Cowpar, *R. E.*

73. *Presbytery of Forfar.*

Mr. John Young, }
Tho. Barker, } *Minist.*
John Donaldson of Invercherty, *R. E.*

Burgh of Forfar.

Burgh of Cowpar.

The Hon. Mr. James Leslie, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh.

71. *Presbytery of St. Andrews.*

Mr. Jam. Haddow, }
Principal, } *Minist.*
Arch. Campbell, }
And. Shaw, T. P. }
James Cliddisdale, }
John Wilson, } *Writer in St. Andrews,*
Baillie Rob. Waddel, } *R. E.*

Burgh of St. Andrews.

University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Thomas Tillideph.

Burgh of Pittenweem.

Burgh of Crail.

74. *Presbytery of Dundee.*

Mr. Tho. Randal, }
David Scott, } *Minist.*
James Playfair, }
John Haliburton, } *Merchant, R. E.*

Burgh of Dundee.

Baillie ——— Haliburton.

75. *Presbytery of Aberbrothock.*

Mr. Robert Trail, }
Jam. Muirison, } *Minist.*
Baillie James Doig, *R. E.*

Burgh of Aberbrothock.

Sir James Stuart of Goodtrees, *Bart.*

76. *Presbytery of Brechin.*

Mr. David Blair, }
George Aitkin, } *Minist.*
James Weems, }

Mr. John Pilmore, Merchant
in Montrose, R. E.

77. Presbytery of Fordun.
Mr. Jam. Honniman, }
David Burn, } Minisr.
William Bell, }
James Burnet of Montbod-
do Advocate, R. E.

Burgh of Brechin.

Burgh of Montrose.

Burgh of Bervie.
Alexander Arbuthnot, Esq; a
Commissioner of the Customs.

N U M B E R XXIII.

Officers of the Chapel Royal.

M R. William Gusthart,	} Their Fees, the Profits of the Deanry, about 200 l. per Ann. among them.	
Mr. Neil Campbell,		
Mr. Robert Wallace,		
Mr. Neil Mac Viccar, Almoner ;	Salary 41 L. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.	
	per Annum l.	
Mr. John Lumisdan, Salary	_____	50
Mr. James Wetherpoons,	_____	50
Mr. Thomas Tulideff,	_____	40

N U M B E R XXIV.

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

D R. John Rutherford,	} Physicians in Ordinary,	
Dr. Andrew St. Clair,		
Dr. Andrew Plummer,		
Dr. James Lidderdale,		
Apothecary and Druggist ;	Salary 40 l. per Annum, vacant.	
Mr. Charles Alston, M. D. his Majesty's Botanist and Keeper of the Physick-Garden ;	Salary 50 l. per Annum.	
Mr. James Abercromby of Glusfaugh, jun. his Majesty's Linner ;	Salary 100 l. per Annum.	
Sir James Holburn, his Majesty's Under-Falconer ;	Salary 50 l. per Annum.	
Mr. Archibald Mac Aulay, Conservator of the Privileges of Scotland in the Netherlands,	200 l. per Annum.	
Robert Freebairn, Richard Watkins, James Blair, and John Nairn, his Majesty's Printers.		

NUMBER XXV.

*The King's School in Edinburgh.***M**R. John Lees, Rector.

Mr. James Gibb,

Mr. John Rae,

Mr. James Anderson,

} Masters.

NUMBER XXVI.

The Office of the Bank, 1741.

The Bank of Scotland was established by Act of Parliament, 17 July, 1695. The Management thereof is committed to a Governor, a Deputy, and 25 Directors. Those at present are,

THE most Honourable John Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor.

Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, Merchant, Deputy Governor.

Ordinary Directors.

Mr. Charles Binning, *Advocate.*Thomas Fairholm, *Merchant.*Thomas Gibson, *one of the Depute Clerks of Session.*John Hay, *Writer to the Signet.*Sir John Inglis of Cramond, *Bart.*

John Inglis,

Robert Marjoribanks,

Andrew Marjoribanks,

James Marjoribanks,

Mr. Robert Pringle,

Charles St. Clair,

Peter Wedderburn,

} Merchants.

} Advocates.

Extraordinary Directors.

Hon. Mr. William Carmichael, } Advocates.

Mr. William Hall,

Robert Craigie, *Lord Advocate.*

Adam Fairholm of Greenhill.

Archibald Arbuthnot,

Hugh Clerk,

James Gordon,

John Nairn,

} Merchants.

Mr.

Mr. John Mackenzie, Writer to the Signet.

Dr. James Dundas.

Dr. Andrew St. Clair.

Officers.

Mr. David Scott, Treasurer.

David Spence, Secretary.

James Spence, Secretary Deputy.

George Falconar, Accountant.

Charles Stephan,

James Stephan,

Andrew Bonar,

Thomas Stewart,

} *Accountant's Assistants.*

} *Tellers.*

Officers of the Royal Bank.

Beaumont Hotham, Esq; *one of the Commissioners of the Customs, Governor.*

The Right Hon. Andrew Fletcher, of Milton, Lord Justice Clerk, Deputy-Governor.

Ordinary Directors.

Mr. Patrick Campbell of Monzie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

George Drummond,

Richard Dowdeswell,

John Philp,

James Nimmo,

Alexander Sharp, Merchant.

John Coutts, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Mr. John Hamilton, Writer to the Signet.

William Alexander, Merchant.

} *Esquires.*

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Hon. George Lord Ross.

Mr. Charles Areskine,

William Grant,

Thomas Dundas of Fingask.

George Buchan, Esq;

William Forbes, Writer to the Signet.

William Kier.

Hugh Hathorn and James Mansfield, Merchants.

Officers.

Alan Whiteford, Esq; First Cashier.

Mr. John Campbell, Second Cashier.

John Graham, Secretary.

Mr. William Mitchell, *Accountant*.

Alexander Innes, *sen.*

Robert Selkirk,

Alexander Innes, *jun.*

James Lyon, *Porter*.

Tellers.

NUMBER XXVII.

The Merchant Company at Edinburgh.

MR. Thomas Young, *Master*.

ASSISTANTS.

Thomas Fairholm,

John Hope,

Robert Baillie,

John Halyburton, *sen.*

George Gray,

William Dowglas,

Patrick Arthur,

Archibald Angus,

Mark Sandilands,

William Graham,

Baillie James Stuart,

John Haliburton, *jun.*

Alexander Scott, *Treasurer*.

Robert Ross, *Clerk*.

At EDINBURGH.

The Maiden Hospital founded by the Company of Merchants in Edinburgh, and Mary Erskine, in the Year 1695, for maintaining and educating the Female Children and Grand-Children of decayed Merchants, and other Female Children presented by their respective Patrons.

Patrons are entituled to a Right of presenting a Girl, qualified as above, upon paying 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and have a Power of presenting any Girl upon paying 200*l.* Sterling.

The Girls are received betwixt the Age of seven and eleven Years, and go out when they are seventeen Years compleat.

They are taught to read and write English, to Cypher, and Spinning and Sewing of all Sorts, Pastry, and every Thing that may qualify them for Service, or for teaching Gentlemens Children in the Country several Parts of necessary Education.

There is in this Year, 1748, about 60 Girls in the said Hospital, and the present Governours are as follow, *viz.*

Thomas Young, *Præses*.

Mr. Thomas Fairholm,

James Stuart,

John Halyburton,

Mr. William Hogg,

Walter Hogg,

Archibald Angus,

Mr.

Mr. Charles Binning,
Dr. William Cochrane,
Mr. George Gray,

Mr. John Brand,
Alexander Scott,
William Graham.

Mr. B. David Inglis,
Robert Forrester,
Thomas Trotter,
James Grant,
Hugh Hathorn,

} Old Magistrates.

George Logan,
William Robertson,
Hugh Blair,

} Ministers.

William Tod, jun. Treasurer.
Robert Ross, Clerk.

N U M B E R XXVIII.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh.

Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, Esq; Post-master-General
in Scotland.

Mr. John Inglis, *Accomptant.*

Alexander Bennet, *Secretary to the Post-master.*

Walter Foggo, *Principal Clerk.*

Francis Scott, *Second Clerk.*

Bennet, *Clerks Assistant.*

Sydsersf, *Apprehender of Private Letter-Carriers.*

George Grant, *Clerk to the Irish Correspondents.*

Three Letter-Carriers.

N U M B E R XXIX.

The Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to His Majesty's Customs in North-Britain.

General-Officers.

George Lord Rosse,
Richard Somers, Esq;
Colin Campbell, Esq;
Mansfeldt Cardonnell, Esq;
Alexander Le Grand, Esq;

} Commissioners of the Customs
and Salt-Duties, each 500*l.*
per Annum.

Joseph Tudor, Esq; Secretary,
for himself and Clerks,

James Murray, Esq; Receiver-General,

More to him for Clerks,

per Annum *l.*

500

300

230

Edm.

Edm. Pargiter, Esq; Comptroller-Gen. for himself and Clerks,	per Annum	350
Chambre Lewis, Esq; Assistant Comptroller-General,		80
Richard Swainston, Esq;		300
James Hamiton, Assistant Solicitor,		20
James Armour, Assistant Solicitor,		30
William Roupel,	{ Inspectors-Gen. of the Out-Ports, each	130
Adam Smith,		
Charles Sinclair, Inspector of Securities,		70
James Haliburton, Inspector of Seizures,		200
George Montgomery, Register of Seizures,		50
George Cruikshank, Examiner of the Out-Ports,		100
Sir Alex. Brown,	{ Register of North-British Ships, and Inspector of the Coast Business,	50
William Rowly, House-keeper,		
William Dow, Messenger,		20
John Euart, Watchman,		20

Edinburgh.

Thomas Udal,	{ Surveyors of the Land-Carriage, each	30
Wm. Matthews,		
Gilbert Blair,		
Gilbert More,		
Fourteen Land-Carriage Waiters,		20

Leith.

Alexander Legrand, Collector, for himself and Clerk,	—	170
Robert Fullerton, Comptroller, for himself and Clerk,	—	120
William Towry, Land-Surveyor,		50
James Paterfon, Tide Surveyor,		40
Alexander Hume,	{ Land-Waiters and Searchers, each	35
Hugh Craford,		
George Ramsay,		
David Kyle,		
Alexander Carmichael,	{ Coast-Waiters, each	35
John Norris,		
Adam Hendry,		
William Towry, Sworn Appraiser,		30
James Rannie, Cooper,		24
Twelve Tide-waiters, each		20
Six Boatmen, each		20
Two Weighing Porters, each		10

Dunbar.

William Castellaw, Collector,		40
Lumley Thoresby, Comptroller,		30
John		

John Lyon, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	per Annum 1
James Reid, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i> ,	_____	25
James Mc Gill, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	30
Ten Tide-waiters, each	_____	20
Six Boatmen, each	_____	5

Dreston-pang:

George Cheap, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	50
William Lem, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	30
Lewis Hay, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	55
Robert Halyburton, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>	_____	25
David Mc Culloch, }	_____	
Eight Tide-waiters, each	_____	20

Boroughstouness.

Robert Middleton, <i>Esq; Collector</i> ,	_____	60
James Patullo, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	40
Colin Mackenzie, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	30
Josiah Lambert, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	30
John Mc Fun, }	_____	
James Liddel, }	_____	25
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	_____	20
Two Boat-men, each	_____	15

Queensferry.

Hugh Mc Calfum, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	30
Four Boat-men, each	_____	15

Alloa.

Walter Grossett, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	30
Robert Colhoun, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	20
James Grahame, <i>Surveyor</i> ,	_____	40
John Burn, }	_____	
Charles Nielson, }	_____	50
Six Tide-waiters, each	_____	20
Two Boat-men, each	_____	15

Kirkaldy.

Robert Hay, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	60
Sir Michael Balfour, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	40
Thomas Denny, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	40

per Annum l.

John Young,	} Land-waiters and Searchers, each	50
William Campbell,		20
Eleven Tide waiters, each		20
Two Boatmen, each		15

Inverlith.

John Mc Nachtan, Collector,	40
John Skinner, Comptroller,	20
Samuel Pleydell, Land-Surveyor,	40
Four Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	20
One Tide-Surveyor, six Boatmen.	

Dundee.

Archibald Young, Collector,	50
Robert Smyth, Comptroller,	20
Samuel Lowdon, Land and Tide-Surveyor,	35
Lawrence Gib, Tide-Surveyor at Broughty,	25
John Orrok, Land-waiter and Searcher,	25
Seven Tide-waiters, each	18
Four Boatmen, each	13

Berth.

Gideon Schaw, Collector,	30
Walter Miller, Comptroller,	20
Alexander Moodie, Surveyor and Land-waiter,	25
Four Tide-waiters, each	18

Montrose.

James Scot, Collector,	50
Peter Skinner, Comptroller,	30
Alexander Miln, Surveyor,	35
William Herdman, Land-waiter and Searcher,	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	18

Aberdeen.

James Ogilvie, Collector,	—	—	50
Alexander Middleton, Comptroller,	—	—	30
James Gellie, Land-Surveyor,	—	—	35
Theophilus Ogilvie, Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	35
George Lobban,	} Land-waiters, each		
Robert Skinner,			25

Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	_____	per Annum	1.
Adam Baxter, Cooper,	_____		18
Two Boatmen, each	_____		5
			14

Peterhead.

Two Boatmen, each	_____		14
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Inverness.

John Bailie, Surveyor-General,	_____		150
Alexander Colvill, Collector,	_____		50
John Grant, Comptroller,	_____		30
James Sutherland, Land-Surveyor,	_____		50
Edward Townson,	{	Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
James Monro,			
Nineteen Tide-waiters, each	_____		18
Two Boatmen, each	_____		14

Fortrose and Cromarty.

Roderick Dingwall, Tide-Surveyor,	_____		40
Four Boatmen, each	_____		14

Caithness.

Henry Liddel, Comptroller,	_____		40
John Oswald, Comptroller,	_____		30
James Murray, Land-Surveyor,	_____		30
George Mowat, Land-waiter,	_____		25
Two Tide-waiters, each	_____		15

Dunky.

William Smith, Collector,	_____		40
Thomas Rendal, Comptroller,	_____		30
Andrew Young, Surveyor and Searcher,	_____		30
John Baikie, Land-waiter,	_____		25
Two Tide-waiters, each	_____		15

Lochbroom.

John Campbell, Collector,	_____		30
Alexander Monro, Comptroller,	_____		30
Surveyor and Land-waiter, vacant,	_____		20
Four Tide-waiters, each	_____		12

Port-William.

	per Annum <i>l.</i>
William Covan, <i>Collector</i> , _____	25
Robert Livingston, <i>Comptroller</i> , _____	20
John Mc Phail, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i> , _____	20
Three Tide waiters, each _____	12

Schetland.

John Craigie, <i>Collector</i> , _____	40
William Irvin, <i>Comptroller</i> , _____	30
Henry Rose, <i>Surveyor</i> , _____	30
William Henderson, <i>Land-waiter</i> , _____	25
Two Tide-waiters, each _____	15

Glasgow.

David Blair, <i>Collector</i> , _____	100
Thomas Kennawie, <i>Comptroller</i> , _____	40
Duncan Mac Gibbon, _____	30
Alexander Dalmahoy, } <i>Surveyors, each</i> _____	
Ten Land-Carriage Waiters, each _____	20

Port-Glasgow.

William Hamilton, <i>Esq</i> ; { <i>Surveyor-General over ten Riding-Officers, for preventing the Importation of Cattle and Viſuals from Ireland,</i> } _____	1500
William Fleming, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Surveyor-General</i> , _____	350
Emanuel Walker, <i>Collector</i> , _____	200
Laurence Craigie, <i>Deputy-Collector</i> , _____	
Alexander Kinloch, <i>Comptroller</i> , _____	100
James Scot, <i>Deputy Comptroller</i> , _____	
William Ogilvie, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> , _____	100
James Fullerton, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> , _____	60
Archibald Buchanan, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor at Greenock</i> , _____	60
William Burton, _____	60
Christopher Whittingdale, _____	
Robert Forrest, _____	
John Denniston, _____	
James Tennent, _____	
Robert Gordon, _____	
Thirty-seven Tide-waiters, each _____	20
Four Boat-men, each _____	20
Two Weighing-Porters, each _____	15

Greenoch.

William Stuart, <i>Surveyor-General.</i>	_____	_____	per Annum	150
Six Boat-men, each	_____	_____		20

Arbing.

Laurence Nugent, <i>Collector,</i>	_____	_____		50
James Cunninghame, <i>Collector,</i>	_____	_____		30
Thomas Boyd, <i>Land-Surveyor,</i>	_____	_____		35
Charles Hamilton, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>	_____	_____		25
Alexander Blair, }	_____	_____		
Ten Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____		15

Combraes.

Andrew Cranford, <i>Tide-Surveyor,</i>	_____	_____		30
Four Boat-men, each	_____	_____		15

Ait.

John Fairlie, <i>Collector,</i>	_____	_____		40
Roger Kerr, <i>Comptroller,</i>	_____	_____		30
Richard Adderton, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor.</i>	_____	_____		35
Alexander Oliphant, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>	_____	_____		25
Alexander Farquhar, }	_____	_____		
Eight Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____		15

Stranraer.

Edward Bruce, <i>Collector,</i>	_____	_____		40
Alexander Cuninghame, <i>Deputy-Collector,</i>	_____	_____		30
Charles Innes, <i>Comptroller,</i>	_____	_____		35
William Mac Dowell, <i>Deputy-Comptroller,</i>	_____	_____		20
John Neilson, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor.</i>	_____	_____		35
Thomas Naismith, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher,</i>	_____	_____		25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____		15

Lozhryan.

Four Boat-men, each	_____	_____		15
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Migtoun.

William Hamilton, <i>Collector,</i>	_____	_____		40
David Agnew, <i>Comptroller,</i>	_____	_____		25
John Smith, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter,</i>	_____	_____		30
Six Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____		15

Whithorn.

Whithorn.

	per Annum l.
Henry Mac Culloch, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> ,	40
Six Boat-men, each	15

Campbeltown.

Thomas Frazer, <i>Collector</i> ,	} each	— — 30
Daniel Farquharson, <i>Comptroller</i> ,		
John Buchanan, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i> , each	—	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	—	14
Ten Boat-men, each	—	14

Dumfries.

John Young, <i>Collector</i> ,	— — —	50
William Corbet, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	— — —	40
John Dalryell, <i>Deputy-Collector</i> , Kirkcudbright,	— — —	25
William Martin, <i>Deputy-Comptroller</i> ,	— — —	20
Francis Patoun, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> ,	— — —	40
James Reid, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i> ,	— — —	25
Leonard Freeman, <i>ditto</i> , and to take Care of the Boat,	— — —	20
William Craik, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	— — —	100
Bryce Blair, { <i>Surveyors-General from Sark</i> .	} — — —	100
David Maxwell, { foot to the River Dee,		
Nine Tide-waiters, each	— — — — —	15
Four Boat-men, each	— — — — —	15

N. B. There are only three Sloops employed in the Service of the Revenue, under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland; the Establishment for each Sloop is as follows, *viz.*

	per Annum	l.	s.	d.
To the Commander,	— — —	50	00	00
To the Mate	— — —	25	00	00
To eleven Men, at 15 l. per Annum each	—	165	00	00
To a Boy per Annum	— — —	6	00	00
Victualling 14 Men. at 6 d. per Diem each	—	127	15	00
Wear and Tear, per Annum	—	80	00	00

Officers employed in the Salt-Duties in North-Britain.

	per Annum l.
Edmund Pargiter, <i>Esq; Comptroller-General</i> ,	— 100
Chambre Lewis, <i>Assistant, or first Clerk</i> ,	— 20
D 2	Joseph

per Annum l.

Joseph Tudor, Esq; Secretary, Solicitor, Examiner, &c.	150
Sir Robert Dickson, Supervisor-General,	130
James Armour, Assistant Solicitor,	50
William Nelthorp, Clerk to the Secretary,	40
William Bowles, Agent at the Treasury,	40
Chambre Lewis, Storekeeper,	10
William Rowley, Housekeeper,	10
John Stanfield, Messenger,	10

Dreston-pans.

George Cheap, Collector,	30
Charles Miller, Supervisor,	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Fourteen Watchmen, each	15

Bozrowstoness.

Robert Middleton, Collector,	30
James Skinner, Supervisor,	50
John Cranford, Assistant Supervisor,	
Five Officers, each	24
Seven Watchmen, each	15

Alloa.

Walter Grosset, Collector,	30
John Rennald, Supervisor,	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Ten Watchmen, each	15

Kirkaldy.

Robert Hay, Collector,	30
John Durham, Supervisor,	50
Eight Officers, each	25
Ten Watchmen, each,	15

Irving.

Laurence Nugent, Collector,	5
Thomas Boyd, Supervisor,	5
Two Officers, each	25
One Watchman,	15

Aire.

per Annum l.

John Fairlie, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	5
Roger Kerr, <i>Supervisor</i> ,	_____	_____	5
Two Officers, each	_____	_____	25
Two Watchmen, each	_____	_____	15

Campbeltown and May.

Thomas Frazer, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	5
Daniel Farquharson, <i>Supervisor</i> ,	_____	_____	5
Two Officers, each	_____	_____	25
One Watchman,	_____	_____	15

Stranraer.

Edward Bruce, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	5
Charles Innes, <i>Supervisor</i> ,	_____	_____	5

NUMBER XXX.

A LIST of the Faculty of Advocates, 1744.

SIR William Cockburn, <i>Bart.</i> 1685	Mr. James Graham, <i>Senior</i> , <i>Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Dean of Faculty,</i>
Mr. John Fairholm, 1692	John Pringle of Haining, <i>now one of the Senators of the College of Justice,</i>
Robert Craig,	Thomas Halyburton,
Sir Alexander Anstruther,	David Erskine of Dun, <i>now</i> <i>one of the Senators of the College of Justice,</i> 1698
Mr. Alex. Abercromby, 1694	James Boswel,
John Belfches, <i>sen.</i>	George Douglass, 1699
Hon. Mr. William Carmichael, 1695	John Falconer,
Mr. James Colvill, 1696	Sir John Home, <i>Bart.</i> 1700
William Forbes, <i>Professor of Civil-Law in the University of Glasgow,</i>	Sir John Clerk of Pennycook, <i>Bart. now one of the Barons of the Exchequer,</i>
Thomas Kennedy, <i>now</i> <i>one of the Barons of the Exchequer,</i>	Mr. George Seton, 1701
Alexander Hay,	George Schaw,
William Hall, <i>one of the Principal Clerks of Session,</i>	David Plenderleith,
Thomas Rigg, <i>sen.</i>	
Charles Binning, 1698	

Mr. Thomas Hamilton,
James Baillie, 1702
Patrick Turnbull,
Andrew Lawder, 1703
William Lyon,
James Cathcart,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balmerino,
*one of the Senators of the
College of Justice,*
Hon. Mr. George Dalrymple,
*now one of the Barons of
Exchequer,* 1704
Hon. Mr. Charles Erskine, *sen.*
Mr. Alexander Irvine,
Joseph Douglas, 1705
George Ross,
Sir Alexander Ramsay, *Bart.*
Mr. Thomas Buchan, 1705
Alexander Falconer, *alias
Hay,*
Hon. Mr. James Erskine of
Grange,
Mr. Charles Cockburn,
James Gillon, 1706
Francis Wauchop,
Wm. Scot, *alias Blair,*
Wm. Montgomery, 1707
Thomas Menzies,
John Lawrie,
Sir John Rutherford, *Knt.*
John Carr,
Mr. William Stewart, *Pay-
master of the Pensions,*
Andrew Mac Doual, 1708
Charles Cochrane,
Robert Dundas, *one of
the Lords of Session,*
George Smollet, *one of the
Commissaries of Edin-
burgh,*
John Kennedy, 1709
Duncan Forbes, *Lord Pre-
sident of Session,*
Patrick Campbel of Mon-
zie, *now one of the Se-
nators of the College of
Justice,*
Robert Craigie, *Lord Ad-
vocate,* 1710

Mr. David Walker,
John Stewart, *sen.*
John Mac Cleod,
Hugh Dalrymple of Drum-
more, *one of the Senators
of the College of Justice,*
Sir Henry Sterling, *Bart.*
Mr. George Mac Kenzie,
Sir Philip Anstruther, 1711
Sir James Fergusson of Kil-
kerran, *Bart.*, *one of the
Senators of the College of
Justice,*
Mr. Archibald Stewart,
Robert Sinclair, 1711
Charles Erskine, *jun.*
Hon. Mr. Pat. Boyle, 1712
Mr. David Scot,
William Douglass,
Patrick Grant of Elches,
*one of the Senators of the
College of Justice,*
Lawrence Craigie,
John Crawford, *sen.*
George Sharp,
Hon. Mr. John Sinclair, of
Muckle, *one of the Sena-
tors of the College of Ju-
stice,* 1713
Mr. George Lindsay,
Sir James Holburn, *Bart.* 1714
Sir Alexander Cuming, *Bart.*
Mr. John Polson,
James Lumfden,
Sir Archibald Grant, *Bart.*
Mr. John Alves,
Patrick Haldane, 1715
Peter Wedderburn,
Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,
*one of the Senators of the
College of Justice,*
Mr. George Dundas, 1716
James Don, *alias Wau-
chop,*
David Rutherford,
Alexander Nairn,
Hugh Bailie, 1717
Andrew Fletcher of Mil-
ton, *one of the Senators
of*

- of the College of Justice,
and Lord Justice Clerk,*
Mr. Robert Karr,
Archibald Inglis,
Archibald Hamilton,
Alexander Birny,
John Murray, *one of the
Principal Clerks of Session,*
1718
Archibald Murray,
David Monypenny,
Henry Barclay,
Michael Wenzies, 1719
John Erskine, *sen.*
Robert Blackwood,
Alex. Lesly, *now Earl of
Leven, and one of the Se-
nators of the College of
Justice,*
William Urquhart, 1720
Sir James Johnstoun, *Bart.*
Mr. John Swinton,
Sir Robert Stewart, *Bart.*
Mr. John Belches, *jun.*
James Justice, *one of the
Principal Clerks of Session,*
1721
James Graham, *jun.*
John Riddel,
Kenneth MacKenzie, 1722
James Fergusson, *sen.*
William Grant,
Alex. Frazer of Strichen,
*one of the Senators of the
College of Justice,*
John Craigie, *sen.*
Walter Pringle,
Charles St. Clare,
George Pringle,
Henry Home, 1723
James Graham, *Tertius,*
Right Hon. the Lord Elibank,
Mr. Alexander Lockhart,
Sir Tho. Wallace, *Bart.* 1723
Mr. Archibald Campbell,
Alexander Lind,
Nichol. Graham, 1724
Hon. Mr. John Crawford, *jun.*
Mr. John Campbell, *sen.*
Mr. Robert Pringle,
Thomas Rig, *jun.* 1724
James Brodie,
James Cochran,
George Carre, 1725
Hon. Mr. John Hamilton,
Mr. James Glen,
John Maule,
Robert Ramsay,
Robert Clark, *one of the
Commissaries of Edinburgh,*
John Campbell, *jun.*
Thomas Hay, 1726
John Hay,
Hon. Mr. James Lesly, *one of
the Commissaries of Edin-
burgh,*
Mr. Robert Scot,
George Porterfield,
George Sinclair,
Robert Pearson, 1727
David Graeme,
Hon. Mr. Walter Sandilands,
Mr. Alexander Boswell,
William Duff,
Charles Maitland,
Hugh Forbes, *one of the
Principal Clerks of Session,*
Patrick Cockburn, 1728
Hon. Mr. James Dalrymple,
Mr. John Gillon,
Hon. Mr. James Hamilton,
Mr. Lewis Grant,
George Abercromby, *Pro-
fessor of the Law of Nature
and Nations in the Uni-
versity of Edinburgh,*
William Kirkpatrick, *one
of the Principal Clerks of
Session.*
Alexander Mac Kenzie,
John Dickson,
Hon. Mr. Alexander-Hume
Campbel, 1729
Mr. Hugh Rose,
Charles Anstruther,
John Mitchellson,
Alexander Udney,
William Somerville,

- Mr. John Udney, 1730
 William Dalrymple,
 Thomas Dundas, *Professor of Civil-Law in the University of Edinburgh*,
 Francis Kinloch,
 Alexander Foulis,
 Ronald Campbell,
 Joseph Pringle,
 Thomas Calderwood,
 James Balfour,
 George Drummond,
 Alexander Home,
 William Congaltoun,
 John Mac Kye,
 John Dundas, 1731
 John Lookup,
 David Scrimzeour,
 Charles Lumifden,
 Andr. Mitchel, *sen.* 1732
 Joseph Williamson,
 David Falconer,
 James Smollet, *one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh*, 1733
 Patrick Rofs,
 James Geddes,
 James Carnegie,
 John Erskine, *jun.*
 James Ogilvie, 1734
 Charles Mac Dowal,
 George Brown,
 James Dundas,
 Robert Kennedy,
 William Wallace,
 James Fergusson, *jun.*
 James Erskine, *jun.*
 John Rutherford,
 George Middleton,
 Sir James Stewart, *Bart.* 1735
 Mr. John Dalrymple, *sen.*
 William Scot, *jun.*
 Charles Gordon,
 Sir Michael Stewart, *Bart.*
 Mr. William Croffe,
 Adam Drummond, 1736
 Andrew Pringle,
 David Moncrieffe,
 Andrew Mitchel, *jun.*
 Adam Inglis,
 Hon. Mr. William Frazer,
 Hon. Mr. Geo. Mackay, 1737
 Mr. John Carmichael,
 James Burnet,
 John Gordon,
 John Stuart, *jun.*
 William Law,
 James Veitch, 1738
 Robert Dundas, *jun. Solicitor-General*,
 James Dunbar,
 John Cunningham,
 James Oswald,
 Charles Campbell,
 James Philip, 1739
 William Binning, *sen.*
 William Mure,
 Will Binning, *jun.* 1740
 James Livingstone, 1741
 Robert Hepburn,
 John Dalrymple, *jun.*
 Thomas Miller, 1742
 James Anderson,
 William Cumming,
 David Dalrymple,
 Robert Bruce,
 John Craigie,
 James Montgomery, 1743
 John Callendar,
 Archibald Duff,
 Alexander Macleod,
 Lewis Dowglas,
 Robert Welwood,
 James Erskine, *Tertius*,
 Gilbert Elliot,
 John Swinton, *jun.*
 Robert Macquēen, 1744
 Robert Dick,
 Patrick Macdowal,
 Francis Garden,
 John Grant.

*Officers of the Faculty of Advocates for the Year 1744.**The Dean of Faculty, Mr. James Graham of Airth.**The Treasurer, Mr. James Balfour of Pilrig.**Clerk to the Faculty, and Collector of the Decisions, vacant.**Curators of the Library 1744.**Mr. Peter Wedderburn,
Kenneth Mackenzie,
James Veitch,**Mr. David Moncrieffe,
Robert Clerk.*

Note, Every Year the Senior Curator, who is also Treasurer of the Library, goes out of his Office, and a new Curator is appointed; the Number Five being constantly kept up, and every Curator continuing Five Years.

*Keeper of the Library, Mr. Thomas Ruddiman.**Bar-keeper, Allen Livingston.*

NUMBER XXXI.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the Society for improving Arts and Sciences, particularly natural Knowledge, established at Edinburgh 1739.

M*R. William Adams, Architect.**Dr. Charles Alston, Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh.**Sir John Anstruther, Bart.**Dr. John Boswell.**Mr. Dougal Campbell.**The Honourable Mr. William Carmichael.**Sir John Clerk of Pennyquick, one of the Barons of Exchequer, Vice-President.**Dr. John Clerk, Vice-President.**J. Clerk, Esq;**James Craw, of Netherbyers, Esq;**Dr. Cunningham.**Sir James Dalrymple, Bart.**Mr. John Douglas, Surgeon.**Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.**The Right Hon. Lord Elphinston.**Martin*

Martin Folkes, Esq; President of the Royal Society.

The Right Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; Lord President of the Session.

William Fullarton of *Fullarton*, Esq;

Mr. *James Gray*.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Hopton*.

Dr. *John Jobnston*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Glasgow*.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Lawderdale*.

Mr. *Peter Leith*.

Mr. *Alexander Lind* Advocate, Treasurer.

Mr. *Charles Macky*, Professor of History in the University of *Edinburgh*,

Mr. *Colin Maclaurin*, Professor of Mathematicks in the University of *Edinburgh*, Secretary.

Mons. *de Mairan* of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*.

Andrew Mitchell, Esq;

Mr. *Alexander Monro*, Professor of Anatomy in the University of *Edinburgh*.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Morton*, President.

Dr. *Andrew Plummer*, Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in the University of *Edinburgh*, Secretary.

Dr. *William Porterfield*.

Dr. *John Pringle*, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of *Edinburgh*.

Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*.

Dr. *John Rutherford*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*.

The Right Hon. Lord *Sinclair*.

Mr. *Charles Ste Clair* Advocate.

Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*,

Mr. *David Scot* of *Scotstarvet*, Advocate.

Dr. *Thomas Simson*, Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of *St. Andrew's*.

Mr. *James Short*, Optician.

Mr. *Robert Steuart*, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of *Edinburgh*.

Dr. *John Stewart*, Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Dr. *John Stevenson*.

Mr. *James Stirling*.

The Right Hon. the Viscount of *Stormont*.

The Rev. Mr. *Robert Wallace* one of the Ministers of *Edinburgh*.

Dr. *White*.

NUMBER XXXII.

A List of the Writers Names to His Majesty's Signet, and Date of their Admission.

The Most Honourable John Marquis of Taveeddale, Keeper.

* Mr. Thomas Hay Advocate, Deputy-Keeper, James Hay and John Pringle Conjunct Under-Keepers and Clerks, and Robert Kinnell Assistant Clerk.

* JAMES Baillie, 14 April 1694	* Hugh Crawford, 14 Decem. 1716
Charles Miln, 4 Jan. 1696	Alex. Ross, 14 July 1717
Andrew Ker, 2 Octob 1696	* William Millar, 15 July 1719
Robert Wallace, sen. 29 Jan. 1701	* Andrew Hay, 23 July 1719
* John Lumisdien, 3 Feb. 1701	Geo. Gordon, 15 March 1720
John Stewart, 17 Nov. 1701	* Wm. Forbes, 19 Aug. 1720
George Edie, 16 June 1702	John Baillie, 7 September 1721
William Innes, 18 March 1704	Colin Mackenzie, 1 Aug. 1722
Robert Fullerton, 10 Aug. 1705	Andrew Alves, 25 Septem. 1722
Ludovick Brodie, 11 July 1706	Rob. Dalrymple, 28 Nov. 1722
William Murray, 12 Jan. 1706	William Preston, 3 Dec. 1722
* John Hamilton, 3 March 1707	* Arch. Stewart, 9 Jan. 1723
Robert Dalrymple, 28 March 1707	Rob. Wallace, jun. 13 February 1723
William Seton, 6 Decem. 1707	James Ramsay, 25 Feb. 1723
Charles Farquharson, 8 Nov. 1708	George Dallas, 17 June 1723
Charles Masterton, Feb. 1709	Archibald Pitcairn, 3 Aug. 1723
* John Mac Farlane, 12 Nov. 1709	* Geo. Chalmers, 1 Oct. 1723
* Alex. Hamilton, 6 Nov. 1711	Alex. Gordon, 25 Nov. 1723
John Ruffel, 16 Nov. 1711	* James Armour, 2 Dec. 1723
John Mac Gowan, 12 January 1712	* Wm Veitch, 13 Dec. 1723
John Dundas, 1 March 1712	John Buchanan, 13 Dec. 1723
* Alex. Stevenson, 11 March 1712	* John Hay, 22 Febr. 1726
John Cunningham, 24 June 1713	James Haliburton, 8 March 1726
Alex. Pitcairn, 14 Aug. 1714	Jam. Graham, 21 March 1726
Rob. Fullerton, 18 Dec. 1714	James Hume, 20 June 1726
John Hamilton, 30 July 1716	* Alex. Mac Millan, 13 Oct. 1726
	Alex. Stewart, 17 July 1727
	* Arch. Campbel, 5 Feb. 1728
	* James Hay, sen. 9 Dec. 1728
	* Ronald Dunbar, 27 Jan. 1729
	James

James Gartshore, 6 Oct. 1729	John Watson, February 1739
John Grant, 3 December 1729	And. Marjoribanks, 20 March 1739
William Watson, 3 Dec. 1729	John Riddle, 20 March 1739
David Spence, 15 June 1730	Thomas Brodie, 25 June 1739
* John Smith, 21 Dec. 1730	* Peter Sinclair, 25 June 1739
Andrew Burnet, 21 Dec. 1730	Geo. Gordon, jun. Jan. 1740
David Monro, 28 July 1731	William Mac Ewen, 25 Febr. 1740
James Taylor, 2 August 1731	James Robertson, 25 Feb. 1740
David Anderson, 18 Aug. 1731	William Frazer, jun. 11 March 1740
Roderick Mac Leod, 7 March 1732	* John Pringle, 8 June 1741
* Ronald Crawford, 7 March 1732	* James Carmichael, 30 June 1741
Thomas Baillie, 26 April 1732	John Suttie, 30 June 1741
* John Davidson, 20 Dec. 1732	Matthew Morthland, 30 June 1741
Geo. Turnbull, 25 June 1733	William Gordon, sen. 25 Jan. 1742
Thomas Watson, 7 Jan. 1734	Alex. Goldie, 25 Jan. 1742
Robert Grant, 8 March 1734	James Smith, 5 April 1742
Hen. Scrimzeor, 14 July 1735	Wm. Gordon, jun. 5 July 1742
Leon. Urquhart, 14 July 1735	Char. Bannerman, 5 July 1742
James Pringle, 24 July 1735	James Hay, jun. 3 Aug. 1742
Robert Sym, 4 August 1735	James Purves, 3 August 1742
William Frazer, 2 Febr. 1736	John Dickie, 3 August 1742
* Sam. Mitchelson, 12 March 1736	Robert Menzies, 3 Aug. 1742
Geo. Balfour, 12 March 1736	William Tytler, 5 Octob. 1742
And. Wallace, 28 June 1736	Laurence Craigie, 1744
John Sinclair, 28 June 1736	John Rowand, 1744
Rob. Paterson, 30 Aug. 1736	Alexander Robertson, 1744
Gideon Jackson, 23 Sept. 1736	John Douglas, Officer.
* John Mackenzie, 17 April 1737	
James Scot, 19 January 1738	
William Wilson, 25 Jan. 1738	

N U M B E R XXXIII.

Officers appointed to distribute, and manage His Majesty's Stamp-Duties of North-Britain.

MR. William Jones, Principal, or Head-Distributor; Sal. 180 l. per Annum.

Mr. James Anderson, Comptroller; Sal. 150 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Pringle, Distributor for the Towns of Edinburgh and Leith; Sal. 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Young, Solicitor; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.

N U M B E R XXXIV.

The Officers of the Mint.

THE Right Honourable John Lord Belhaven, General;
Sal. 300 l. per Annum.
 Arch. Bothwell, Esq; Master; *Sal 200 l. per Annum,*
 James Hay, Esq; Warden; *Sal. 150 l. per Annum.*
 John Mac Farlane, Writer to the Signet, Comptroller; *Sal. 60 l.*
per Annum.
 James Kerr, Assay Master; *Sal. 100 l. per Annum.*
 Joseph Cave, Esq; Engraver; *Sal. 50 l. per Annum.*
 James Smith, King's Clerk; *Sal. 40 l. per Annum.*
 William Richardson, Smith; *Sal. 30 l. per Annum.*

N U M B E R XXXV.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenues of Ex-
cise, and Duties on Malt, Leather, Soap, Candles,
&c. in North-Britain; and the other Officers em-
ployed in the said Revenues.

Richard Dowdeswell, Esq;
 Thomas Cochrane, Esq;
 George Drummond, Esq;
 Christopher Rhodes, Esq;
 Alexander Udny, Esq;
 William Williams, Esq; Auditor, by Patent for Life, for him-
 self and Clerks *310 l. per Annum.* He acts by a Deputy.
 Mr. George Frazer, Deputy Auditor.
 Stephen Penny, Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, *500 l.*
per Annum.
 Peter Wedderburn, Esq; Secretary, Clerk of the Securities, and
 Correspondent; for himself and Clerks, *340 l. per Ann.*
 James Nimmo, Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, *450 l. per*
Annum.
 Patrick Haldane, Esq; Solicitor, for himself and Clerks, *180 l.*
per Annum.
 James Hamilton, Esq; Assistant Solicitor, *Sal. 80 l. per Ann.*
 William Bowles, Esq; Agent at London, *50 l. per Annum.*
 Mr. Robert Forrest, Accomptant General for the Duties of Ex-
 cise, *Sal. 120 l. per Ann.*
 Mr. John Dickie, Accomptant General for the other Duties;
Sal. 100 l. per Ann. Mr.

Mr. *Alexander Chalmers*, Accomptant for the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, Sal. 60 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Andrew Home*,
Eaglesfield Griffith,
John Blair,
Richard Marshal,
Benjamin Ditcher, } Accomptants on the Country Col-
 lectors their Accompts of Excise,
 Malt, Leather, Candles, Soap, &c.
 at 50 *l. each, per Annum*.

Mr. *Edward Swift*, Accomptant for the new Duties in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, 50 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Sandys Woolrych*, } Assistant Clerks in the Comptroller's Of-
Charles Watson, } fice, at 50 *l. per Annum, each*.

Mr. *William Robertson*, Accomptant, for examining the Excise and Malt-Ledgers of the Country Collectors, and for adjusting the Brewer's Retention, adjudged by the Justices of the Peace, 50 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Edward Swift*, Clerk of the *Edinburgh* Fines, 20 *l. per Annum* out of these Fines.

Mr. *David Bruce*, Agent and Messenger; for himself and Assistant, 80 *l. per Annum*.

Mrs. *Mary Clifton*, House-keeper, 40 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Alexander Alison*, Bill-man, 30 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Richard Rance*, Door-keeper and Store-keeper, 55 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *John Foulis*, Assistant Door-keeper to the Commissioners, and Watchman, 25 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *James Templeton*, extraordinary Messenger, 20 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Samuel Macmurray*, } Assistant Watchmen, at 20 *l. per Ann.*
William Brown, } each.

John Purcel, Porter, Warehouse-keeper, and Yard-keeper, 25 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Robert Renton*, General Examiner, Port-Gauger of *Leith*, and Clerk of the Diaries, 90 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Michael Ancrum*, Assistant to the Examiner on Account of the Malt-Duty, 40 *l. per Ann.*

Six Examiners of the Country Excise, Leather and Malt Books, 40 *l. per Ann. each*.

Mr. *Edward Wyvill*, General Surveyor in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, for the Malt-Duty, 150 *l. per Ann.*

Five Surveyors in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, at 60 *l. per Ann. each*.

Nineteen Gaugers in the Brewery of *Edinburgh* and Precincts, at 35 *l. per Ann. each*.

Mr. *John Carr*, Officer for Brandy, Coffee and Tea, and Clerk of the Permits, 35 *l.*

Six Brandy Officers in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, 35 *l. per Ann. each*.

One Officer for Candles and one for Leather in *Edinburgh*, 35 *l. each*.

Four Malt Officers for that City, 35 *l. each*.

Five Assistants, at 25 *l. each*.

Officers

Officers in the Country.

Three General Supervisors each 150 *l.* per Annum:
 Thirteen Collectors, whereof $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ at } \text{---} 90 \text{ l. per Ann. each.} \\ 1 \text{ at } \text{---} 70 \text{ l. per Ann.} \\ 2 \text{ at } \text{---} 65 \text{ l. per Ann. each.} \end{array} \right.$
 Twenty-nine Supervisor, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24 \text{ at } \text{---} 65 \text{ l. per Ann. each.} \\ 5 \text{ at } \text{---} 60 \text{ l. per Ann. each.} \end{array} \right.$
 whereof,
 Three Hundred and twenty-four Gaugers, at 35 *l.* per Annum each.
 Ten Collectors Clerks, at 30 *l.* per Annum each.
 Eleven Supernumeraries, at 25 *l.* per Annum each.
 Ten Assistant Gaugers, &c. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ at } \text{---} 25 \text{ l. per Ann. each.} \\ 3 \text{ at } \text{---} 20 \text{ l. per Ann. each.} \\ 1 \text{ at } \text{---} 10 \text{ l. per Ann.} \end{array} \right.$
 whereof,

N U M B E R XXXVI.

A LIST of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police.

John Earl of Sutherland, 1200 *l.*
 John Earl of Hopton, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 800 \text{ l. each.} \\ 400 \text{ l. each.} \end{array} \right.$
 John Earl of Hyndford,
 James Lord Torpichen,
 James Lord Somerville,
 Alexander Lord Garlies,
 Sir John Anstruther, Bart.
 Mungo Haldane, Esq;
 Thomas Grant, Esq;
 Mr. Alexander Lind, Advocate, Accomptant.
 George Carre, Advocate, Secretary.
 David Warrender, Deputy.

N U M B E R XXXVII.

A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in North-Britain.

MID-Lothian, Earl of March, Earl of Marchmont.
 Lauderdale. Selkirk, Duke of Roxburgh.
 East-Lothian, Earl of Hopton. Dumfries and Kirkcudbright,
 West-Lothian, Duke of Queensberry.
 Galloway,

Galloway, *Earl of Stair*.
 Cliddisdale, *Earl of Selkirk*.
 Renfrew, *Lord Rofs*.
 Aire, *Earl of Loudoun*.
 Sterling and Clackmannan,
Earl of Buchan.
 Perth, *Earl of Brodalbin*.
 Fife and Kinrofe, *E. of Rothes*.
 Angus, *Duke of Douglass*.
 Inverness, *Lord Lovat*.
 Rofs, Charles Rofs, *Esq*;
 Cromartie, Hugh Rofs, *jun. Esq*;

Murray, Alex. Brodie, *Esq*;
 Caithness, *Earl of Sutherland*.
 Nairn, Hugh Rofs, *sen. Esq*;
 Sutherland, *Earl of Sutherland*.
 Orkney and Zetland, *Earl of*
Morton.
 Dunbarton, *Duke of Montrose*.
 Aberdeen, *Earl of Rothes*.
 Kinkardin, *Sir Peter Frazier*.
 Roxburgh, *Duke of Roxburgh*.
 Tweeddale, *Earl of March*.

N U M B E R XXXVIII.

*The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested,
 with the Dates of their Creation.*

William Alexander of Menstrie, 21 May, 1625, *Scottish Earl*
 Arthur Acheson of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628.
 John Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July, 1629.
 James Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July, 1629.
 James Abercrombie of Birkenboig—
 Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694.
 John Anstruther of that Ilk.

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April, 1626.
 John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July, 1626.
 Michael Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 Septemb. 1628.
 James Balfour of Denmiln—1631.
 James Brown of Barbados, 17 Feb. 1664. *Extinct*.
 William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 Oct. 1688.
 William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 Nov. 1670.
 George Bennet in the Prov. of Fife, 28 July 1671. *Extinct*.
 John Baird of Newbith, 4 Feb. 1680.
 Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 Decemb. 1682.
 Alexander Barclay of Towie, 22 March, 1686.
 Alexander Brown of Colstoun, 16 Feb. 1686.
 Robert Baird of Saughton-Hall, 21 Feb. 1695.

C.

John Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May, 1625. *S. E.*
 James Colquhoun, *alias Grant of Grant and Lufs*, 30 July,
 1625.

William

William Cunningham of Cunningham-head, 4 July, 1627.
 Alexander Cockbourn of Langtoun, 21 Novemb. 1627.
 Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 Decemb. 1627. *Extinct*.
 James Campbel of Auchinbreck, 1 Jan. 1628.
 Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 12 Jan. 1628.
 David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 Novemb. 1630.
 Wm. Baillie, alias Carmichael, of Lamington, 17 July, 1628.
 James Carmichael of *that Ilk*, ——— S. E.
 James Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 Feb. 1663.
 James Chalmers, *Son to Cults*, 24 Novemb. 1664.
 William Cunningham of Caprinton, 21 Sept. 1669.
 David Cunningham of Corshil, 26 Feb. 1672.
 James Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March, 1679.
 John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March, 1679.
 Thomas Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November, 1686.
 William Cockburn of *that Ilk*, 24 May, 1671.
 James Campbel of Aberuchyl.
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 August, 1673.
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 Feb. 1695.
 James Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 Feb. 1702.
 John Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 Nov. 1703.

D.

Robert Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May, 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, *Extinct*.
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June, 1664. *Scots Earl*.
 David Dunbar of Baldoon, 13 October, 1664. *Extinct*.
 Robert Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April, 1666. S. E. *Attainted*.
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, 7 June, 1667.
 John Douglass of Kelhead, 26 Feb. 1668.
 Alexander Dalmahoy of *that Ilk*, 12 Decemb. 1679.
 James Dalziel of Binns, November, 1685.
 George Dunbar of Mochrum, 29 March, 1694.
 William Dunbar of Durn, 29 Feb. 1698.
 John Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April, 1698.
 Hugh Dalrymple, *alias* Hamilton, of North-Berwick, 29 Ap. 1698.
 James Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May, 1700.
 William Dunbar of Hemprigs, 10 April, 1701.
 James Sutherland, *alias* Dunbar, of Hemprigs, 21 Dec. 1706.
 William Dick of Prestfield, 2 March, 1677.
 Robert Dickson of Carberry, 1 March, 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 Dec. 1666.
 Gilbert Eliot of Minto, 19 April, 1700.
 James Elphinstoun of Logie, 2 Decemb. 1701.
 John Erskine of Alva, 30 April, 1666.
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, 20 August, 1666.

F.

- George Forrester of Castorphen, 17 Nov. 1625. S. E.
 William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March, 1625.
 Arthur Forbes of Castle Forbes, 29 Sept. 1628. J. E.
 Arthur Forbes of Craigivar, 20 April, 1630.
 Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June, 1634.
 William Fleming of Fern, 23 Sept. 1661.
 Archibald Primrose, *alias* Foulis, of Dunipace, 15 Sept. 1661.
 Alexander Falconer of Glenarquhar, 30 March, 1670. S. Baron.
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August, 1673. Extinct.
 James Fergusson of Kilkerran, 30 Nov. 1703.
 Alexander Forbes of Foveran, 10 April, 1700.

G.

- Robert Gordon of Gordonsloun, 28 May, 1625.
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July, 1625. Extinct.
 James Gordon of Lesmoir, 2 Sept. 1625.
 William Grahame of Bracco, 28 Sept. 1625. Extinct.
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June, 1631. S. E.
 Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, 1 May, 1626. S. V.
 Andrew Gilmoire of ——— 16 August, 1663. Extinct.
 William Grahame of Gartmore, 28 June, 1665.
 Charles Gilmoire of Craigmiller, 1 Feb. 1678.
 Robert Grierison of Lag, 28 March, 1685.
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August, 1686.
 James Graunt, *Advocate*. Extinct.
 Thomas Gibson, *Son to Sir John Gibson of Aldisloun*, 1702.
 William Gordon of Dalphollie, 8 Feb. 1704.
 Archibald Grant of Cullen, 7 Dec. 1705.
 Thomas Gordon of . . . 29 July, 1706.
 John Gordon of Embo.
 James Gray, *Esq*; 5 March, 1707.

H.

- John-Hope Bruce of Kinross, 19 Feb. 1628.
 Francis Hamiltoun of Killoch, 29 Sept. 1628. Extinct.
 Patrick Hume of Polworth, S. E.
 Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August, 1663.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July, 1664.
 Robert Hay of Lenplum, 26 March, 1667.
 Alexander Hamiltoun of Hags, 11 Feb. 1670. Extinct.
 John Houston of *that ilk*, 28 Feb. 1668.
 Peter Hacket of Pitferren, 25 Jan. 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Carse, 30 May, 1672.
 James Hall of Dunglass, 8 October, 1687.
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March, 1692.
 John Hume of Lumisdane, 31 December, 1697.
 Charles Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698. Scots Earl.

Thomas

Thomas Hay of Alderstown, 12 Feb. 1703.
 James Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 April, 1703.
 William Hume of Blaccader, 25 Jan. 1671.
 James Holbourn of Menstrie, 21 June, 1706.
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707. *Extinct*.
 — Hume of Renton.

I.

Henry Innes of that Ilk, 29 May, 1625, whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight while the Father is alive.
 William Johnstoun of Caskiben, 31 March, 1626.
 Sam. Johnstoun of Elphinstoun, 18 Feb. 1628. *Extinct*.
 Robert Innes of Balvenny, 15 Jan. 1628. *Extinct*.
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May, 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Croxtoun, 22 March, 1686.
 John Inglis of Cramond, 22 March, 1687.
 James Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 April, 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1692.
 James Keith of Powburn, 4 June, 1663.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May, 1664. *Extinct*.
 Gilbert Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August, 1673.
 John Kennedy of Cullean, 8 Dec. 1682.
 Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March, 1685.
 James Kinloch of that Ilk, 5 Sept. 1685.
 Francis Kinlock of Gilmertoun, 16 Sept. 1686.
 John Vere Kennedy of Clowburn, 8 June, 1698.

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May, 1625. *Extinct*.
 Jo. Lesley of Wardis, 1 Sept. 1625. *Extinct*.
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.
 Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April, 1666.
 James Lockart of Carstairs, 18 Feb. 1677.
 Robert Lawrie of Maxweltoun, 27 March, 1685.
 Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 June,
 John Lauder of Idington, 17 July, 1688.
 James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May, 1699.
 Andrew Lander of Fountainhall, 25 Jan. 1690.

M.

Alexander Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July, 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July, 1625. *Extinct*.
 Hugh Moncrief of Tippermuir, 2 April, 1626.
 William Murray of Clermouth, 18 March, 1626.
 Donald Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March, 1627. S. L.
 William Maxwell of Calderwood, 11 March, 1627.

- James Mac Gill of Cradeltoun Riddle, 18 July, 1627, *S. Visc.*
 Walter Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 Jan. 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May, 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Elibank, 16 May, 1628. *S. L.*
 Kenneth Mac Kenzie of Cromarty, 21 May, 1628. *S. E.*
 William Murray of Dalreny, 2 Oct. 1630.
 John Murray of Abermouth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May, 1662. *Extinct.*
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June, 1663.
 Alexander Murray of Stanhope, 12 Feb. 1664.
 Winwood Mowat of Inglestoun, 2 June, 1664.
 Alexander Mac Culloch of Myrftoun, 10 Aug. 1664.
 John Malcolm of Lochorr, 25 July, 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 Sept. 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March, 1672. *Extinct.*
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 June, 1673.
 Patrick Murray of Balmanno, 2 July, 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March, 1672. *S. E.*
 William Maxwell of Momeith, 8 Jan. 1681.
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 Aug. 1682.
 William Maxwell of Sprinkell, 7 Feb. 1683.
 Hugh Moncrief of Tippermalloch, first of the Family of Moncriefs.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 Nov. 1683.
 Charles Mill of Brantoun, 19 March, 1686.
 Robert Myrton of Gogar, 28 June, 1701.
 James Mac Kenzie of Royftoun, 8 Feb. 1704.
 George Mac Kenzie of Granville, with his Grand-
 father Sir John Mac Kenzie of Tarbets, Prece- } 8 Feb. 1740;
 dency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 Jan. 1704. *Extinct.*

N.

- Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March, 1627. *S. L.*
 John Nicholson of Leswade, 27 July, 1629.
 Thomas Nicholson of Carnoch, 16 Jan. 1637. *Extinct.*
 Henry Nisbet of Dean, 2 Dec. 1669.
 William Nicholson of Kemney, 15 April, 1700.
 John Nicholson of Tullicultry, *Extinct.*
 William Nairn of Dunsinnen, 31 March, 1704.
 James Nasmyth of Davick, 31 July, 1706.

O.

- David Ogilvie of Innerquhart, 29 Sept. 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnoullie, 24 April, 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July, 1627. *S. L.*
 James Oliphant of Newtown, 28 July, 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July, 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July, 1701.

P.

- John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 Feb. 1628.
 George Preston of Valleyfield, 13 March, 1637.
 Hugh Priarose of Chelster, 5 Aug. 1651. Now Earl of Roseberry.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July, 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stitchel, 5 Jan. 1683.
 Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn, 6 March, 1686.
 John Paterfon of Grantoun, 28 July, 1687.
 Robert Pollook of that Ilk, 30 Nov. 1703.

R.

- Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, 3 Sept. 1685.
 Walter Riddle of that Ilk, 4 May, 1628.
 John Richardson of Pencaitland, 13 Nov. 1630. Extinct.
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June, 1665.
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July, 1666. Extinct.
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 Decemb. 1666.
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotthall, 23 June, 1669. Extinct.
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June, 1704.
 Alexander Reid of Barra, 30 Nov. 1703.

S.

- Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 21 May, 1625.
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March, 1627. now an Earl.
 John Sinclair of Kinnaird.
 James Sibbald of Rankeiller, 24 April, 1630. Extinct.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 Jan. 1631.
 —Sinclair of Cainfbay,
 Jo. Skeen of Currihill.
 Robert Sinclair of Stevinson. 18 June, 1636.
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June, 1663.
 George Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 Dec. 1664.
 John Sinclair of Lonformacus, 10 Dec. 1664.
 James Stirling of Glorat, 30 April, 1666.
 Henry Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May, 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August, 1666. Lord Napier.
 Michael Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March, 1667.
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 Feb. 1668.
 Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 Jan. 1671.
 Patrick Scot of Ancrum, 27 Octob. 1671.
 Charles Stuart, 2d Son to the Earl of Murray, 23 Sept. 1681. S. E.
 James Sharp of Scotscraig, 21 April, 1683.
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 Jan. 1683.
 William Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 Dec. 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May, 1687.
 John Stuart of Allanbank, 15 August, 1687.
 James Stuart of Burrow, 4 Nov. 1687.

Thomas Stuart of Cultnesh, 29 Jan. 1698.

George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May, 1702.

James Stuart of Good-trees, 22 Dec. 1705.

Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April, 1707.

T.

David Threapland of Fingask, 10 Nov. 1687.

W.

John Weems of that Ilk, 28 May, 1625. S. E.

Henry Wardlaw of Pittreive, 5 March, 1631.

James Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May, 1666.

Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March, 1670.

George Weir of Blackwood, 21 Nov. 1694. Extinct.

Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, 30 Dec. 1697.

John Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 Dec. 1701.

Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, 9 Aug. 1704.

James Weems of Bogie, 22 Octob. 1704.

William Stewart, alias Wishart, 17 June, 1706.

F I N I S.

A GENERAL
LIST,
OR
CATALOGUE,

Of all the

Offices *and* Officers

EMPLOY'D

In the several Branches of His MAJESTY'S
Government Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military,
&c.

I. In *South-Britain*, or *England*,

II. In *North-Britain*, or *Scotland*,

AND

The Subordinate Offices and Officers placed
under the Grand Offices to whose Direction
and Disposal they immediately appertain.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the YEAR MDCCXLVIII.



NUMBER I.

*A LIST of all the PEERS and PEERESSES
of that Part of Great-Britain called England.*

HIS Royal Highness Frederick-Lewis, Prince of Great-Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, Marquis of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Eltham, Viscount of Launceston in the County of Cornwall, and Baron of Renfrew and Snaudon, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland.

His Royal Highness William-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, Marquis of Barkhamstead in the County of Hertford, Earl of Kennington in Surrey, Viscount of Trematon in the County of Cornwall, Baron of the Isle of Alderney, first and principal Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Great Officers, who precede DUKES:

*The second Title of
Dukes, &c. or Ti-
tles given by Cour-
tesy to their eldest
Sons.*

Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Primate of all England.	}	
Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke, Lord High- Chancellor of Great-Britain.		
Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, Lord Primate of England.	}	
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord President of the Council.		
John Earl Gower, Lord Privy-Seal.	}	Earl of Middlesex.
Viscount Trentham.		

D U K E S.

Edward Howard, <i>Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal, Hereditary Marshal of England.</i>	} <i>Earl of Arundel.</i>
William Cavendish, <i>Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.</i>	} <i>Marquis of Hartington.</i>
Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Grafton, Lord-Chamberlain of the King's Household.</i>	} <i>Earl of Euston.</i>
Charles Seymour, <i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	<i>Earl of Hertford.</i>
William Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>	} <i>Earl of Chichester and Southampton.</i>
Charles Lenox, <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>	<i>Earl of March.</i>
Charles Noel Somerset, <i>Duke of Beaufort.</i>	<i>Marq. of Worcester.</i>
Charles Beauclerk, <i>Duke of St. Alban's.</i>	<i>Earl of Burford.</i>
Charles Powlet, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>	<i>Marq. of Winchester.</i>
Thomas Osborne, <i>Duke of Leeds.</i>	<i>Marq. of Caermarthen.</i>
John Ruffel, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>	<i>Marq. of Tavistock.</i>
Charles Spencer, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>	<i>Marq. of Blandford.</i>
John Manners, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	<i>Marq. of Granby.</i>
John Montagu, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>	<i>M. of Mounthermer.</i>
* James Hamilton, <i>Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.</i>	} <i>Marq. of Clydesdale.</i>
* Charles Douglas, <i>Duke of Dover and Queenbury.</i>	} <i>Marq. of Beverley.</i>
Peregrine Bertie, <i>Duke of Ancaster and Kettlewan.</i>	} <i>Marq. of Lindsey.</i>
Evelin Pierrepont, <i>Duke of Kingston.</i>	<i>Marq. of Dorchester.</i>
Thomas-Holles Pelham, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Clare.</i>
William Bentinck, <i>Duke of Portland.</i>	<i>Marq. of Titchfield.</i>
Robert Montagu, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>	<i>Viscount Mandeville.</i>
Henry Brydges, <i>Duke of Chandos.</i>	<i>Marq. of Carnarvon.</i>
John Egerton, <i>Duke of Bridgewater.</i>	<i>Marq. of Brackley.</i>

M A R Q U I S S E S.

William Herbert, <i>Marquiss of Powis.</i>	<i>Lord Powis.</i>
Thomas Watson Wentworth, <i>Marquiss of Rockingham.</i>	} <i>Earl of Malton.</i>

E A R L S

E A R L S.

George Talbot, <i>Earl of Shrewsbury.</i>	<i>Lord Furnival.</i>
Edward Stanley, <i>Earl of Derby.</i>	<i>Lord Strange.</i>
Francis Hastings, <i>Earl of Huntingdon.</i>	<i>Lord Hastings.</i>
Henry Herbert, <i>Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.</i>	<i>Lord Herbert.</i>
Henry Clinton, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>	<i>Lord Clinton.</i>
Henry-Bowes Howard, <i>Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.</i>	<i>Lord Andover.</i>
James Cecil, <i>Earl of Salisbury.</i>	<i>Lord Cranborn.</i>
Brownlow Cecil, <i>Earl of Exeter.</i>	<i>Lord Burghley.</i>
James Compton, <i>Earl of Northampton.</i>	<i>Lord Compton.</i>
Edward Rich, <i>Earl of Warwick and Holland.</i>	<i>Lord Rich.</i>
William Fielding, <i>Earl of Denbigh.</i>	<i>Lord Fielding.</i>
John Fane, <i>Earl of Westmoreland.</i>	<i>Lord Despencer.</i>
Charles Mordaunt, <i>Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.</i>	<i>Lord Mordaunt.</i>
Harry Grey, <i>Earl of Stamford.</i>	<i>Ld. Grey of Grooby.</i>
Daniel Finch, <i>Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.</i>	<i>Lord Maidstone.</i>
Philip-Dormer Stanhope, <i>Earl of Chesterfield.</i>	<i>Lord Stanhope.</i>
Sackville Tufton, <i>Earl of Thanet.</i>	<i>Lord Clifford</i>
John Montagu, <i>Earl of Sandwich.</i>	<i>Lord Hinchinbrook,</i>
Henry Hyde, <i>Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.</i>	<i>Lord Cornbury.</i>
Anne-Holles Capel, <i>Earl of Essex.</i>	<i>Lord Malden.</i>
George Brudenel, <i>Earl of Cardigan.</i>	<i>Lord Brudenel.</i>
Richard Annesley, <i>Earl of Anglesey.</i>	<i>Lord Annesley.</i>
Henry Howard, <i>Earl of Carlisle.</i>	<i>Lord Morpeth.</i>
Francis Scott, <i>Earl of Doncaster.</i>	<i>Lord Tindal.</i>
Richard Boyle, <i>Earl of Burlington.</i>	<i>Lord Clifford of Lanesborough.</i>
Anthony-Ashley Cooper, <i>Earl of Shaftsbury.</i>	<i>Lord Ashley.</i>
George-Henry Lee, <i>Earl of Litchfield.</i>	<i>Lord Quarendon.</i>
Joho Robarts, <i>Earl of Radnor.</i>	<i>Lord Bodmyn.</i>
Augustus Berkley, <i>Earl of Berkley.</i>	<i>Lord Dursley.</i>
Willoughby Bertie, <i>Earl of Abingdon.</i>	<i>Lord Norreys.</i>
Baptist Noel, <i>Earl of Gainsborough.</i>	<i>Lord Campden.</i>
Robert D'arcy, <i>Earl of Holdernels.</i>	<i>Lord D'arcy.</i>
Other-Lewis-Windsor Hickman, <i>Earl of Plymouth.</i>	<i>Lord Windsor.</i>
Matthias-Stafford Howard, <i>Earl of Stafford.</i>	<i>Lord Stafford.</i>
Thomas Lumley, <i>Earl of Scarborough.</i>	<i>Lord Lumley.</i>

George Booth, <i>Earl of Warrington.</i>	Lord Delamere.
Richard Newport, <i>Earl of Bradford.</i>	Lord Newport.
William-Henry Zulenstein, <i>Earl of Roch-</i>	} Lord Tunbridge.
ford.	
William-Ann Van Keppel, <i>Earl of Albe-</i>	} Lord Bury.
marle.	
William Coventry, <i>Earl of Coventry.</i>	Lord Deerhurst.
William Villiers, <i>Earl of Jersey.</i>	Lord Villiers.
Henry D'Auverquerque, <i>Earl of Grantham.</i>	Lord Boston.
John Poulet, <i>Earl of Poulet.</i>	Lord Henton.
Francis Godolphin, <i>Earl of Godolphin.</i>	Viscount Rialton.
George Cholmondeley, <i>Earl of Cholmon-</i>	} Lord Malpas.
deley.	
Edward Harley, <i>Earl of Oxford and Mor-</i>	} Lord Harley.
timer.	
Robert Shirley, <i>Earl of Ferrers.</i>	Lord Tamworth.
William Wentworth, <i>Earl of Stafford.</i>	Lord Wentworth.
William Legg, <i>Earl of Dartmouth.</i>	Lord Lewisham.
Henry Paget, <i>Earl of Uxbridge.</i>	Lord Paget.
Charles Bennet, <i>Earl of Tankerville.</i>	Lord Ossulston.
Heneage Finch, <i>Earl of Aylesford.</i>	Lord Guernsey.
John Harvey, <i>Earl of Bristol.</i>	Lord Harvey.
John Carteret, <i>Earl Granville.</i>	Viscount Carteret.
George-Dunk Montagu, <i>Earl of Hallifax.</i>	Lord Sunbury.
George-Augustus Yelverton, <i>Earl of Suffex.</i>	Lord Longueville.
William Cowper, <i>Earl Cowper.</i>	Lord Fordwich.
Philip Stanhope, <i>Earl Stanhope.</i>	Lord Elvalton.
Philip Sherrard, <i>Earl of Harborough.</i>	Lord Sherrard.
George Parker, <i>Earl of Macclesfield.</i>	Lord Parker.
Thomas Farmer, <i>Earl of Pomfret, alias</i>	} Lord Lempster.
Pontefract.	
William Graham, <i>Earl Graham.</i>	Lord Graham.
Robert Ker, <i>Earl Ker.</i>	Lord Ker.
James Waldegrave, <i>Earl Waldegrave.</i>	Lord Chewton.
Benjamin Mildmay, <i>Earl Fitzwalter.</i>	Lord Harwich.
John Ashburnham, <i>Earl of Ashburnham.</i>	Lord St. Asaph.
Thomas Howard, <i>Earl of Effingham, De-</i>	} Lord Howard.
puty <i>Earl-Marshal of England.</i>	
Robert Walpole, <i>Earl of Orford.</i>	Visc. Walpole.
William Stanhope, <i>Earl of Harrington.</i>	Visc. Peterham.
William Pulteney, <i>Earl of Bath.</i>	Visc. Pulteney.
John Wallop, <i>Earl of Portsmouth.</i>	Visc. Lymington.
Thomas Coke, <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>	Visc. Coke.
Hugh Fortescue, <i>Earl Clinton.</i>	Lord Fortescue.
Francis Graville, <i>Earl Brooke.</i>	
John Hobart, <i>Earl of Buckinghamshire.</i>	Lord Hobart.
William Fitzwilliam, <i>Earl Fitzwilliam.</i>	Visc. Milton.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, <i>Visc.</i> Hereford.	William Hatton, <i>Visc.</i> Hatton.
Henry Browne, <i>Visc.</i> Montacute.	Henry Lowther, <i>Visc.</i> Lonsdale.
Richard Fiennes, <i>Visc.</i> Say and Seale.	John St. John, <i>Visc.</i> St. John.
Thomas Bellafyse, <i>Visc.</i> Falconberg.	Richard Temple, <i>Visc.</i> Cobham.
Charles Townshend, <i>Viscount</i> Townshend.	Hugh Boscawen, <i>Visc.</i> Falmouth.
Tho. Thynne, <i>Visc.</i> Weymouth.	Simon Harcourt, <i>Visc.</i> Harcourt.
	George Byng, <i>Visc.</i> Torrington.
	James Fitz-gerald, <i>Visc.</i> Leinster.
	Jacob Bouverie, <i>Visc.</i> Folkestone.

B A R O N S.

George Nevil, <i>Lord</i> Abergavenny.	John Ward, <i>Lord</i> Ward.
James Touchet, <i>Lord</i> Audley, (<i>Earl of Castlehaven.</i>)	Marmaduke Langdale, <i>Lord</i> Langdale.
Algernoon Seymour, (<i>Earl of Hertford</i>) <i>Lord</i> Piercy.	John Berkeley, <i>Lord</i> Berkeley of Stratton.
John West, <i>Lord</i> De la War.	Charles Cornwallis, <i>Lord</i> Cornwallis.
Ferdinando-Dudley Lea, <i>Lord</i> Dudley.	John Arundel, <i>Lord</i> Arundel of Trerice.
Charles Stourton, <i>Lord</i> Stourton.	Fulwar Craven, <i>Lord</i> Craven.
Richard Verney, <i>Lord</i> Willoughby of Broke.	Hugh Clifford, <i>Lord</i> Clifford of Chudleigh.
Edward Noel, <i>Lord</i> Wentworth of Nettlestead.	Edward Stawell, <i>Lord</i> Stawell.
Hugh Willoughby, <i>Lord</i> Willoughby of Parham.	Charles Butler, <i>Lord</i> Butler of Weston.
Francis North, <i>Lord</i> North and Guilford.	Gilbert Vane, <i>Lord</i> Barnard.
William-Ferdinand Carey, <i>Lord</i> Hunsdon.	Francis-Seymour Conway, <i>Lord</i> Conway.
John St. John, <i>Lord</i> St. John of Bletso.	George-William Hervey, <i>Lord</i> Hervey.
Robert Petre, <i>Lord</i> Petre.	John Boyle, <i>Lord</i> Boyle (<i>Earl of Orrery.</i>)
Thomas Arundel, <i>Lord</i> Arundel of Wardour.	George Hay, <i>Lord</i> Hay (<i>Earl of Kinnoul.</i>)
John Bligh, <i>Lord</i> Clifton, (<i>Earl of Darnley.</i>)	Herbert Windfor, <i>Lord</i> Mountjoy (<i>Viscount</i> Windfor.)
Charles Dormer, <i>Lord</i> Dormer.	Buffy Mansell, <i>Lord</i> Mansell.
Henry Roper, <i>Lord</i> Teynham.	Francis Willoughby, <i>Lord</i> Middleton.
Charles Maynard, <i>Ld</i> Maynard.	Thomas Trevor, <i>Lord</i> Trevor.
James Murray, <i>Lord</i> Strange, (<i>Duke of Athol.</i>)	Samuel Masham, <i>Ld.</i> Masham.
Thomas Leigh, <i>Lord</i> Leigh.	Thomas Foley, <i>Ld.</i> Foley.
William Byron, <i>Lord</i> Byron.	Allen Bathurst, <i>Ld.</i> Bathurst.
	Richard Onslow, <i>Ld.</i> Onslow.

Robert Marham, *Ld. Romney.*
 Charles Cadogan, *Ld. Cadogan.*
 Matthew-Ducie Moreton, *Lord*
Ducie.

Peter King, *Lord King.*

John Monson, *Lord Monson.*

Rob. Raymond, *Ld. Raymond.*

William Talbot, *Lord Talbot.*

Henry Bromley, *Ld. Montfort.*

Stephen Fox, *Lord Ilchester and*
Stavordale.

John Howe, *Lord Chedworth.*

Richard Edgcumbe, *Lord Edg-*
cumbe.

Samuel Sandys, *Lord Sandys.*

Henry-Arthur Herbert, *Lord*
Herbert of Chirbury.

Thomas-Bruce Brudenel, *Lord*
Bruce.

George Anson, *Lord Anson.*

Henry Liddell, *Lord Raven-*
worth.

Anthony Duncombe, *Lord Fe-*
versham.

Thomas Archer, *Lord Archer.*

Lord Rolle, *Baron of Steven-*
stone.

Note, That the following Persons are Peereſſes of the Realm in
their own Right, either by Creation or Deſcent.

MARCHIONESSES.

Jemima Campbell, *Marchioneſs Grey.*

COUNTESSES.

Margaret Coningsby, *Counteſs Coningsby.*

Melaſinah Schuylenberg, *Counteſs of Walsingham.*

Amelia-Sophia de Walmoden, *Counteſs of Yarmouth.*

BARONESS.

Margaret Thanet, *Lady Clifford.*

Clerk of the Houſe of Lords, Ashley Cowper, Eſq;

Aſſiſtant-Clerk, William Merritt, Eſq;

Keeper of the Parliament-Rolls, William Merritt, Eſq;

Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod, Hon. Henry Balladine, Eſq;

Deputy-Uſher, Sir William Saunderson, Bart.

NUMBER II.

A LIST of the Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgeſſes, ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter, the 13th of Auguſt, 1747.

BEDFORDSHIRE 4.

SIR Danvers Osborne, *Bart.*
Thomas Alſton, *Eſq;*
Town of Bedford.

Thomas Gore, *Eſq;*

John Ofley, *Eſq;*

BERKSHIRE 9.

Penyſton Powney, *Eſq;*

Henry Pye, *jun. Eſq;*

Borough of Reading.

John Conyers, *Eſq;*

Richard Nevil Aldworth, *Eſq;*

Borough of Abingdon.

John Moreton, *Eſq;*

Borough of New-Windſor.

Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, *Eſq;*

Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Beauclerk.

Borough of Wallingford.

Joſeph Townſhend, *Eſq;*

Richard Tonſon, *Eſq;*

BUCKS 14.

Hon. Sir William Stanhope.

Richard Lowndes, *Eſq;*

Borough of Buckingham.

George Grenville, *Eſq;*

Richard Grenville, *Eſq;*

Borough of Chepping-Wicomb.

Edmund Waller, *ſen. Eſq;*

Edmund Waller, *jun. Eſq;*

Borough of Ayleſbury.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Inchiquin of

the Kingdom of Ireland.

Edward Willes, *Eſq;*

Borough of Great-Marlow.

William Ockenden, *Eſq;*

Merrick Burrell, *Eſq;*

Borough of Wendover.

John Hampden, *Eſq;*

Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, *Earl*
Verney in the Kingdom of
Ireland.

Borough of Agmondelham.

Sir Henry Maſhall, *Knt.*

William Drake, *Eſq;*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE 6.

Hon. Philip Yorke, *Eſq;*

Soame Jenyns, *Eſq;*

Univerſity of Cambridge.

Hon. Thomas Townſhend, *Eſq;*

Hon. Edward Finch, *Eſq;*

Town of Cambridge.

Rt. Hon. Lord Viſc. Dupplin.

Samuel Shepheard, *Eſq;*

CHESHIRE 4.

Charles Cholmondely, *Eſq;*

John Crewe, *jun. Eſq;*

City of Cheſter.

Sir Robert Groſvenor, *Bart.*

Philip Henry Warburton, *Eſq;*

CORNWALL 44.

Sir Coventry Carew, *Bart.*

Sir John Moleſworth, *Bart.*

Borough of Dunhivid, alias

Launceſton.

Sir William Morrice, *Bart.*

Sir John St. Aubin, *Bart.*

Borough

Borough of Leskard, or
Liskerret.

Charles Trelawny, *Esq;*

George Lee, *Esq;*

Borough of Lestwithiel.

Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, *Esq;*

James-Edward Colleton, *Esq;*

Borough of Truro.

Hon. Edward Boscawen, *Esq;*

Hon. John Boscawen, *Esq;*

Borough of Bodmin.

Sir William Irby, *Bart.*

John Laroche, *Esq;*

Borough of Helfton.

Francis Godolphin, *Esq;*

John Evelyn, *Esq;*

Borough of Saltash.

Thomas Corbet, *Esq;*

Stamp Brooksbank, *Esq;*

Borough of Camelford.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Londonderry.

Samuel Martin, *Esq;*

Borough of Portpigham, alias
Westlow.

John Frederick, *Esq;*

William Noel, *Esq;*

Borough of Grampound.

Rt. Hon. Lord George Bentinck.

Thomas Hawkins, *Esq;*

Borough of Eastlow.

John Buller, *Esq;*

Francis Gahry, *Esq;*

Borough of Penryn.

Hon. George Boscawen, *Esq;*

Hon. Henry Conway, *Esq;*

Borough of Tregony.

Claudius Amyand, *Esq;*

William Trevanion, *Esq;*

Borough of Bosliney.

Edward Wortley, *Esq;*

Richard Heath, *Esq;*

Borough of St. Ives.

John Bristow, *Esq;*

John Plumbtree, *Esq;*

Borough of Fowey.

Jonathan Rashleigh, *Esq;*

Hon. George Edgcumbe, *Esq;*

Borough of St. Maws.

Rt. Hon. Lord Sundon.

Robert Nugent, *Esq;*

Borough of Callington.

Thomas Copleston, *Esq;*

Hon. Horatio Walpole, *Esq;*

Borough of Newport.

Hon. Nicholas Herbert, *Esq;*

Thomas Bury, *Esq;*

Borough of St. Germans.

Richard Elliot, *Esq;*

Thomas Potter, *Esq;*

Borough of St. Michael.

Thomas Clarke, *Esq;*

Albert Nesbitt, *Esq;*

CUMBERLAND 6.

Sir James Lowther, *Bart.*

Sir J. Pennington, *Bart.*

City of Carlisle.

Hon. Charles Howard, *Esq;*

John Stanwix, *Esq;*

Borough of Cockermouth.

John Mordaunt, *Esq;*

Rt. Hon. William Finch, *Esq;*

DERBYSHIRE 4.

Rt. Hon. Marq. of Hartington.

Sir Nath. Curzon, *Bart.*

Borough of Derby.

Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Ducannon.

Hon. John Stanhope, *Esq;*

DEVONSHIRE 26.

Sir William Courtney, *Bart.*

Sir R. Warwick Bampfylde, *Bt.*

City of Exeter.

Humphry Sydenham, *Esq;*

John Tuckfield, *Esq;*

Borough of Ashburton.

John Harris, *Esq;*

John Arscott, *Esq;*

Borough of Tiverton.

Sir Dudley Rider, *Knt.*

Colonel Cunningham.

Borough of Clifton-Dartmouth.

Hardres.

Rt. Hon. Walter Cary, *Esq;*

John Jefferies, *Esq;*

Borough

Borough of Oakhampton.
 Thomas Pitt, *Esq*;
George Lyttelton, Esq;
Borough of Honiton.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm Younge, Bart.
John Heath, Esq;
Borough of Plymouth.
Rt. Hon. Lord Vere Beauclerk.
 Arthur Stert, *Esq*;
Borough of Bereahton.
 Sir William Morden Harbord.
 Sir Francis Henry Drake, *Bt.*
Borough of Plympton.
 George Treby, *Esq*;
 William Baker, *Esq*;
Borough of Totness.
 Sir John Strange.
 Charles Taylor, *Esq*;
Borough of Barnstaple.
 Sir Bouchier Wray, *Bart.*
 Thomas Benson, *Esq*;
Borough of Tavistocke.
 Thomas Brand, *Esq*;
 Sir Richard Wrottesley.

DORSETSHIRE 20.

George Chafin, *Esq*;
 George Pitt, *Esq*;
Town of Poole.
 Joseph Gullston, *jun. Esq*;
 George Trenchard, *Esq*;
Borough of Dorchester.
 Nathanael Gundry, *Esq*;
 John Browne, *Esq*;
Borough of Lyme-Regis.
 John Scrope, *Esq*;
 Henry-Holt Henly, *Esq*;
Borough and Town of Weymouth.
 Welbore Ellis, *Esq*;
 Richard Plumer, *Esq*;
Borough of Melcomb-Regis.
 George Doddington, *Esq*;
 Edm. Hungate Beagham, *Esq*;
Borough of Bridport.
 James Grenville, *Esq*;
 John Frederick Pinney, *Esq*;

Borough of Shafton, alias
Shaftsbury.
 Cuthbert Ellifson, *Esq*;
 William Beckford, *Esq*;
Borough of Wareham.
 John Pitt, *Esq*;
 R. Banks Hodgkinson, *Esq*;
Borough of Corfcastle.
 Henry Bankes, *Esq*;
 John Bond, *Esq*;

DURHAM 4.

George Bowes, *Esq*;
 Hon. Henry Vane, *Esq*;
City of Durham.
 Henry Lambton, *Esq*;
 John Tempest, *Esq*;

EBOR. i. e. YORKSHIRE 30.

Rt. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy.
 Sir Miles Stapylton, *Bart.*
City of York.
 William Thornton, *Esq*;
 George Fox, *Esq*;
Town of Kingston upon Hull.
Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Manners.
 Thomas Carter, *Esq*;
Borough of Knaresborough.
 Sir Henry Slingsby, *Bart.*
 Hon. Richard Arundel, *Esq*;
Borough of Scarborough.
 Edwin Lascelles, *Esq*;
 Roger Handasyd, *Esq*;
Borough of Ripon.
 William Aislaby, *Esq*;
 Sir Charles Vernon.
Borough of Richmond.
 John Yorke, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. William, E. of Ancram.
Borough of Heydon.
 John Savile, *Esq*;
 Luke Robinson, *Esq*;
Borough of Boroughbridge.
 Hon. William Murray, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Francis Scot, Earl of
Dalkeith.
Borough of Malton.
 Hon. Henry Finch, *Esq*;
 John Mostyn, *Esq*;

Borough

*Borough of Thirsk.*Frederick Frankland, *Esq;*Thomas Frankland, *Esq;**Borough of Aldborough.*Andrew Wilkinson, *Esq;*Nath. Newnham, *jun. Esq;**Borough of Beverly.*Charles Pelham, *Esq;*Sir William Codrington, *Bart.**Borough of Northallerton.*Henry Peirce, *Esq;*Henry Lascelles, *Esq;**Borough of Pontefract.*George Morton Pitt, *Esq;*Hon. William Monckton, *Esq;*

ESSEX 8.

Sir Robert Abdy, *Bart.*William Harvey, *Esq;**Borough of Colchester.*Charles Gray, *Esq;*Hon. Rich. Savage Nassau, *Esq;**Borough of Malden.*Sir Richard Lloyd, *Knt.*Robert Colebrooke, *Esq;**Borough of Harwich.*John Phillipson, *Esq;*

Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Coke.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8.

Thomas Chester, *Esq;*Norborne Berkley, *Esq;**Borough of Tewksbury.*

Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Gage.

William Dowdeswell, *Esq;**Borough of Cirencester.*Hon. Henry Bathurst, *Esq;*Thomas Master, *jun. Esq;**City of Gloucester.*John Selwyn, *sen. Esq;*Benjamin Bathurst, *Esq;*

HEREFORDSHIRE 8.

Velters Cornewall, *Esq;*

Rt. Hon. Lord Harley.

*City of Hereford.*Hon. Henry Cornwall, *Esq;*Daniel Leighton, *Esq;**Borough of Leominster.*Sir Robert de Cornwall, *Bart.*James Peachy, *Esq;**Borough of Weobly.*Savage Mostyn, *Esq;*

John Lord Percival.

HERTFORDSHIRE 6.

Charles Gore, *Esq;*Paggen Hale, *Esq;**Borough of Hertford.*George Harrison, *Esq;*Nathanael Brassey, *Esq;**Borough of St. Albans.*James West, *Esq;*

Sir Peter Thompson.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE 4.

Edward Wortley Montague,

*jun. Esq;*Coulson Fellowes, *Esq;**Borough of Huntingdon.*Edward Montagu, *Esq;*Kellond Courtenay, *Esq;*

KENT 10.

Sir Edward Deering, *Bart.*Sir Roger Twysden, *Bart.**City of Canterbury.*Thomas Best, *Esq;*Matthew Robinson, *jun. Esq;**City of Rochester.*Sir Chaloner Ogle, *Knt.*David Polhill, *Esq;**Borough of Queenborough.*Richard Evans, *Esq;*Thomas Newnham, *Esq;**Borough of Maidstone.*Wm Horlemonden Turner, *Esq;*

Hon. Major Robert Fairfax.

LANCASHIRE 14.

Rt. Hon. Lord Strange.

Richard Shuttleworth, *Esq;**Borough of Lancaster.*Francis Reynolds, *Esq;*Edward Marton, *Esq;**Borough of Preston, in Amon-**derness.*Nicholas Fazakerley, *Esq;*James Shuttleworth, *Esq;**Borough of Liverpool.*Thomas Brereton, *Esq;*Richard Gildart, *Esq;**Borough*

Borough of Wigan.
 Richard Clayton, *Esq*;
Hon. Richard Barry, *Esq*;
Borough of Clithero.
Sir Nathanael Curzon; *Bart.*
Thomas Lister, *Esq*;
Borough of Newton.
Peter Legh, *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, *Bt.*

LEICESTERSHIRE 4.

Edward Smith, *Esq*;
 Wrightson Mundy, *Esq*;
Borough of Leicester.
 James Wigley, *Esq*;
 George Wright, *Esq*;

LINCOLNSHIRE 12.

Robert Vyner, *Esq*;
 Thomas Whichcot, *Esq*;
City of Lincoln.
 Charles Monson, *Esq*;
 Comingsby Sibthorpe, *Esq*;
Borough of Stamford.
 John Proby, *jun.* *Esq*;
 Robert Barber, *Esq*;
Borough of Grantham.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Granby.
Sir John Cuff, *Bart.*
Borough of Boston.
Rt. Hon. Lord Vere Bertie.
 John Michell, *Esq*;
Borough of Great Grimsby.
 William Locke, *Esq*;
 John Gore, *Esq*;

MIDDLESEX 8.

Sir Hugh Smithson, *Bart.*
Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, *Bt.*
City of Westminster.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Trentham.
Hon. *Sir* Peter Warren.
City of LONDON.
Sir John Barnard.
Sir William Calvert.
 Slingsby Bethell, *Esq*;
 Stephen Theo. Janssen, *Esq*;

MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.

William Morgan, *Esq*;
 Capel Hanbury, *Esq*;
Borough of Monmouth.
 Fulke Greville, *Esq*;

NORFOLK 12.

Armine Wodehouse, *Esq*;
Hon. George Townshend, *Esq*;
City of Norwich.
Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart.
Town of Lynn-Regis, or
King's-Lynn.
Sir John Turner, *Bart.*
 Horatio Walpole, *jun.* *Esq*;
Town of Great Yarmouth.
Hon. Edward Walpole, *Esq*;
Hon. Charles Townshend, *Esq*;
Borough of Thetford.
 Charles Fitzroy, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Beauclerk.
Borough of Castle-Rising.
Rt. Hon. Lord Luxborough.
 Thomas Howard, *Esq*;

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 9.

Thomas Cartwright, *Esq*;
Sir Edmund Isham, *Bart.*
Town of Northampton.
Hon. George Compton, *Esq*;
 George Montague, *Esq*;
City of Peterborough.
Hon. Edward Wortley, *Esq*;
 Matthew Lamb, *Esq*;
Borough of Brackly.
Hon. Sewallis Shirley, *Esq*;
 Richard Lyttelton, *Esq*;
Borough of Higham Ferrers.
 John Hill, *Esq*;

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.

Sir William Middleton, *Bart.*
 John Fenwick, *Esq*;
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.
 Walter Calverly Blacket, *Esq*;
 Matthew Ridley, *Esq*;

Town

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Barrington.

Thomas Watson, Esq;

Borough of Morpeth.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Limerick.

Robert Ord, Esq;

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Robert Sutton.

John Thornhagh, Esq;

Town of Nottingham.

Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Howe.

Borough of East Retford.

John White, Esq;

William Mellish, Esq;

Borough of Newark upon Trent.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Will. Manners.

Job Staunton Charleton, Esq;

OXON 9.

Sir James Dashwood, Bart.

Norrays Bertie, Esq;

University of Oxford.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Cornbury.

Peregrine Palmer, Esq;

City of Oxford.

Thomas Rowney.

Philip Herbert, Esq;

Borough of New Woodstock.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Bateman.

Hon. John Trevor, Esq;

Borough of Banbury.

John Willes, Esq;

RUTLANDSHIRE 2.

Hon. James Noel, Esq;

Rt. Hon. Ld. Burghley.

SALOP 12.

Sir John Astley, Bart.

Richard Lyfter, Esq;

Town of Shrewsbury.

Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.

William Kinaston, Esq;

Borough of Ludlow.

Sir William Corbett, Bart.

Hon. Richard Herbert, Esq;

Borough of Bruges, alias Bridg-
north.

Hon. Sir Tho. Whitmore.

Arthur Weaver, Esq;

Borough of Wenlock.

Brook Forester, Esq;

Isaac-Hawkins Brown, Esq;

Borough of Bishop's Castle.

Samuel Child, Esq;

John Robinson Lytton, Esq;

SOMERSETSHIRE 13.

Thomas Prowse, Esq;

Sir Cha. Keymeys Tynte, Bart.

City of Bristol.

Rt. Hon. Edw. Southwell, Esq;

Robert Hoblyn, Esq;

Borough of Taunton.

Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart.

Robert Webb, Esq;

Borough of Iwelcheller.

Francis Fane, Esq;

Thomas Lockyer, Esq;

Borough of Milborne Port.

Thomas Medlicott, Esq;

Charles Churchill, Esq;

City of Wells.

Hon. George Hamilton, Esq;

Francis Gwyn, Esq;

Borough of Bridgwater.

Rt. Hon. George Bub Doding-
ton, Esq;

Hon. Peregrine Poulett, Esq;

City of Bath.

Rt. Hon. Geo. Wade, Esq;

Robert Henley, Esq;

Borough of Minehead.

Percy Wyndham Obrian, Esq;

Charles Whitworth, Esq;

SOUTHAMPTON, or

HAMPSHIRE 26.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Har. Powlett.

Francis Whithed, Esq;

City of Winchester.

Hon. George Bridges, Esq;

Henry Penton, Esq;

Town of Southampton.

Peter Delmé, Esq;

Anthony-Langley Swymmer,
Esq;

Town

Town of Portsmouth.
 Isaac Townsend, Esq;
Sir Edward Hawke.
Borough of Newport.
 Thomas-Lee Dummer, Esq;
Hon. Capt. Bluett Wallop.
Borough of Yarmouth.
 Henry Holmes, Esq;
 Thomas Holmes, Esq;
Borough of Newtowne.
Sir John Barrington, Bart.
 Maurice Bockland, Esq;
Borough of Lymington.
 Henry Burrard, Esq;
Hon. Charles Powlett.
Borough of Christchurch Twyne-
ham.
 Edw. Hooper, jun. Esq;
 Hon. Char. Armand Powlet,
 Esq;
Borough of Andover.
Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Lymington.
 John Pollen, Esq;
Borough of Whitchurch.
 John Selwyn jun. Esq;
Hon. Charles Wallop, Esq;
Borough of Petersfield.
 John Jolliffe, Esq;
Rt. Hon. Will. Conolly, Esq;
Borough of Stockbridge.
 Daniel Boone, Esq;
 William Chetwynd, jun. Esq;
STAFFORDSHIRE 10.
Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, Bt.
Hon. Will. Leveson Gore, Esq;
City of Litchfield.
Hon. Rich. Leveson Gower, Esq;
 Thomas Anson, Esq;
Borough of Stafford.
 William Chetwynd, Esq;
 John Robins, Esq;
Borough of Tamworth.
Sir H. Harpur, Bart.
Hon. Thomas Villiers, Esq;
Borough of Newcastle under
Line.
Hon. Bapt. Leveson, Gower, Esq;
Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Parker.

SUFFOLK 16.

John Affleck, Esq;
Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart.
Borough of Ipswich.
 Edward Vernon, Esq;
 Samuel Kent, Esq;
Borough of Dunwich.
Hon. Sir George Downing, Bt.
 Miles Barne, Esq;
Borough of Orford.
Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;
Hon. John Waldgrave, Esq;
Borough of Aldborough.
 William-Wyndham Ashe, Esq;
 Zachary Philip Fonnereau, Esq;
Borough of Sudbury.
 Thomas Fonnereau, Esq;
 Richard Rigby, Esq;
Borough of Eye.
Hon. Roger Townshend, Esq;
Hon. Edw. Cornwallis, Esq;
Borough of Bury St. Edmund's.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Peterham.
Hon. Felton Hervey.

SURRY 14.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq;
Rt. Hon. Lord Baltimore.
Borough of Gatton.
 George Newland, Esq;
 Paul Humphrys, Esq;
Borough of Haslemere.
 James Oglethorpe, Esq;
 Peter Burrell, Esq;
Borough of Blechingly.
Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart.
 William Clayton, Esq;
Borough of Ryegate.
 Charles Cocks, Esq;
Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq;
Borough of Guildford.
 Richard Onslow, Esq;
Sir John Elwell, Bart.
Borough of Southwark.
 Alexander Hume, Esq;
 William Belchier, Esq;

SUS-

SUSSEX 20.

Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;

John Butler, Esq;

Borough of Horsham.

Hon. Charles Ingram, Esq;

Charles Ingram, jun. Esq;

Borough of Bramber.

Harry Gough, Esq;

Joseph Damer, Esq;

Borough of Shoreham.

Charles Frederick, Esq;

Robert Bristow, Esq;

Borough of Midhurst.

Sir Thomas Bootle.

Sir John Peachey, Bart.

Borough of East Grinstead.

Whistler Webster, Esq;

Sydney Stafford Smythe, Esq;

Borough of Steyning.

Hitch Young, Esq;

Abraham Hume, Esq;

Borough of Arundel.

Garton Orme, Esq;

Theobald Taaffe, Esq;

Borough of Lewes.

Sir Francis Poole, Bart.

Thomas Sergison, Esq;

City of Chichester.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Bury.

John Page, Esq;

WARWICKSHIRE 6.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.

Hon. William Craven, Esq;

City of Coventry.

William Grove, Esq;

Samuel Greathead, Esq;

Borough of Warwick.

Rt. Hon. Visc. Hillsborough.

Henry Archer, Esq;

WESTMORLAND 4.

Edward Wilson, Esq;

John Dalton, Esq;

Borough of Appleby.

Sir John Ramsden, Bart.

Randle Wilbraham, Esq;

WILTSHIRE 34.

Sir Robert Long, Bart.

Edward Popham, Esq;

City of New Sarum.

Hon. William Bouverie, Esq;

Edward Poore, Esq;

Borough of Devizes.

John Garth, Esq;

William Willy, Esq;

Borough of Marlborough.

Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.

John Talbot, jun. Esq;

Borough of Chippenham.

Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart.

Edw. Bayntun Rolt, Esq;

Borough of Calne.

William Elliot, Esq;

William Northey, Esq;

Borough of Malmesbury.

John Lee, Esq;

James Douglas, Esq;

Borough of Cricklade.

William Rawlinson Earle.

John Gore, Esq;

Borough of Hindon.

Valens Comyns, Esq;

Bisse Richards, Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.

Charles, E. of Middlesex.

Arthur Ld. Visc. Donerayle.

Borough of Heytesbury.

Peirce A'Court, Esq;

William Ashe, Esq;

Borough of Westbury.

John Bance, Esq;

Paul Methuen, Esq;

Borough of Wotton-Basset.

Robert Neale, Esq;

Hon. Colonel Martyn Madan.

Borough of Luggershall.

Thomas Farrington, Esq;

George-Augustus Selwyn, Esq;

Borough of Wilton.

Hon. Rob. Sawyer Herbert, Esq;

Hon. Wm. Herbert, Esq;

Borough of Downton.

George Proctor, Esq;

Hon. John Temple, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Great Bedwin.

Lafcelles Metcalfe, Esq;

William Sloper, Esq;

WORCESTERSHIRE 9.

Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Deerhurst.

Edmund Pytts, Esq;

City of Worcester.

Thomas Vernon, Esq;

Robert Tracy, Esq;

Borough of Evesham.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Rushout, Bt.

Edward Rudge, Esq;

Borough of Wich, or Droitwich.

Francis Winnington, Esq;

Hon. Edwin Sandys, Esq;

Borough of Bewdly.

William Bowles, Esq;

BARONS of the CINQUE
PORTS, 16.

Port of Hastings.

Andrew Stone, Esq;

Hon. James Pelham, Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

Sir George Oxenden, Bart.

John Cleveland, Esq;

Port of Dover.

Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Sacville.

Thomas Revel, Esq;

Port of Rumney.

Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart.

Henry Furnese, Esq;

Port of Hyeth.

William Glanville, Esq;

Thomas Hales, Esq;

Town and Port of Rye.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Norris.

Phillips Gybbon, Esq;

Town and Port of Winchelsea.

Hon. John Mordaunt.

Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq;

Town and Port of Seaford.

Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Esq;

William Hay, Esq;

W A L E S, 24.

County of ANGLESEA 2.

Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart.

Borough of Beaumaris.

Rt. Hon. Visc. Bulkeley.

County of BRECON 2.

Thomas Morgan, Esq;

Town of Brecon.

Hon. John Talbot, Esq;

County of CARDIGAN 2.

John Lloyd, Esq;

Town of Cardigan.

John Symmons, Esq;

County of CARMARTHEN 2.

John Vaughan, Esq;

Town of Carmarthen.

Thomas Matthews, Esq;

County of CARNARVON 2.

William Bodvill, Esq;

Town of Carnarvon.

Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart.

County of DENBIGH 2.

Sir Wat. Williams Wynn, Bart.

Town of Denbigh.

Richard Myddleton, Esq;

County of FLINT 2.

Sir Thomas Mostyn.

Town of Flint.

Kyffin Williams, Esq;

County of GLAMORGAN 2.

Charles Edwin, Esq;

Town of Cardiff.

Herbert Mackworth, Esq;

County of MERIONETH 1.

William Vaughan, Esq;

County of MONTGOMERY 2.

Edward Kynaston, Esq;

Town of Montgomery.

Henry Herbert, Esq;

County of PEMBROKE 3.

William Owen, Esq;

Town of Haverfordwest.

William Edwards, Esq;

Lewis Barlow, Esq;

B County

County of RADNOR 2.

Sir Humphrey Howorth.

Town of Radnor.

Thomas Lewis, Esq;

SCOTLAND, 45.

Shire of ABERDEEN.

Andrew Mitchell, Esq;

Shire of AIR.

Patrick Crawford, Esq;

Shire of ARGYLE.

Sir Duncan Campbell.

Shire of BAMF.

James Abercromby, Esq;

Shire of BERWICK.

Hon. Al. Hume Campbell, Esq;

*Shire of BUTE and CATH-
NESS.*

James Stewart Mackenzie, Esq;

*Shires of CLACMANNAN
and KINROSS.*

Thomas Erskine, Esq;

Shire of DUMBARTON.

Hon. John Campbell, *sen.* Esq;

Shire of DUMFRIES.

Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Douglas.

Shire of EDINBURGH.

Sir Charles Gilmour, Bart.

*Shire of ELGIN, or
MURRAY.*

Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart.

Shire of FIFE.

James Oswald, Esq;

Shire of FORFAR.

Rt. Hon. Earl Panmure.

Shire of HADDINGTON.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.

Shire of INVERNESS.

Normand Mac-leod, Esq;

Shire of KINCARDIN.

Sir James Carnegie, Bart.

*Stewarty of KIRKUD-
BRIGHT.*

John Mackye, Esq;

Shire of LANERK.

Sir James Hamilton, Bart.

Shire of LINLITHGOW.

Hon. Charles-Hope Weir, Esq;

*Shires of NAIRN and
CROMARTIE.*

John Campbell, Esq;

*Shire of ORKNEY and
ZETLAND.*

James Halyburton, Esq;

Shire of PEEBLES.

John Dickson, Esq;

Shire of PERTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord John Murray.

Shire of RENFREW.

William Muir, Esq;

Shire of ROSS.

*Rt. Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie-
Esq;*

Shire of ROXBURGH.

Walter Scot, Esq;

Shire of SELKIRK.

John Murray, *sen.* Esq;

Shire of STIRLING.

Capt. James Campbell,

Shire of SUTHERLAND.

Capt. George Mackay.

Shire of WIGTOUN.

John Stewart, Esq;

ROYAL BURGHS.

City of EDINBURGH.

James Ker, Esq;

Kirk.

<i>Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock,</i>	<i>Burghs of Innerkithen, Dum-</i>
<i>Dingwall, Taine.</i>	<i>fermline, Queensferry, Cul-</i>
<i>Sir Harry Monroe, Bart.</i>	<i>ross, Stirling.</i>
<i>Burghs of Inverness, Fortrose,</i>	<i>Capt. George Haldane.</i>
<i>Nairn, Forres.</i>	<i>Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen,</i>
<i>Alex. Brodie of Brodie, Esq;</i>	<i>Dumbarton.</i>
<i>Burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Bamff,</i>	<i>John Campbell, Esq;</i>
<i>Kintore, Inverurie.</i>	<i>Haddington, Dunbar, North</i>
<i>Hon. William Grant, Esq;</i>	<i>Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh.</i>
<i>Burghs of Aberdeen, Inverber-</i>	<i>Andrew Fletcher, jun. Esq;</i>
<i>wy, Montrose, Aberbrothick,</i>	<i>Burghs of Linlithgow, Selkirk,</i>
<i>Brechin.</i>	<i>Lanerk, Peebles.</i>
<i>Hon. John Maule, Esq;</i>	<i>Lawrence Dundas, Esq;</i>
<i>Forfar, Perth, Dundee,</i>	<i>Burghs of Dumfries, Sanquhar,</i>
<i>Coupar, St. Andrews.</i>	<i>Annan, Lochmaben, Kirkud-</i>
<i>Hon. Capt. Thomas Leslie, Esq;</i>	<i>bright.</i>
<i>Burghs of Craill, Kilrenny,</i>	<i>Sir James Johnson, Bart.</i>
<i>Anstruther-Easter, Anstru-</i>	<i>Wigtown, New Galloway,</i>
<i>ther-Wester, Pittenweem.</i>	<i>Stranrauer, Whithorn.</i>
<i>Hon. Lieut. Gen. Philip Anstru-</i>	<i>Hon. James Stuart, Esq;</i>
<i>ther.</i>	<i>Air, Irwin, Rothesay, Camp-</i>
<i>Dysart, Kirkcaldie, King-</i>	<i>beltoun, Inverary.</i>
<i>born, Burntisland.</i>	<i>Charles Erskine, Esq;</i>
<i>Lieut. Gen. James St. Clair.</i>	
<i>Clerk of the House of Commons;</i>	<i>— Dyson, Esq;</i>
<i>Clerk Assistant, ———</i>	<i>John Read, Esq;</i>
<i>Serjeant at Arms, ———</i>	<i>Wentworth Odiam, Esq;</i>

NUMBER III.

An Alphabetical LIST of the HOUSE of COMMONS, &c.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where Chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>
A Bdy, Sir Rob.	Essex,	Bethel, Slingsby	London,
Abercrombie, Cl.	Bamffshire, Scotl.	Best, Thomas	Canterbury,
Acourt, Pierce	Heytbury, Wilts,	Blacket, Walter	Newcastle up. Ty.
Afflick, John	Suffolk,	Bocland, Col. Maurice	Newtown, Hants,
Aislabe, Hon. Wm.	Rippon, Yorksh.	Bodvill, William	Carnarvonshire,
Aldworth, Ri. Ne.	Reading, Berks.	Bond, John	Corfe-Castle,
Alston, Thomas	Bedfordshire.	Boone, Daniel	Stockbridge,
Amyand, Claud.	Tregony,	Boscawen, Adm. Edw.	Truro,
Ancram, Earl	Richmond,	Boscawen, Col. George	Penryn,
Anson, Thomas	Litchfield,	Boscawen, Hon. John	Truro,
Anstruther, G. Ph.	Crail, Anstruther, &c.	Bootle, Sir Thomas	Midhurst, Suffex,
Archer, Henry	Warwick,	Bowes, George	Durham County,
Arscott, John	Ashburton, Dev.	Bowles, William	Bewdley, Worcest.
Arundel, H. Ric.	Knareborough,	Bouverie, Hon. Wm.	New-Sarum,
Ashe, William	Heytbury, Wilts,	Brand, Thomas	Tavistock,
Ashe, W. Wyndham	Aldborough, Suff- folk,	Brassey, Nathaniel	Hertford,
Astley, Sir John	Salop, County,	Brereton, Thomas	Liverpool,
Aubin, Sir John St.	Launceston,	Bridges, Hon. George	Winchester,
Bagot, Sir Walter	Staffordshire,	Bristow, John	St. Ives, Cornwall,
Baker, William	Plimpton,	Bristow, Robert	Shoreham,
Baltimore, Lord	Surry,	Brodie, Alexand.	Fortrose, Inverm.
Bampfylde, Sir Ric.	Devonshire,	Brookbank, Stamp	Selkirk,
Bance, John	Westbury,	Browne, John	Dorchester,
Banks, Henry	Corfe-Castle,	Brown, Ha. Hawk.	Wenlock, Salop.
Barber, Rob.	Stamford,	Bulkeley, Lord Visc.	Baumaris, Wales,
Barlow, Lewis	Pembroke Town	Buller, John	Eastlow,
Barnard, Sir John	London,	Burghley, Lord	Rutlandshire,
Barne, Miles	Dunwich,	Burrell, Peter	Haslemere,
Barrington, Lord Visc.	Berwick on Tw.	Burrell, Merrick	Great Marlow,
Barrington, Sir John	Newtown, Hants,	Burrard, Henry	Lymington,
Barry, Hon. Richard	Wigan,	Bury, Lord	Chichester,
Bateman, Lord	Woodstock,	Bury, Thomas	Newport, Cornw.
Bathurst, Benjamin	Gloucester,	Butler, John	Suffex,
Bathurst, Hon. Henry	Cirencester, Glo.	Calvert, Sir William	London,
Bayley, Sir Nicholas	Anglesea, Wales,	Campbel, Hon. John	Nairn & Cromertie
Beaumont, Ld. Harry	Thetford,	Campbel, Lt. G. John	Dumbartonshire,
Beaumont, Ld. Vere	Plymouth,	Campbell, Col. John	Glasgow, &c.
Beaumont, Ld. George	Windsor,	Campbell, Hon. Al. Hu.	Berwickshire,
Beckford, William	Shaftsbury.	Campbell, Sir Duncan	Argyleshire,
Belchier, William	Southwark,	Campbell, Capt. Ja. jr.	Stirlingshire,
Beaghan, Edm. Hun.	Melcomb-Regis,	Carew, Sir Coventry	Cornwal,
Benfon, Thomas	Barnstaple, Devon.	Carey, Rt. H. Walter	Clifton, Dartm.
Bentick, Ld. George	Grampound,	Carnegie, Sir James	Kincardineshire,
Berkeley, Norborne	Gloucestershire,	Carter, Thomas	Kingston up. Hull,
Bertie, Hon. Ld. Vere	Boston, Lincolnsh.	Cartwright, Thomas	Northamptonsh.
Bertie, Norris	Oxfordshire,	Charlton, Job Staunt.	Newark on Trent,
		Chafin, George	Dorsetshire,
		Chester, Thomas	Gloucestershire, Chet.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where Chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chosen.</i>
Chetwynd, Wm.	Stafford,	Dowdeswell, Wm.	Tewksbury,
Chetwynd, Wm. jun.	Stockbridge,	Drake, William	Agmondesham,
Child, Samuel	Bishops Castle,	Drake, Sir Fran. H.	Bereaton, Devon.
Cholmondley, Charles	Cheshire,	Dummer, Tho. Lee	Newport, Hants.
Churchill Charles	Milborne-Port	Duncannon, Lord	Derby,
Cleveland, John	Sandwich,	Dundas, Lawrence	Selkirk, &c.
Clayton, Sir Kenrie	Bleehingly, Surry,	Dupplin, Lord	Cambridge Town,
Clayton, Richard	Wigan,	Earle, Wm. Rawlinf.	Cricklade,
Clayton, Wm.	Bleehingly, Surry,	Edwards, William	Haverford-west,
Clarke, Thomas	St. Michaels,	Edwin, Charles	Glamorganshire,
Cocks, Charles	Ryegate, Sur.	Edgumbe, Hon. Rich.	Leftwithiel,
Codrington, Sir W.	Beverly, Yorksh.	Edgumbe, Hon. Geo.	Fowey,
Coke, Lord Vife.	Harwich,	Egerton, Sir Tho.	Newton, Lanc.
Colleton, Jam. Edw.	Leftwithiel,	Elliot, Richard	Sr. Germans,
Colebrooke, Robert	Malden, Essex,	Elliot, Col. William	Caln, Wilts,
Comyns, Valens	Hindon, Wilts,	Ellis, Wellbore	Weymouth,
Compton, Hon. Geo.	Northampton,	Elliffon, Cuthbert	Shaftsbury,
Conway, Hon. Henry	Penryn, Cornwall,	Elwell, Sir John	Guilford,
Conolly, Rt. Hon. Wm.	Petersfield,	Erskine, Charles	Irwin, Air, &c.
Conyers, John	Reading, Berks,	Erskine, Tho.	Clackmannan, &c.
Copleston, Thomas	Kellington, Corn.	Evans, Capt. Richard	Queenborough,
Corbet, Sir William	Ludlow, Salop,	Evclyn, John	Helston, Cornw.
Corbet, Thomas	Saltafh, Cornw.	Fairfax, H. Maj. Rob.	Maidstone,
Corbet, Sir Richard	Shrewsbury,	Fane, Hon. Francis	Ivelchester,
Cornbury, L. Vife.	Oxford University,	Farrington, Thomas	Ludgarhall,
Cornwallis, Hon. Edw.	Eye, Suffolk,	Fazakerly, Nicholas	Preston, Lancash.
Cornwall, Gen. Hen.	Hereford City,	Fellow, Coulson	Huntingdonshire,
Cornwall, Sir R. De.	Leominster,	Fenwick, John, dead	Northumberland,
Cornwall, Velters	Herefordshire,	Finch, Hon. Edward	Cambridge Univ.
Cotton, Sir John Hynd.	Marlborough,	Finch, Hon. Henry	Malton,
Courtney, Sir Wm.	Devonshire,	Firebrace, Sir Cord.	Suffolk.
Courtney, Kellond	Huntingdon,	Fitzroy, Charles	Thetford, Norf.
Crawford, Patrick	Airshire,	Fletcher, Andrew	Haddington, &c.
Craven, William	Warwickshire,	Fonnereau, Tho.	Sudbury, Suffol.
Crewe, John, jun.	Cheshire,	Fonnereau, Zac. Philip	Aldborough, Suff.
Cunningham, Col.	Tiverton,	Forester, Brook	Wenlock, Shrop.
Curzon, Sir Nath.	Derbyshire, and	Fortrose, Lord	Ross-shire, Scot.
	Clitheroe,	Fox, George	York,
	Grantham,	Fox, Henry	Windfor, Bucks,
Cust, Sir John	Boroughbridge, Y.	Frankland, Frederick	Thirsk, Yorksh.
Dalkeith, Earl	Westmoreland,	Frankland, Thomas	<i>Ditto.</i>
Dalston, John	Haddington, Scotl.	Frederick, Charles	Shoreham, Suff.
Dalrymple, Sir Hugh	Bramber, Suffex,	Frederick, John	Westlow, Cornw.
Damer, Joseph	Yorkshire,	Furnese, Henry	Romney, Kent,
D'Arcy, Rt. Hon. Sir C.	Oxfordshire,	Gage, Lord Vife.	Tewkesbury, Gl.
Dashwood, Sir James	Rumney, Kent,	Garth, John	Devizes, Wilts,
Dashwood, Sir Fran.	Southampton T.	Gashry, Francis	Eastlooe, Cornw.
Delmé, Peter	Worcestershire,	Gilmour, Sir Cha.	Edinburghshire,
Deerhurst, Lord	Kent,	Gildart, Richard	Liverpool,
Dering, Sir Edward	Peebles,	Glanville, William	Hythe, Kent,
Dickson, John, jun.	Bridgwater,	Godolphin, Francis	Helston, Cornw.
Dodington, R. H. Geo.	Melcomb Regis,	Gore, Charles	Hertfordshire,
Dodington, Geo.	Old Sarum,	Gore, John	Cricklade,
Doneraile, Lord Vife.	Malmesbury, Wilts		
Douglas, James	Dumfrieshire,	Gore, Thomas	Bedford,
Douglas, H. Ld. Char.	Dunwich, Suff.	Gough, Capt. Hen.	Bramber,
Downing, Hon. Sir G.			

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>
Gower, H. Wm. Lev.	Staffordshire,	Howard, Lt. Gen.	Carlisle, Cumb.
Gower, H. B. Lev.	Newcastle, un. line	Howard, Thomas	Castlerising,
Gower, H. Ric. Lev.	Litchfield,	Howorth, Sir Hum.	Radnorshire,
Granby, Marq. of	Grantham	Hume, Alexander	Southwark,
Grant, Sir Ludo.	Elginshire,	Hume, Abraham	Steyning,
Grant, Hon. William	Cullen, Elgin, &c.	Humfrey, Paul	Gatton,
Gray, Charles	Colchester,	Hunter, Thomas Orby	Winchelsea,
Greathcad, Samuel	Coventry,	Janssen, Step. Theod.	London,
Grenville, James	Bridport, Dorset,	Jeffreys, John	Clifton, Dartm.
Grenville, Rich.	Buckingham To.	Jenyns, Soame	Cambridgeshire,
Grenville, George	<i>Ditto.</i>	Inchiquin, Earl of	Aylesbury,
Grevile, Fulk	Monmouth,	Ingram, Col. Cha.	Horsham, Suffex,
Grosvenor, Sir Rob.	Chester,	Ingram, Char. jun.	<i>Ditto.</i>
Grove, William	Coventry,	Johnson, Sir James	Dumfries, &c.
Gulston, Joseph	Pool, Dorsetsh.	Jolliffe, John	Petersfield, Hants,
Gundry, Nathan.	Dorchester,	Irby, Sir William	Bodmin, Corn.
Gwyn, Francis	Wells, Somersetsh.	Ilham, Sir Edmund	Northamptonsh.
Gybbon, Phillips	Rye, Suffex,	Kent, Samuel	Ipswich, Suffolk,
Hale, Paggen	Hertfordshire,	Ker, James	Edinburgh City,
Hales, Thomas	Hythe, Kent,	Kynaston, William	Shrewsbury,
Halyburton, James	Orkney & Zetland.	Kynaston, Edward	Montgomeryshire,
Haldane, Capt. Geo.	Innerkithen, &c.	Lamb, Matthew	Peterborough,
Hamilton, Sir Jam.	Lanerkshire,	Lambton, Henry	Durham,
Hamilton, Hon. Geo.	Wells, Somersetsh.	Lascelles, Edwin	Scarborough,
Hampden, John	Wendover, Bucks,	Lascelles, Henry	Northallerton,
Hanbury, Capel.	Monmouthshire,	Laroche, John	Bodmin, Cornw.
Handafyd, Gen. Reg.	Scarborough,	Lee, John	Malmbury, Wilts.
Harbord, Sir Wm.	Beeralston, Dev.	Lee, Dr. George	Liskerret, Cornw.
Harley, Lord	Herefordshire,	Legge, Hon. Henry	Orford,
Harpur, Sir Henry	Tamworth,	Legh, Peter	Newton, Lanc.
Harris, Hon. John	Ashburton, Dev.	Leighton, Daniel	Hereford City,
Harrison, George	Hertford,	Leslie, Hon. Tho.	Forfar, Perth, &c.
Hartington, Marq. of	Derbyshire,	Lewis, Thomas	Radnor,
Harvey, William	Essex,	Lifter, Thomas	Clitheroe,
Hawke, Sir Edw.	Portsmouth,	Locke, William	Grimby, Linc.
Hawkins, Thomas	Grampound,	Lockyer, Thomas	Ivelchester, Som.
Hay, William	Seaford, Suffex,	Lloyd, Sir Richard	Malden, Essex,
Heath, John	Honiton, Devon,	Lloyd, John	Cardiganshire,
Heath, Richard	Bosfiney, Cornw.	Londonderry, Earl of	Camelford, Corn.
Henley, Hen. Holt	Lyme, Dorsetsh.	Long, Sir Robert	Wilts,
Henley, Robert	Bath,	Lowndes, Richard	Bucks,
Herbert, Hon. Nich.	Newport, Cornw.	Lowther, Sir James	Cumberland,
Herbert, Philip	Oxford City,	Luxborough, Lord	Castlerising,
Herbert, Hon. Rich.	Ludlow, in Salop,	Lymington, Lord	Andover, Hants,
Herbert, Hon. Rob.	Wilton, Wilts,	Lymerrick, Lord	Morpeth,
Herbert, Col. Wm.	<i>Ibid.</i>	Lyfter, Richard	Salop County,
Herbert, Henry	Montgomery,	Lyttelton, George	Oakhampton,
Hervey, Hon. Felton	St. Edmundsbury,	Lyttelton, Richard	Brackley,
Hill, John	Higham, Ferrers,	Lytton, J. Robinson	Bishopscastle,
Hillsborough, Lord	Warwick,	MacLeod, H. Norman	Invernesshire,
Hobart, Lord,	Norwich,	Mackenzie, Stewart	Bute Shire,
Hoblyn, Robert	Bristol,	Mackay, Capt. Geo.	Sutherlandshire,
Hodgkinson, R. B.	Warcham,	Mackye, John	Kirkcudbright,
Holmes, Col. Henry	Yarmouth, Hants,	Macworth, Herbert	Cardiffe,
Holmes, Thomas	<i>Ibid.</i>	Madan, Col. Martyn	Wotton-Basset,
Hooper, Edward, jun.	Christ-Courch,	Manners, Lord Wm.	Newark on Trent,
Hope, Wier H. Char.	Linlithgowshire,	Manners, Lt. Robert	Kingston on Hull,
Howe, Lt. Visc.	Nottingham,		Mar-

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>
Marshall, Sir Henry	Agmonde sham,	Oxenden, Sir George	Sandwich,
Martin, Samuel	Camelford, Corn.	Page, John	Chichester, Suff.
Marton, Edward	Lancaster,	Panmure, Earl	Forfar-shire,
Master, Thomas, jun.	Cirencester, Glou.	Palmer, Peregrine	Oxford University,
Mathews, Thomas	Carmarthen,	Parker, Lord Vife.	Newcast.un.Line,
Maule, Hon. John	Aberdeen, Mont.	Peachy, Sir John	Midhurst, Suffex,
Medlycott, Thomas	Milborne Port,	Peachy, James	Leominster,
Mellish, William	Retford, Notting.	Pierce, Henry	Northallerton, Y.
Metcalf, Lascelles	Bedwin,	Pelham, Hon. Henry	Suffex,
Methuen, Paul	Westbury,	Pelham, Hon. James	Hastings, Suffex,
Middlesex, Earl	Old Sarum,	Pelham, Charles	Beverley, Yorksh.
Middleton, Sir Wm.	Northumberland,	Pennington, Sir John	Cumberland,
Mitchell, John	Boston, Lincoln.	Penton, Henry,	Winchester,
Mitchell, Andrew	Aberdeenshire,	Percival, Lord	Weobly, Heref.
Molfworth, Sir John	Cornwall,	Peterham, Lord	Bury, St. Edmunds
Monckton, Hon. W.	Pontefract, York.	Phillipson, John	Harwich, Essex,
Monson, Charles	Lincoln,	Pinney, John Freder	Bridport,
Montague, E. Wo. jun.	Huntingdonshire,	Pitt, George, Morton	Pontefract, York.
Montague, Edward	Huntington,	Pitt, George	Dorsetshire,
Montague, George	Northampton,	Pitt, Thomas	Oakhampton,
Monroe, Sir Henry	Kirkwell Tain, &c	Pitt, Rt. Hon. William	Seaford,
Mordaunt, Hon. John	Winchelsea,	Pitt, John	Wareham,
Mordaunt, Sir Cha.	Warwickshire,	Plumtree, John	St. Ives.
Mordaunt, Maj. G. Jn.	Cockermouth,	Plumer, Richard	Weymouth,
Morgan, William	Monmouthshire,	Polhill, David	Rocheſter,
Morgan, Thomas	Breconshire,	Pollen, John	Andover, Hants,
Morrice, Sir William	Launceſton, Corn.	Poolc, Sir Francis	Lewes, Suffex,
Morton, John	Abingdon, Berks,	Pocre, Edward	New-Sarum,
Moſtyn, Sir Thomas	Malton,	Popham, Edward	Wilts,
Moſtyn, John	Weobly, Heref.	Potter, Thomas	St. Germans,
Moſtyn, Savage	Flintſhire,	Poulett, Hon. Pereg.	Bridgwater,
Muir, William	Renfrewſhire,	Powlett, Charles,	Lymington,
Murray, Lord, John	Perthſhire,	Powlett, Lord Harry	Hampſhire,
Murray, Hon. Wm.	Boroughbridge,	Powlett, Hon. C. Arm.	Chriſt-Church,
Murray, John	Selkirk,	Powney, Penyſton	Berkſhire,
Mundy, Wrightſon	Leiceſterſhire,	Proby, John jun.	Stamford, Lincol.
Myddleton, Richard	Denbigh,	Proctor, Sir W.	Middleſex,
Naffau, Hon. Rich.	Colcheſter,	Proctor, George	Downton, Wilts,
Neal, Robert	Wooton Baſſet,	Prowſe, Thomas	Somerſetſhire,
Newnham, Thomas	Queenborough,	Pye, Henry	Berks,
Newnham, Nat. ju.	Aldborough,	Pyttſ, Edmond	Worceſterſhire,
Nesbit, Albert	St. Michael's	Ramſden, Sir John	Apleby, Weſtmo.
Newland, George	Gatton, Surry,	Raſhleigh, Jonathan	Fowey, Cornwall,
Noel, Hon. William	Weſtloe,	Revel, Thomas	Dover, Kent,
Noel, Hon. James	Rutlandſhire,	Reynolds, Francis	Lancaster,
Norris, Sir John	Rye, Suffex,	Richards, Biſſe	Hindon, Wilts,
Northey, William	Calne, Wilts,	Rider, Sir Dudley	Tiverton, Devon.
Nugent, Robert	St. Maws, Corn.	Ridley, Matthew	Newcaſt. on Tyne,
Obrian, P. Wyndham	Minehead,	Rigby, Richard	Sudbury,
Ockinden, William	Great Marlow,	Robinson, Mat. jun.	Canterbury,
Offley, John	Bedford Town,	Robinson, Luke	Heydon. Yorkſh.
Ogle, Sir Chaloner	Rocheſter, Kent,	Robins, John	Stafford.
Oglethorp, Lt. Gen.	Haſlemere, Surry,	Rolt, Edward Baynton	Chippenham,
Onſlow, Arthur	Surry,	Rowney, Thomas	Oxford City,
Onſlow, Lt. Gen.	Guildford, Surry,	Rudge, Edw.	Evſham, Worc.
Ord, Robert	Morpeth, North,	Ruſhout, Sir John	Evſham, Worc.
Orme, Garton	Arundel,	Sackville, Lord Geo.	Dover, Kent,
Osborne, Sir Danvers	Bedfordſhire,	Sandys, Hon. Edwip.	Droitwich,
Oſwald, James	Fife,	Saville, John	Heydon, Yorkſh
Owen, William	Pembrokeſhire,		St

Names.

Where chose.

Names.

Where chose.

St. Clair, Lt. Gen.	Dylert, Kinghorn,	Turner, Sir John	Lynn, Norfolk;
Scot, Walter	Roxburgh,	Turner, W. Horsem.	Maidstone, Kent,
Scrope, John	Lyme, Dorsetsh.	Twysden, Sir Roger	Kent.
Sedley, Sir Charles	Nottingham To.	Tynte, Sir Charles	Somerfetshire,
Selwyn, John	Gloucester,	Vane, Hon. Henry	Durham,
Selwyn, John, jun.	Whitchurch,	Vaughan, William	Merionethshire,
Selwyn, George Aug.	Ludgerfhall,	Vaughan, John	Caermarthensh.
Sergison, Thomas,	Lewis, Suffex,	Verocoy, Earl of	Wendover,
Shepherd, Samuel,	Cambridge, To.	Vernon, Hon. Edw.	Ipswich,
Shirley, Seawallis,	Brackley,	Vernon, Sir Charles	Rippon, Yorksh.
Shuttleworth, Rich.	Lancashire,	Vernon, Thomas	Worcester,
Shuttleworth, James,	Preston,	Villers, Hon. Tho.	Tamworth,
Sibthorpe, Coningsby,	Lincoln City,	Vyner, Robert	Lincolnshire,
Slingsby, Sir Henry,	Knareborough,	Wade, Gen. George	Bath, Somerset,
Sloper, William,	Bedwin,	Waldegrave, Col. Jn.	Orford,
Smith, Edward,	Leicestershire,	Waller, Edmund sen.	Chippingwickh.
Smyth, Sydney Staff.	East Grinstead,	Waller, Edmund jun.	Iditto.
Smithson, Sir Hugh,	Middlesex,	Walpole, R. H. Hor.	Norwich,
Southwell, Hon. Edw.	Bristol,	Walpole, Hcratio jun.	Lynn, Regis,
Stanhope, H. Sir Wm.	Bucks,	Walpole, Hon. Edw.	Yarmouth, Nctf.
Stanhope, Hon. John	Derby,	Walpole, Hon. Horatio	Callington,
Stanwix, John	Carlisle,	Wallop, H. Charles	Whitchurch,
Stapleton, Sir Miles	Yorkshire,	Wallop, H. Capt. Ble.	Newport, Hants
Stert, Arthur	Plymouth, Dev.	Warburton, Sir Ph.	Chester,
Stuart, Hon. John	Wigtounshire,	Warren, Sir Peter	Westminster,
Stuart, Col. James	N. Gallaway, &c.	Watson, Thomas	Berw. on Tweed,
Stone, Andrew	Hastings, Suffex,	Webb Robert	Tauntoo,
Strange, Lord	Lancashire,	Weaver, Arthur	Bridgnorth,
Strange, Sir John	Tortness, Devon.	Webster, Whistler	Grinstead, Suffex,
Sundon, Lord	St. Maws,	West, James	St. Albans, Hertf.
Sutton, Lord Robert	Nottinghamshire,	Whichcot, Thomas	Lincolnshire.
Swymmer, Ant. Lan.	Southampton,	Whithed, Francis	Hampshire,
Symmonds, John	Cardigan,	White, John	Retford, Notting.
Sydenham, Humphry	Exeter,	Whitemore, H. Sir T.	Bridgnorth, Salop.
Taafe, Theobald	Arundel, Suffex,	Whitworth, Charles	Minehead,
Talbot, Hon. John	Brecon,	Wigley, James	Leicester,
Talbot, John jun.	Marlborough,	Wilbraham, Ran:	Appleby,
Taylor, Charles	Totness,	Wilson, Edward	Westmoreland,
Thomas, Sir Edmund	Chipenham, Wilts	Willes, John	Banbury, Oxford,
Thompson, Sir Peter	St. Albans,	Willes, Edward	Aylesbury,
Tempest, John	Durham,	Williams, Kyffin	Flint,
Temple, Hon. John	Downton,	Willy, William	Devizes, Wilts,
Thornton, William	York,	Wilkinson, Andrew	Albora, Yorksh.
Thornhaugh, John	Nottinghamshire,	Wilson, Edward	Westmereland,
Tonson, Richard	Wallingford,	Winnington, Francis	Droitwich,
Townshend, Joseph	Ibid.	Woodhouse, Arm	Norfolk,
Townshend, H. Col. R.	Eye, Suffolk,	Wortley, Hon. Edward	Peterborough,
Townshend, Hon. Tho.	Cambridge Univ.	Wray, Sir Bouchier	Barnstable,
Townshend, H. Cha.	Great Yarmouth,	Wright, George	Leicester,
Townshend, Adm. Isa.	Portsmouth,	Wrottesly, Sir Rich.	Tavistock,
Townshend, H. Geo.	Norfolk,	Wyndham, Sir Cha.	Taunton,
Tracy, Robert	Worcester,	Wynn, Sir Wat. Wm.	Denbighshire,
Treby, George	Plympton,	Wynn, Sir Thomas	Carnarvon,
Trelawny, Charles	Liskard, Cernw.	Yonge, R. H. Sir Wm.	Honiton, Devon,
Trenchard, George	Pool, Dorsetshire,	Yorke, Hon. Philip	Cambridge Coun.
Trentham, Viscount	Westminster,	Yorke, Hon. Charles	Rygate,
Trevanion, Wm.	Tregony,	Yorke, John	Richmond, Yot.
Trevor, Hon. John	Woodstock, Oxf.	Younge, Hitch	Steyning.
Tuckfield, John	Exeter,		

NUMBER IV.

*The NAMES of the ARCHBISHOPS and
BISHOPS.*

DR. Thomas Herring, *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.*
 Dr. Matthew Hutton, *Lord Archbishop of York.*
 Dr. Edmund Gibson, *Lord Bishop of London.*
 Dr. Edward Chandler, *Lord Bishop of Durham.*
 Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *Lord Bishop of Winchester.*
 Dr. Joseph Wilcox, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*
 Dr. Richard Smallbroke, *Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.*
 Dr. Samuel Peploe, *Lord Bishop of Chester.*
 Dr. Thomas Sherlock, *Lord Bishop of Sarum.*
 Dr. Martin Benson, *Lord Bishop of Gloucester.*
 Dr. Thomas Secker, *Lord Bishop of Oxford.*
 Dr. Isaac Maddox, *Lord Bishop of Worcester.*
 Dr. Joseph Butler, *Lord Bishop of Bristol.*
 Dr. Matthias Mawson, *Lord Bishop of Chichester.*
 Dr. John Gilbert, *Lord Bishop of Llandaff.*
 Dr. Edward Willes, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. Thomas Gooche, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*
 Dr. John Thomas, *Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*
 Dr. Richard Trevor, *Lord Bishop of St. David's.*
 Dr. Samuel Lisle, *Lord Bishop of Norwich.*
 Lord James Beauclerc, *Lord Bishop of Hereford.*
 Dr. George Lavington, *Lord Bishop of Exeter.*
 Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, *Lord Bishop of Carlisle.*
 Dr. John Thomas, *Lord Bishop of Peterborough.*
 Dr. Zachary Pearce, *Lord Bishop of Bangor.*
 Dr. Robert-Hay Drummond, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*
 Dr. Thomas Wilson, *Bishop of Soder and Man.*

NUMBER V.

A LIST of all the DEANS.

DR. John Lynch, *Dean of Canterbury.*
 Mr. Fountain, *Dean of York.*
 Dr. Joseph Butler, *Dean of St. Paul's.*
 Dr. Cowper, *Dean of Durham.*
 Dr. Penyston Booth, *Dean of Windsor.*
 Dr. Martin, *Dean of Worcester.*

Dr.

Dr. Samuel Crefwick, *Dean of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. John Conybeare, *Dean of Christ-Church.*
 Dr. John Clark, *Dean of Sarum.*
 Dr. Robert Lamb, *Dean of Peterborough.*
 Dr. Peter Allix, *Dean of Ely.*
 Dr. Thomas Cheney, *Dean of Winchester.*
 Dr. George, *Dean of Lincoln.*
 Dr. John Newcombe, *Dean of Rochester.*
 Dr. Robert Bolton, *Dean of Carlisle.*
 Mr. Edward Cresset, *Dean of Hereford.*
 Dr. Thomas Chamberlayne, *Dean of Bristol.*
 Dr. William Holmes, *Dean of Exeter.*
 Dr. Thomas Brooke, *Dean of Chester.*
 Dr. William Ashburnham, *Dean of Chichester.*
 Dr. Peter Maurice, *Dean of Bangor.*
 Mr. John Evans, *Arch-Deacon of Llandaff.*
 Dr. Daniel Newcomb, *Dean of Gloucester.*
 Dr. Powel, *Dean of St. Asaph.*
 Mr. John Adinbroke, *M. A. Dean of Litchfield.*
 Mr. Joseph Hill, *Præcentor of St. David's.*
 Dr. Joseph Wilcox, *Dean of Westminster.*
 Dr. Thomas Bullock, *Dean of Norwich.*

NUMBER VI.

A LIST of the PREBENDS in his Majesty's Gift.

Prebendaries of Westminster.

DR. Tho. Manningham.
 Mr. George Ingram.
 Dr. Scawen Kenrick.
 Dr. William Hayter.
 Dr. John Nicoll.
 Dr. Richard Bullock.
 Mr. John Hume.
 Dr. John Heylyn.
 Dr. — Crane.
 Dr. Thomas Wilson.
 Mr. William Friend.
 Dr. John Taylor.

Prebendaries of Windsor.

Dr. John Pelling.
 Mr. James Barclay.
 Dr. — Martyn.
 Mr. — Lowe.
 Mr. George Stephens.
 Dr. Richard Wilmot.
 Mr. John Ewer.
 Mr. William Burchet.
 Mr. Richard Terrick.
 Mr. William Gibson.
 Mr. — Haynes.
 Mr. — Cornwallis.

Prebendaries of Worcester.

Mr. Thomas Inett.
 Dr. Thomas Jenner.
 Dr. Philip Smalridge.
 Mr. Bernard Wilson.
 Mr. Edwin Sandys.
 Mr. Richard Meadowcwort.
 Mr. Edward Stillingfleet.
 Mr. Samuel Holcombe.
 Mr. Robert Eden.

Canons of Christ-Church.

Dr. John Gilbert, <i>Lord Bishop</i> of Llandaff.	Dr. Robert Friend.
Dr. Philip Barton.	Dr. John Fanshaw.
Dr. Richard Trevor.	Dr. Paul Forester,
Dr. David Gregory.	Dr. Hunt.

Prebendaries of Canterbury.

Dr. Thomas Tanner.	Mr. Griffith.
Dr. Samuel Holcombe.	Dr. Shuckford.
Dr. William Ayerst.	Dr. Stedman.
Dr. Young.	Mr. Deeds.
Dr. Geakie.	Mr. Walwyn.
Dr. Dawnay.	
Dr. John Potter.	

N U M B E R VII.

*A LIST of the MEMBERS of the Lower House
of CONVOCATION, as returned in 1747.*

Canterbury.

JOHN Lynch, D. D. Dean.	
Samuel Lord Bishop of <i>St. Asaph</i> , Archdeacon of <i>Canterbury</i> .	
Samuel Holcombe, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of the said Church.	} Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Rymer, D. D.	
Edward Lunn, A. M.	} Proctors for the Clergy.

London.

The Right Reverend <i>Joseph</i> , Lord Bishop of <i>Bristol</i> , Dean.	
Edward Cobden, D. D. Archdeacon of <i>London</i> .	
William Gibson, A. M. Archdeacon of <i>Essex</i> .	
Fifield Allen, D. D. Archdeacon of <i>Middlesex</i> .	
Thomas Cartwright, D. D. Archdeacon of <i>Colchester</i> .	
John Cole, A. M. Archdeacon of <i>St. Albans</i> .	
Samuel Baker, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.	
William Nichols, D. D.	} Proctors for the Clergy.
Lawrence Jackson, A. M.	

Westminster.

The Right Reverend <i>Joseph</i> , Lord Bishop of <i>Rochester</i> , Dean.
Scaven Kendrick, D. D. Archdeacon.
John Nicoll, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Winchester.

Zachary Pearce, D. D. Dean, (now *Ld. Bishop of Bangor* elect)
 Robert Eden, B. D. Archdeacon of *Winchester*.
 Richard Furney, A. M. Archdeacon of *Surrey*.
 Benjamin Woodroffe, A. M. one of
 the Prebendaries of the said Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.
 Stephen Hales, D. D. }
 Robert Eyre, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Worcester.

Edmund Marten, Clerk, Doctor of Laws, Dean.
 John Tottie, A. M. Archdeacon of *Worcester*.
 Richard Meadowcourt, A. M. one of
 the Prebendaries of the said Cathed- } Proctor for the Chapter.
 ral Church, }
 John Veal, A. M. }
 Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath and Wells.

Samuel Creswicke, D. D. Dean.
 George Shakerley, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Wells*.
 George Atwood, Clerk, B. D. Archdeacon of *Taunton*.
 Francis Squire, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Bath*.
 Timothy Collins, Clerk, A. M. Sub- } Proctor for the Chapter.
 Dean, }
 James Minifie, Clerk, A. M. }
 Lionel Seaman, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

Thomas Cheney, D. D. Dean.
 George Reynolds, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Lincoln*.
 David Trimnell, D. D. Archdeacon of *Leicester*.
 The Hon. William Carmichael, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Bucks*.
 Timothy Neve, D. D. Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*.
 Squire Payne, A. M. Archdeacon of *Stow*.
 John Taylor, A. M. Archdeacon of *Bedford*.
 Charles Reynolds, D. D. Chancel- }
 lor of the said Church. }
 Decimus Reynolds, A. M. Preben- } Proctors for the Chapter.
 dary of the said Church. }
 Stephen Ashton, A. M. }
 John Barton, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rochester.

John Newcombe, D. D. Dean.
 John Denne, D. D. Archdeacon of *Rochester*.
 Edmund Barrell, A. M. Prebendary } Proctor for the Chapter.
 of the said Church, }
 Thomas Moore, D. D. }
 Francis Hooper, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Here

Hereford.

Edward Cresset, Clerk, A. M. Dean.
 Robert Breton, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Hereford*.
 Egerton Leigh, Clerk, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Salop*.
 Samuel Croxall, Clerk, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 George Coningesby, Clerk, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Frederick Cornewall, Clerk, A. M. }

Litchfield and Coventry.

John Addenbrook, Clerk, A. M. Dean.
 Peniston Booth, D. D. Dean of *Windfor* and *Woolverhampton*.
 Thomas Craddock, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of
Woolverhampton.
 Henry Rider, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Derby*.
 James Brooks, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Stafford*.
 Thomas Smalbroke, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Coventry*.
 William Vyse, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Salop*.
 Samuel Smalbroke, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Samuel Poole, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Richard Levett, Clerk, A. M. }

Exeter.

William Holmes, D. D. Dean.
 The Right Reverend George, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*, Arch-
 deacon of *Exeter*.
 John Pleech, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of *Cornwall*.
 George Baker, A. M. Archdeacon of *Totness*.
 William Hole, B. D. Chanter and } Proctor for the Chapter.
 Canon Residentiary, }
 William Waddon, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Thomas Morrison, A. M. }

Peterborough.

} No Return made, occa-
 sioned by the Death of
 the Bishop.

Salisbury.

John Clarke, D. D. Dean.
 Archdeacon of *Berks*, }
 Archdeacon of *Wilts*, } not returned.
 Archdeacon of *Salum*, }
 Thomas Wisshaw, Clerk, A. M. Canon Residentiary of the said Church } Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Dean, } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Jonathan Waterman, }

Ely.

Ely.

Peter Allix, D. D. Dean.

Robert Eyton, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely*.

Ralph Perkins, Doctor of Laws, Proctor for the Chapter.

John Perkins, B. D.

John Mickelburgh, B. D.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

Joseph Hill, Precentor.

Richard Davies, Archdeacon of *St. David's*.

Rice Williams, Archdeacon of *Caermarthen*.

Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of *Cardigan*.

Thomas Payne, Archdeacon of *Brecon*.

James Tunstall, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

James Philipps, D. D.

Thomas Williams, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Gloucester.

Daniel Newcombe, D. D. Dean.

William Geekie, D. D. Archdeacon of *Gloucester*.

Anthony Ellys, D. D. one of the
Prebendaries,

} Proctor for the Chapter.

Theophilus Leigh, D. D.

Thomas-Chamberlayne Coxe, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Oxford.

John Conybeare, D. D. Dean.

John Potter, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxford*.

Philip Barton, Doctor of Laws, and
Canon of the said Church,

} Proctor for the Chapter.

William Walker, Doctor of Law,

William Bertie, B. D.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

William Powell, D. D. Dean.

John Tanner, Clerk, A. M. one of
the Prebendaries of the said Church

} Proctor for the Chapter.

William Wynne, Clerk, A. M.

William Worthington, Clerk, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Norwich.

Thomas Bullock, D. D. Dean.

John Berney, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norwich*.

Samuel Salter, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norfolk*.

Richard Warren, D. D. Archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

Edward Chapman, D. D. Archdeacon of *Sudbury*.

Francis Barnard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

The Reverend and Hon. Edward
Townsend, Clerk,

Titus West, Clerk,

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Bangor.

Peter Maurice, D. D. Dean.

Archdeacon of *Bangor*, }
Archdeacon of *Anglesea*, } *vacant*.

Hugh Wynne, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Merioneth*.

Hugh Hughes, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Owen, Clerk, LL. B.

Thomas Lloyd, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

Thomas Chamberlayne, D. D. Dean.

Edward Hammond, A. M. Archdeacon of *Dorset*.

Joseph Casberd, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Walker, Clerk, A. M.

Richard Blackmore, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

William Ashburnham, A. M. Dean.

Thomas Ball, A. M. Archdeacon of *Chichester*.

Edmund Bateman, D. D. Archdeacon of *Lewes*.

John Blackshell, LL. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas Hutchinson, D. D.

Charles Liddell, LL. B. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Llandaff.

John Evans, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Llandaff*.

Robert Gilbert, Clerk, A. M. Chan- }
cellor of the said Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.

Henry Johnson, Clerk, LL. D. Chan- }
cellor of the Diocese, and Precen- }
tor of the said Church, } Proctors for the Clergy.

William Harris, Clerk, A. M.

Henry Major, N. P. Clerk or Actuary.

N U M B E R VIII.

An Alphabetical List of the BARONETS in England, from the first Creation of that Dignity.

- A** Ston, Walter 1611, B. B.
 Appleton, Roger extinct.
 Ayloffe, William
 Armine, Will. ex. Nov. 28, 1619.
 Aston, Ralph 22 June 1620, ex.
 Ashby, Francis 18 June 1622, ex.
 Ashby, Anthony ex. July 3.
 Ashfield, John ex. July 27, 1626.
 Aylesbury. Tho. ex. April 19.
 Ashton, Thomas ex. July 25, 1628.
 Anderson, John ex. January 3, 1628.
 Acton, William ex. May 30, 1629.
 Alleyn, Edward June 24.
 Abdy, Thomas July 7, 1641.
 Andrew, William Decemb. 11.
 Armitage, Francis Dec. 15, ex.
 Astley, Isaac ex. January 21.
 Alston, Thomas June 30, 1643.
 Anderson, Henry July 3, 1644.
 Acland, H. January 31, 1678,
With a special Clause of Precedency from the Date of the Writ 1644.
 Acton, Edward Jan. 17.
 Abdy, Robert June 9, 1660
 Adams, Thomas — 13
 Atkins, Richard — 13
 Allen, Thomas ex. — 14
 Abdy, John — 22
 Astley, Jacob — 25
 Austen, Robert July 10
 Aubrey, John — 23
 Ashton, Ralph Ang. 17
 Ash, Joseph Sept. 19, ex.
 Anderson, Edmund Dec. 12
 Ashburnham, Denny May 10, 1661
- Andrew, Henry — 27, ex.
 Astley. Richard Aug. 13, 1662
 Anderson, Stephen June 13, 1664
 Aucher, Anthony July 7, 1665 ex.
 Allen, Thomas Feb. 7, 1672, ex.
 Anderton, Francis Oct. 8, 1677
 Alston, Joseph Jan. 20, 1681
 Asharit, Henry July 21, 1688, ex.
 Ayschombe, Oliver May 28, 1696, ex.
 Anguish, alias Allen, Richard Dec. 14, 1699
 Abercrombie, James March 21, 1706, ex.
 Auslin, John Nov. 1714, ex.
 Armytage, Samuel July 4, 1738
- B.**
B Acon, Nicholas 1611
 Booth, George E. E.
 Barrington, Francis
 Berkely, Henry E. E.
 Bellafyse, Henry E. V.
 Brudenel, Thomas E. E.
 Bendish, Thomas ex.
 Baker, Henry ex.
 Bayning, Paul E. V. ex.
 Blackston, Thomas ex. May 23, 1615
 Boynton, Mat. May 25, 1618
 Burdet, Thomas Feb. 25
 Beaumont, Thomas Sept. 16, I. V. 1619
 Bamberg, William ex. Dec. 1
 Boteler, John ex. April 12, 1620
 Berney, Richard May 5
 Biggs, Thomas ex. May 26
 Bellingham, Henry ex. May 30
 Bishopp,

- Bishopp, Thomas 24 July, 1620
 Brown, Robert ex. September 1621
 Barker, John March 17
 Button, William March 18 ex.
 Bedell, Capel June 3, 1662, ex.
 Burton, Thomas July 22
 Barkham, Edward June 28, 1623, ex.
 Beaumont, John June 29, 1626, ex.
 Brereton, William March 10, ex.
 Bridges, Giles E. D. May 17, 1627
 Bagot, Harvey May 30
 Brown, Ambrose July 7, ex.
 Benet, Simon July 17, ex.
 Bowyer, Thomas July 23, ex.
 Bacon, Butts — 29
 Bolles, John — 24, 1628, ex.
 Beaumont, Richard August 19, ex.
 Boteler, William July 3, 1641
 Bampffield, Thomas — 15
 Burgoyne, John — 15
 Brownlowe, John — 26, ex.
 Brownlowe, William I. V. 27
 Broughton, William Aug. 4
 Briggs, Morton — 12
 Bindlofs, Robert — 16, ex.
 Borlase, John May 4, 1642, ex.
 Blackstone, Ralph July 30, ex.
 Bland, Thomas Aug. 30
 Blount, Walter October 5
 Badd, Thomas Feb. 29, ex.
 Bale, John Nov. 9, 1643, ex.
 Butler, John Dec. 7, ex.
 Bathurst, Edward — 9
 Bard, Henry I. V. October 8, 1644
 de Boreel, William March 21
 Browne, Richard September 1, 1649, ex.
 Bond, Thomas 1658
 Brown, Henry *ibid.*
 Bridgman, Orlando June 7, 1660
 Bowyer, William — 25
 Barkley, Maurice I. V. July 2
 Bufwell, George 7, ex.
 Boothby, William — 13
 Bright, John — 16, ex.
 Brown, Richard — 22, ex.
 Bovey, Ralph Aug. 30, ex.
 Bowyer, John Sept. 11, ex.
 Beal, John Oct. 16, ex.
 Boothby, Thomas November 9, ex.
 Backhouse, William *ibid.* ex.
 Bennet, Thomas — 22, ex.
 Buck, John Dec. 12
 Beddingfield, Henry Jan. 2
 Beaumont, Thomas Feb. 21
 Broughton, Brian March 10
 Bromfield, John — 20, ex.
 Brook, Rob. May 21, 1661, ex.
 Barkham, Edw. July 21, ex.
 Banks, John August 22, ex.
 Bickley, Francis Sept. 30
 Bacon, Nicholas Feb. 7, ex.
 Braham, Richard April 16, 1662, ex.
 Bernard, Robert July 1
 Brook, Henry Dec. 12
 Prograve, Tho. March 18, ex.
 Barnardiston, Thomas Apr. 7, 1663
 Barnardiston, Sam. May 18, ex.
 Bellot, John June 30, ex.
 Barnham, Rob. Aug. 15, ex.
 Bateman, Thomas Aug. 21, 1664, ex.
 Biddulph, Theophilus Nov. 2, 1664
 Brown, John May 16, 1665
 Burdet, Francis July 25
 Barker, Abel Sept. 9, ex.
 Bettenson, Richard February 6, 1669
 Bridgman, Orlando Oct. 12, 1673
 Blacket, William Dec. 12
 Barker, William March 29, 1676
 Brooks, John June 13
 Barlow,

Barlow, John *July 12, 1677*
 Bowyer, James *May 18, 1678*
with Remainder to Goring of
 Highden
 Bradshaigh, Roger *November 17,*
1679
 Blount, Thomas-Pope *Janu-*
ary 16
 Beckwith, Roger *April 15, 1681*
 Banbury, Thomas *June 39, ex.*
 Blacket, William *January 23*
1684, ex.
 Bloys, Charles *April 15, 1686*
 Blackham, Richard *April 13,*
1696, ex.
 Buckworth, John *Apr. 1697*
 Brown, William *Decemb. 14,*
1690, ex.
 Brown, Robert *February 24,*
1709
 Boverie, William *February 19,*
1713, E. V.
 Beck, Justus *Novemb. 1714*
 Byng, George *Novemb. E. V.*
1715
 Bufwell, Eusebius of Clifton in
 Northamptonshire, *ex.*
 Bridges, Brook
 Blackwell, Lambert
 Blount, John 7 *Junii*
 Brown, Robert *Mar. 11, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$*

C.

Clifton, Gervase 1611
 Cope, Anthony
 Constable, William, *ex.*
 Cotton, Robert
 Cholmondeley, Robert, *ex.*
 Carr, Edward, *ex.*
 Clarke, Simon, *May 1, 1617*
 Chester, Anthony *March 23,*
1619
 Chaloner, William, *July 20,*
1620, ex.
 Clare, Henry *July 27, ex.*
 Colbrand, John *Dec. 21, 1621,*
ex.
 Courteene, Peter *May 18,*
1622, ex.
 Cooper, John E. E. *July 4, ex.*

Chudleigh, George *August 1.*
 Cottington, Francis E. B.
February 16, ex.
 Corbet, John *July 4, 1623 ex.*
 Curwen, Patricius *March 12,*
1626, ex.
 Cornwallis, Frederick E. B.
May 4, 1627.
 Crane, Robert—11, *ex.*
 Colepepper, William—17, *ex.*
 Carleton, John—28, *ex.*
 Crowe, Sackville *July 8, ex.*
 Corbet, John *Sept. 19, 1627.*
 Conyers, John *July 14, 1628*
 Colepepper, Will. *Sept. 20, ex.*
 Cole, Nicholas *March 4,*
1640, ex.
 Cave, Thomas *June 30, 1641*
 Cotton, John *July 14*
 Chichester, John *August 4*
 Carew, Richard—9
 Castleton, William—9
 Cholmondeley, Hugh 10, *ex.*
 Curson, John—11
 Coke, Edward, *Dec. 30, ex.*
 Cunningham, David *January*
21, ex.
 Corbet, Vincent—29, *ex.*
 Cowper, William E. B. *Mar. 4*
 Corbet, Edw. *June 10, 1642*
 Constable, Philip *July 20*
 Chamberlain, Tho. *Febr. 4*
 Crane, Richard *March 20, ex.*
 Carteret, Geo. *May 9, 1645, ex.*
 Charecton, Edw. *March 6, ex.*
 Curties, William *April 2,*
1652, ex.
 Cullum, Tho. *June 11, 1660*
 Cutts, John—21, *ex.*
 Cordell, Robert—22, *ex.*
 Covert, John *July 2, ex.*
 Conway, Henry,—25, *ex.*
 Carpentier, A. Marigny, 1658,
ex.
 Cutler, John *Nov. 9, 1660, ex.*
 Colleton, John *Febr. 18*
 Clifton, Thomas *March 4, ex.*
 Crofts, John—16, *ex.*
 Campbel, John *Apr. 8, 1661, ex.*
 Caledy, William—20, *ex.*
 Curson,

Curson, Thomas—30
 Cropley, John *May 7, ex.*
 Crook, George—10, *ex.*
 Chernock, John—21
 Craven, Anthony *June 4, ex.*
 Clavering, John—8
 Cullen, Abraham—17, *ex.*
 Copely, Godfrey *ibid. ex.*
 Clarke, Clement—18
 Carew, Thomas *August 2*
 Coriton, John *Febr. 27*
 Cocks, Richard *Apr. 7, 1662*
 Can, Robert *September 13*
 Cob, Thomas *December 2*
 Cook, Will. *June 29, 1663, ex.*
 Campbell, Thomas *Febr. 12, ex.*
 Cookes, William, *ex.*
 Crispe, Nicholas *April 14, 1665, ex.*
 Carteret, Philip *June 4, 1670, E. B.*
 Chater, William *June 28, 1671, ex.*
 Croft, Herbert *Nov. 18, ibid.*
 Clarges, Walter *Oct. 26, 1677*
 Coldon, Robert *March 29, 1677, ex.*
 Cust, Richard *September 29*
 Cull, Walter *June 22, 1658, ex.*
 Child, Josias *July 18, ex.*
 Chute, George *September 16, 1684, ex.*
 Child, John *Feb. 5, 1684*
 Compton, Will. *May 6, 1686*
 Charlton, Job—12
 Coit, Henry-Dutton *March 2, 1692*
 Clark, Samuel *July 25, 1698*
 Chetwood, John *April 11, 1700*
 Cairnes, Alexander *May 6, 1708, ex.*
 Calverley, Walter—1711
 Cross, Thomas *July 13, 1713*
 Cepe, Jonathan *March 1, 1713*
 Carew, Nich. *March—1714*
 Chaplin, Robert *Sept. 19, 1715, ex.*
 Chardin, John *May 28*

Coleby, Thomas *June 21, ex.*
 Chapman, William *June 27*
 Codrington, William *Apr. 21, 1731*
 Clayton, William *Jan. 3, 1732*

D.

D'Evereux, Edward E. *1611*
 Dormer, Robert E. E. *June 10, 1615*
 Dryden, Erasmus *November 16, 1619*
 Delves, Thomas *May 8, 1681, ex.*
 Darnel, Tho. *September 6, ex.*
 Darrell, John *June 13, 1622, ex.*
 Drake, Francis *August 2*
 Deering, Edw. *Feb. 1, 1626*
 Drury, Drue *May 7, 1627, ex.*
 Dyer, Lodowick *June 8, ex.*
 Dixwell, Basil *February 18, ex.*
 Dillington, Robert *September 6, 1628, ex.*
 Ducy, Robert I. V. *November 28, 1629, ex.*
 Dalston, William *February 13, 1640*
 D'Ewes, Simond *July 15, 1641, ex.*
 Drake, William—17, *ex.*
 Davie, John *September 9*
 Dawney, Christopher I. V. *May 19, 1642*
 Denny, William *June 3, ex.*
 D'Anvers, Samuel *March 21*
 Draper, Thomas *June 9, 1660, ex.*
 Dixwell, Basil—19
 D'arcy, Thomas—20, *ex.*
 Dixey, Wolstan *July 14*
 Dudley, William *August 1*
 Drake, John—31, *ex.*
 Dicer, Robert *March 18, ex.*
 Derham, Tho. *June 8, 1661, ex.*
 Duke, Edward *July 17, ex.*
 Dormer, John—23, *ex.*
 Duncomb, Francis *Febr. 4, ex.*
 Daws, John *June 4, 1693, ex.*
 Downing,

Downing, George *July 1*
 D'Oyley, William *July 29*
 Dukenfield, Robert *June 16, 1665*
 Diggs, Maurice *March 6, ex.*
 D'Oyley, John *July 7, 1666*
 Dike, Tho. *March 3, 1676*
 Dutton, Ralph *June 20, 1678*
 Dyer, William *July 6*
 Davers, Rob. *May 12, 1682*
 Dashwood, Robert *September 16, 1684*
 Davies, George *January 11, 1685, ex.*
 Duck, John *March 19, 1684, ex.*
 Duddleston, John *January 14, 1691*
 Denton, Edmund *May 12, 1692, ex.*
 Dolben, Gilbert *Apr. 1, 1704*
 Dashwood, Francis *June 28, 1707*
 Dixwell, William *June 11, 1716, ex.*
 Dutree, Dennis *June 19, 1716, ex.*
 D'Aeth, Thomas *July 1716*
 Decker, Matthew *July 20*
 Drury, Tho. *Feb. 16, 1639*

E.

Englefield, Francis 1611
 Essex, William, ex.
 Egerton, Rowland *April 5, 1617*
 Estcourt, Giles *March 17, 1626, ex.*
 Everard, Richard *Jan. 22, 1628*
 Earl, Richard *July 2, 1629, ex.*
 Every, Simon *May 26, 1641*
 Eldrod, River *Jan. 29, ex.*
 Enyon, James *Apr. 9, 1642, ex.*
 Evelyn, John *May 29, 1660, ex.*
 Elweys, Jervase *June 22*
 Ellis, Thomas — *30, ex.*
 Ernly, Walter *Febr. 2, ex.*
 Eden, Robert *Novem. 12, 1672*

Edwards, Francis *April 22, 1678, with a Clause of Precedency from 1644.*
 Evelyn, Edward *February 17, 1682, ex.*
 Edwards, James *Dec. 7, 1691*
 Elwill, John *Aug. 25, 1709*
 Evelyn, John *Aug. 6, 1713*
 Eyles, Francis *Dec. 1, 1714*
 Elton, Abraham *Nov. 1717*

F.

Finch, Moyle E. E. 1611
 Fleetwood, Richard
 Fitton, Edw. *Octob. 2, 1617, ex.*
 Foulis, David *Febr. 6, 1619*
 Forster, Claud *March 7, ex.*
 Forster, Humphrey *May 20, 1620, ex.*
 Frier, Edward *July 11, ex.*
 Felon, Henry *July 20, ex.*
 Fisher, Robert *Dec. 7, 1622, ex.*
 Fisher, Tho. *July 19, 1627, ex.*
 Fowler, Tho. *May 21, 1628, ex.*
 Fenwick, John *June 9, ex.*
 Ferrers, Henry *Dec. 19, ex.*
 Fletcher, Henry *February 19, 1640, ex.*
 Farmer, William E. E. *Sept. 3, 1645*
 Forester, Richard — *1649, ex.*
 Fanshaw, Richard *Sept. 3, 1649, ex.*
 Finch, Heneage, E. E. *June 7, 1663*
 Franklin, Richard *Oct. 16, ex.*
 Foot, Thomas *Nov. 21, ex.*
 Fetherstone, Henry *Dec. 4, ex.*
 Fagg, John — *11*
 Frankland, William — *24*
 Fettiplace, John *March 30, 1661, ex.*
 Fowel, Edmund *April 30, ex.*
 Förster, Reginald *July 21, ex.*
 Freisendorf, J. Fred. *October 4, ex.*
 Fuft, Edward *August 21, 1662*
 For-

Fortescu, Edmund *March* 31,
1664, ex.
Fortescue, Peter *January* 29,
1666, ex.
Filmer, Robert *December* 22,
1674
Fitch, Tho. *Sept.* 7, 1688, ex.
Farrington, Richard *Dec.* 17,
1697, ex.
Firebrace, Basil *July* 28, 1698.
Fowler, William *November* 1,
1704
Fleming, William *October* 4,
1705
Furnese, Henry *June* 27, 1707,
ex.
Freke, Ralph *May* 25, 1713
Fryer, John *Decem.* 1713
Fellowes, John ex.
Frederick, John *June* 3, 1723
Fermor, Henry *May* 4, 1725,
with Remainder to Charles
Eversfield, jun. Esq,
Farnaby, Ch, *July* 21, 1726

G.

Gerard, Thomas 1611
Gresely, George
Goltwick, William
Gorges, Edward, I. B.
Grimilton, Harbottle, ex.
Grey, William E. E. and B.
June 13, 1619
Gerard, Gilbert *April* 13, 1620,
ex.
Gower, Thomas *June* 2, E. B.
Gerrard, John *February* 16,
1621
Grosvenor, Richard *Febr.* 25
Gage, John *March* 26, 1622,
I. V.
Goring, William *May* 14, ex.
Griffith, Hen. *June* 1, 1627.
Graham, Richard S. V. *March*
29, 1629
Grenville, Richard *April* 9, 1630,
ex.
Goodrick, John *Aug.* 14, 1641
Gurney, Richard *Dec.* 14, ex.

Gell, John *Jan.* 29, ex.
Golding, Edward *Sept.* 27, ex.
Gould, Nich. *June* 13, 1660, ex.
Green, Edw. *July* 26, ex.
Gresham, Marmaduke *July* 23.
Gifford, Henry *Nov.* 21, ex.
Gardner, Will. *December* 30
Gifford, Thomas *March* 4, ex.
Gawdy, Char. *Apr.* 20, 1661
Godolphin, Will. *Apr.* 29, ex.
Glinne, Will. *May* 20
Guise, Chris. *July* 10
Gage, Edw. *July* 15, 1662
Garrard, Jacob *August* 16, ex.
Graham, Richard *Nov.* 17, ex.
Gawdy, Will. *July* 13, 1663, ex.
Green, Will. *Nov.* 2, 1664, ex.
Glean, Peter *Mar.* 6, 1665, ex.
Gerrard, Gilbert *November* 17,
1666, ex.
Gans, Corn. *June* 29, 1612, ex.
Guldeford, Robert *February* 4,
1685
Germaine, John *March* 25,
1698, ex.
Goodere, Edw. *Dec.* 5, 1707, ex.
Gough, Henry *April* 6, 1728

H.

Houghton, Richard 1611
Hobart, Henry E. B.
Harrington, James ex.
Hussey, Edward ex.
Hales, Edward
Holt, Thomas
Harvey, William, E. and I. B.
May 31, 1619, ex.
Hicks, William *July* 21
Hartop, Edward *December* 3
Hicks, Baptist E. V. *July* 1, 1629
Hanmer, John *July* 8, ex.
Hewet, John *October* 11, 1621
Hide, Nicholas *Nov.* 8, ex.
Hotham, John *January* 4
Haselrig, Tho. *July* 21, 1622
Herbert, Piercy E. M. *Nov.* 16
Harris, Thomas *Dec.* 22, ex.
Harris, Tho. *Apr.* 12, 1623, ex.
Harpur, Henry *Sept.* 3, 1626

- Heale, Thomas *May* 28, 1627, *ex.*
Holland, John *June* 15, 1629, *ex.*
Hatton, Thomas *July* 5, 1641
Hare, Ralph *July* 23.
Heyman, Henry *August* 12
Holford Richard *December* 15
Hamilton, John *May* 11, 1642, *ex.*
Hampson, Thomas *June* 3
Hardres, Richard *ibid.*
Hungate, Philip *Aug.* 15
Halton, William *Sept.* 10
Hene, Henry *October* 1, *ex.*
Hunloke, Henry *Feb.* 28
Haggerston, Thomas *August* 15, 1643
Hickman, Willoughby, *Nov.* 16
Hawley, Fran. I. B. *March* 14
How, George-Grubham *June* 20, 1660, *ex.*
Humble, William *June* 21, *ex.*
Hildyard, Robert *June* 25
Holles, Francis E. B.—27
Henley, Andrew—30, *ex.*
Hudson, Henry *July* 3, *ex.*
Herbert, Thomas *ibid.* *ex.*
Hales, Robert ———— 12
Harby, Job ———— 17, *ex.*
Hewet, Thomas I. V.—19
Honywood, Edward *ibid.*
Hales, John *Aug.* 28.
How, John *Sept.* 22, *ex.*
Herbert, Matth. *Dec.* 18, *ex.*
Huband, John *Feb.* 2, 1660, *ex.*
Hendley, Walter *Apr.* 8, 1661, *ex.*
Hussey, Charles *July* 21, *ex.*
Hooke, Thomas *July* 22, 1662. *ex.*
Heron, Cuthbert *November* 30
Holman, John *June* 4, 1663, *ex.*
Hoby, Edw. *July* 12, 1666
Hastings, Richard *May* 7, 1667, *ex.*
Henham, Will. *May* 20, *ibid.*
- Harris, Arthur *Dec.* 1, 1673, *ex.*
Head, Richard *Aug.* 19, 1676
Hoskins, Bennet *Dec.* 19
Hawkesworth, Walter *Dec.* 6, 1678, *ex.*
Humble, William *March* 17, 1686, *ex.*
Hodges, William *March* 31, 1697, *ex.*
Halford, William 1706, *ex.*
Humphreys, William *Nov.* 30, 1714, *ex.*
Hill, Rowland *January* 20, 1726
Heathcote, Gilbert *January* 17, 1732
Heathcote, William *Aug.* 16, 1733
Hulle, Edward *Feb.* 7, 1738
- J.
- Jernegan, Henry *October* 16, 1621
Isham, John *May* 30, 1624
Jenoure, Kenelm *July* 30, 1628
Jacques, John *Sept.* 2, *ex.*
Ingleby, Will. *May* 17, 1642
Jones, Henry *July* 15, 1643, *ex.*
Juxon, William *Dec.* 28, *ex.*
Jackson, John *January* 7, *ex.*
Jenkinson, Robert *May* 18, 1661
Ingoldsby, Henry *Aug.* 30, *ex.*
Jalon, Robert *Sept.* 5, *ex.*
Jacob, John *Jan.* 11. 1664
Jocelyn, Robert *June* 8, 1665
Jefferies, George, E. B. *Nov.* 7, 1681, *ex.*
James, Cane *June* 28, 1682, *ex.*
Jenkinson, Paul *December* 17, 1685, *ex.*
Irby, Edward *April* 13, 1704
Janssen, Sir Theodore *March* 1715
- K.
- Knevet, Ph. 1611, *ex.*
Kniveton, William, *ex.*
Kemp, Geo. *Feb.* 5, 1626, *ex.*
Kirkle,

Kirle, John *May* 17, 1627, *ex.*
Knatchbull, Norton *August* 4,
1641

Kay, John *Feb.* 4

Kemp, Robert *March* 13

Knolleys, Henry *May* 6, 1642

Kemys, Nicholas *May* 13; *ex.*

Keate, Jonathan *June* 12;
1660

Knightley, John *Aug.* 30, *ex.*

Keyt, John *Dec.* 22

Killegrew, William *ibid.* *ex.*

Kenrick, William *March* 29;
1679, *ex.*

Kneller, Sir Godfrey; *ex.*

L.

L Eake; Francis *E. E.* 1611

Leigh, Thomas, *E. B.*

Lee, Henry *E. E.*

Lucy, Richard *March* 11,
1617

Lyttelton; Thomas *July* 15;
1618

Leigh, Francis *E. E.* *Decem-*
ber 24, *ex.*

Ley, James *E. E.* *July* 20;
1619, *ex.*

Lee, Humphrey *May* 3, 1620,
ex.

Leventhorpe; John *May* 30;
1622, *ex.*

Littleton, Edward *June* 21,
1627

Livesay, Michael *July* 11, *ex.*

Lewes, William *September* 14,
1628

Lawrence, John *Oct.* 9, *ex.*

Luckin, William *March* 2,
1628, *I. V.*

L'Estrange, Nicholas *June* 1,
1629

Lumley, Martin *January* 8,
1640

Langley, William *May* 29,
1641

Lawley, Thomas *Aug.* 14

Lowther, Christopher *June* 11,
1642

Leonard, Stephen *Aug.* 15, *ex.*

Littleton, Adam *Oct.* 14, *ex.*

Liddel; Thomas *Nov.* 2, *E. B.*

Lowday; Richard — 26, *ex.*

Lucas, Jervase *May* 20, 1644,
ex.

Langham; John *June* 7, 1660

Lear, Peter *July* 2

Leicester, Peter *Aug.* 10

Lee, Thomas — 16, *ex.*

Lewis, John *Oct.* 15, *ex.*

Legard, John *Dec.* 29

Lane, Richard *I. E. Feb.* 9

Long, Walter *March* 26, 1661

Lloyd, Charles *May* 10

Luckin, William *Nov.* 15, *ex.*

Lloyd, John *Feb.* 28, *ex.*

Lort, Roger *July* 15, 1662; *ex.*

Long, Robert *Sept.* 1

Leeke, Francis *December* 15,
1663, *ex.*

Lorrayne, Thomas *Sept.* 27;
1664

Letman, William *March* 3, *ex.*

Lawson, John *July* 6, 1665

Langhorn, William *Aug.* 28,
1668, *ex.*

Lear, Thomas *Aug.* 2, 1683, *ex.*

Lawson, Wilfred *March* 31,
1688, *ex.*

Leighton, Edward *March* 2,
1692

Lowther, William *June* 15,
1697

Lloyd, Charles *Apr.* 1, 1699

Lambert, John *Febr.* 16, 1709

Lake, Bibey *Aug.* 17, 1711

Lowther, William *Dec.* 1714

Lade, John *March* 11, 1732

Remainder to John-Whit-
horne Lade.

M.

M Olineux, Richard, *I. V.*
1711

Maniel, Thomas *E. B.*

Musgrave, Richard

Monson, Thomas *E. B.*

Molineux, John

- Mordaunt, L'Estrange
 Morison, Charles, *ex.*
 Monins, William, *ex.*
 Mildmay, Thomas, *ex.*
 Maynard, William, *E. B.*
 Morton, George *March 1,*
 1618, *ex.*
 Mackworth, Thomas *June*
 1619
 Mill, John *Dec. 31, 1619*
 Malham, William *Decemb. 20,*
 1621, *E. B.*
 Mansel, Francis *Jan. 4, ex.*
 Moody, Henry *March 11, ex.*
 Meredith, William *August 13,*
 1622
 Middleton, Hugh *October 1622,*
 ex.
 Moor, Henry *May 21, 1627*
 Maples, Thomas—30, *ex.*
 Mannock, Francis *June 1*
 Mosely, Edward *July 20, 1640.*
 ex.
 Manoy, John *June 29, 1641, ex.*
 Maulever, Thomas *Aug. 2, ex.*
 Meux, John *Dec. 11, ex.*
 Morgan, Ed. *May 12, 1642, ex.*
 Moor, Poynings—18, *ex.*
 Middleton, Geo. *June 24, ex.*
 Markham, Robert *Aug. 15*
 de Mercers, Anthony 1660, *ex.*
 Middleton, Tho. *July 4, ex.*
 Morland, Samuel—18, *ex.*
 Maffingberd, Henry *August 22,*
 ex.
 Mottet, Giles *Nov. 16, ex.*
 Manwaring, Thomas—22
 Monoux, Humphrey *Dec. 4*
 Marwood, George—31, *ex.*
 Morgan, Thomas *Feb. 7.*
 Modyford, James — 18, *ex.*
 Morrice, William, *April 20,*
 1661
 Milbank, Mark *August 7*
 Matthews, Philip *June 15,*
 1662, *ex.*
 Middleton, William *October 24,*
 Marsham, John *August 11,*
 1667, *ex.*
- Muddiford, Thomas *March 1,*
 ex.
 Moor, George *July 26, 1665,*
 ex.
 Martin, Roger *March 28,*
 1667
 Moynton, Edw. *April 28, ibid.*
 Martin, Cornelius *March 25,*
 1674, *ex.*
 More, Edward *Nov. 22, 1675.*
 Maddox, Benj. *March 11, ex.*
 Marrow, Samuel *July 16,*
 1679, *ex.*
 Middleton, Hugh *December 6;*
 1681
 Maynard, William *February 1*
 Morden, John *September 20,*
 1688, *ex.*
 Moleworth, Henry *July 19,*
 1686, *ex.*
 Maunsel, Edward *February 22,*
 1696
 Moyer, Samuel *March 25,*
 1701, *ex.*
 Miller, Tho. *Oct. 29, 1705, ex.*
 Milner, William *Febr. 1706*
 Mosely, Oswald 18 *June, 6*
 Georgii
 Mitchell, John *June 14, 1724*
- N.
- Noel Edward *E. E. 1611*
 Napier, *alias Naper;*
 alias Sandy, Robt. Sept. 24,
 ex.
 Newton, Adam *Apr. 2, 1620, ex.*
 Norton, Richard *May 23,*
 1722, *ex.*
 Nightingale, Thomas *Sept. 1,*
 1628, *ex.*
 Napper, Gerard *June 15, 1641,*
 ex.
 Northcote, John *July 16, ex.*
 Norwich, John — 24
 Nichols, Francis — 28, *ex.*
 North, Henry *June 14, 1660,*
 ex.
 Noel, Verney *July 6, E. B.*
 Newton, John *August 16, ex.*
 Newton,

- Newton, Robert *January 25, ex.*
 Napier, *alias* Sandy, John *March 4, ex.*
 Nevil, Thomas *May 25, 1661, ex.*
 Norton, Thomas *July 23, ex.*
 Nelthorpe, John *May 10, 1666*
 Nevil, Edward *February 24, 1674, ex.*
 Newdigate, Richard *July 24, 1677*
 Napier, Robert *February 25, 1681*
 Narborough, John *Nov. 15, 1688, ex.*
 Norris, William *December 3, 1698, ex.*
 Newman, Richard *December 19, 1699, ex.*
 de Neufville, Robert *March 18, 1709*

O.

- Osborne, Edward E. D. *July 12, 1630*
 Owen, Hugh *August 11, 1641*
 O-Neal, Brian *November 13, 1643*
 Orby, Thomas *1658, ex.*
 Oldfield, Anthony *August 6, 1660, ex.*
 Osborn, John *February 11*
 Osbaldeston, Littleton *July 25, 1664*
 Oglander, William *December 12, 1665*
 Oxenden Henry *May 8, 1678*
 Oughton, Adolphus *Aug. 27, 1718, ex.*

P.

- Delham, Thomas *1611, E. D.*
 Peyton, John
 Pope, William I. E. *ex.*
 Peyton, Samuel, *ex.*
 Peyniston, Thomas *ex.*

- Portman, John *November 25, 1612, ex.*
 Puckering, Thomas
 Pershal, John, *ex.*
 Philips, Thomas *February 6, 1619, ex.*
 Packington, John *June 22, 1620*
 Palmer, Thomas *June 20, 1621*
 Philips, John *November 9.*
 Powel, Edward *January 10, ex.*
 Prideaux, Edmund *July 17, 1622*
 Playters, Tho. *Aug. 13, 1623*
 Pollard, Lewis *May 31, 1727, ex.*
 Pennyman, William *May 6, 1628, ex.*
 Price, John *August 15*
 Pile, Francis *September 12.*
 Pole, John *ibid.*
 Powel, Thomas *January 31, 1628, ex.*
 Pye, Edm. *Apr. 27, 1641, ex.*
 Paston, Will. E. E. *June 8*
 Palgrave, John—*24, ex.*
 Prat, Henry *July 28, ex.*
 Price, Richard *August 10, ex.*
 Potts, John—*14, ex.*
 Pettus, Thomas *September 22.*
 Playter, Edw. *June 28, 1942, ex.*
 Pate, John *Oct. 28, 1643, ex.*
 Preston, John *April 1, 1644, ex.*
 Prestwich, Thomas—*25, ex.*
 Palmer, Geof. *June 7, 1660*
 Peyton, John *Dec. 10, ex.*
 Pickering, Henry *Jan. 2, ex.*
 Plumer, Walter *January 4, 1660, ex.*
 Powel, William—*23, ex.*
 Parsons, William *April 9, 1661*
 Powel, Nathan *May 10, ibid.*
 Parker, Philip *July 16.*
 Proby, Thomas *March 7, ex.*
 Purefoy, Henry *December 4, 1662, ex.*

Pindar, Peter — 22, *ex.*
 Pim, Charles *July 14, 1663, ex.*
 Pennyman, James *Feb. 22*
 Pye, John *Jan. 13, 1664, ex.*
 Put, Tho. *July 20, 1666, ex.*
 Peyton, Algernoon *March 21*
 Parker, Robert *May 22, 1674*
 Pennington, William *June 21, 1676*
 Poole, James *Nov. 8, 1677*
 Parkins, Thomas *May 16, 1631*
 Parker, Hugh *July 1*
 Pinsent, William *Sept. 13, 1687*
 Powel, Thomas *July 19, 1698, ex.*

Page, Gregory *Dec. 1, 1714*
 Pleydell, Mark-Stewart *June 15, 1732*

Peachy, Henry *Mar. 21, 1736*
 Payne, Charles *Oct. 31, 1737*

R.

R Idgeway, Thomas *I. E. 1611*
 Radcliffe, Francis *E. E. Jan. 31, 1619*
 Roberts, Tho. *July 2, 1620, ex.*
 Robarts, Richard *B. E. July 13, 1621*
 Rivers, John *July 19*
 Ruffel, Will. *March 12, 1626*
 Rud, Rice *Dec. 8, 1628, ex.*
 Ruffel, William *Jan. 19, ex.*
 Rous, Tho. *July 23, 1641, ex.*
 Rhodes, Francis *August 14, ex.*
 Raney, John *December 22, ex.*
 Read, John *March 16, ex.*
 Reresby, John *May 16, 1642*
 Rudston, Walter *Aug. 29, ex.*
 de Read, Gualter *May 30, S. N. 1660, ex.*
 Robinson, John *June 22, 1660*
 Robinson, Medcalf *July 30, ex.*
 Rous, John *August 17*
 Ruffel, William *Nov. 8, ex.*
 Rokeby, William *Jan. 29, ex.*
 Read, Compton *March 4*
 Richard, Thomas — 20, *ex.*
 Rushout, James *June 17, 1661*

Rushwel, Rich. *Aug. 12, ex.*
 Roberts, William *Nov. 8, ex.*
 Reeve, George *January 22, 1662, ex.*
 Rawden, Geo. *May 20, 1665*
 Robertson, Alexander *Feb. 22, 1676, ex.*
 Roberts, John *Feb. 2, 1680, ex.*
 Robinson, Thomas *January 26, 1681, ex.*
 Richards, James *Feb. 22, 1683*
 Ramsden, John *November 30, 1689*
 Robinson, William *Feb. 13*
 Rogers, John *Feb. 21, 1698*
 Robinson, Thomas *March 10, 1732*

S.

S Hirely, Geo. *E. E. 1611*
 Stradling John *ex.*
 St. John, John *E. V.*
 Shelley, John
 Savage, John *E. E. June 29, 1611*
 Seymour, Edward
 Savile, George
 Savile, Henry *ex.*
 St. Paul, George *ex.*
 Spencer, Thomas
 Sidley, William *ex.*
 Saunderson, Nicholas *I. V.*
 Sandys, Miles *ex.*
 Salisbury, Henry *Novem. 10, 1622, ex.*
 Scudamore, John *I. V. June 1, 1620*
 Sidley, Isaac *Sept. 14, 1621*
 Stepney, John *November 24*
 Skipwith, Hen. *Dec. 20, 1626*
 Seabright, Edward *Decem. 20, 1626*
 Spencer, John *March 14, 1626, ex.*
 Stile, Thomas *April 21, 1627*
 Skeffington, Will. *I. V. May 8*
 Stiles, Humphrey — 20, *ex.*
 Stewkley, Hugh *June 9, ex.*
 Stanley, Edward *E. E.*
 Stonehouse,

- Stonehouse, William May 7, 1628
Slingsby, Anthony Oct. 23
Stonehouse, James June 11, 1641, *ex.*
Sydenham, John July 28, *ex.*
Strickland, William—30
Spring, William August 11
Stanford, Thomas—12. *ex.*
Springuel, Richard—14, *ex.*
Strut, Denner March 5, *ex.*
St. Quintin, William—8
Spencer, Bocket September 26, 1642, *ex.*
Smith, William—27, *ex.*
Scudamore, John July 23, 1644, *ex.*
Slingsby, Arthur October 9, 1657, *ex.*
Speke, Hugh June 12, 1660, *ex.*
Swale, Solomon—21
Stapleton, Henry—22
Stanley, Thomas—25
Shuckburgh, John—26
Steward, Nicholas—27
Schäfer, Thomas July 25, *ex.*
Stapely, John—28, *ex.*
Smithson, Hugh August 2
Smith, Thomas—16
St. George, Oliver Sept. 5, *l. V.*
Swinburn, John September 27, 1660
Stiddolph, Richard December 24, *ex.*
Springer, Herbert January 8, *ex.*
Staughton, Nicholas—29, *ex.*
Smith, Edward February 28
Slingsby, Robt. March 16, *ex.*
Smith, Edward March 20
Smith, William May 10, 1661, *ex.*
Smith, Hugh—16
Stanley, William June 17
Silyard, John—18, *ex.*
Smith, Thomas, Nov. 28
Sadlier, Edwin Dec. 3, *ex.*
Southcote, George January 24, *ex.*
Stapleton, Miles March 26, *ex.*
Savile, John July 24 1666, *ex.*
Slayning, Nicholas January 19, *ex.*
St. Barbe, John December 30, 1663, *ex.*
Selby, George March 3, *ex.*
Smith, Robert March 30, 1666, *ex.*
Shaw, John April 15
Swan, William March 1, *ex.*
Shirley, Anthony—6, *ex.*
Scroop, Carr January 18, 1666, *ex.*
Stonhouse, George May 5, 1670, *With a Clause of Precedency from 1628*
Skipwith, Fullwar Jan. 25
Sabin, John March 22, *ex.*
St. Awbin, John December 11, 1671
Sherard, John May 25, 1674
Samwell, Thomas December 22, 1675
Standish, Richard February 1, 1676
Simeon, James October 18, 1677
Skipwith, Thomas July 27, 1678
Snowe, Jeremiah January 25, *ex.*
Stapleton, William December 20, 1679
Sas Van Bosch, Gellebrand Oct. 22, 1680, *ex.*
Seymour, Henry July 4, 1681, *ex.*
Sheers, George October 16, 1684, *ex.*
Sandys, Richard Dec. 15, *ex.*
Soame, William February 5, 1684
Sudbury, John June 25, 1685, *ex.*
Sherburn, Nicholas February 4, *ex.*
Speelman, Corn. September 9, 1686, *ex.*

- Stych, William *October 8, 1687, ex.*
 Smith, John *April 20, 1694*
 Stanley, John *April 18, 1699, ex.*
 Sidney, Charles *July 10, 1702*
 Smith, James *December 1, 1714*
 St. John, Francis *September 10, 1715*
 Sloane, Hans *April 3, 1716*
 Saunderson, William *June 19*
- T.
- T**Almash, Lionel B. E. *1611*
 Tracy, Paul *ex.*
 Tresham, Lewis *ex.*
 Tirwhit, Philip
 Throckmorton, William *ex.*
 Tufton, John E. E.
 Twisden, William
 Temple, Thomas E. V.
 Townshend, Roger E. V. *April 16, 1617*
 Tryon, Samuel *March 28, 1620, ex.*
 Titchbourne, Benjamin *March 14*
 Thornhurst, Gifford *November 12, 1622, ex.*
 Tempest, Nicholas *Dec. 23, ex.*
 Tirrel, Edward *October 3, 1627*
 Trelawny, John *July 1, 1628*
 Twesleton, George *April 2, 1629, ex.*
 Thynne, Henry-Freder. E. V. *July 15, 1641*
 Trevor, Tho. *August 11, ex.*
 Tufton, Humphrey *December 24, ex.*
 Trollop, Thomas *Febr.*
 Thomas, Edw. *March 3, ex.*
 Thorold, William *August 25, 1642*
 Throckmorton, Robert *September 1*
 Thorold, Robert *June 14, 1644, ex.*
- Thomas, William *July 23, 1660, ex.*
 Trott, John *October 11, ex.*
 Trevillian, George *January 24, 1661*
 Tankard, Thomas *Nov. 16, 1662*
 Tuke, Samuel *March 31, 1664, ex.*
 Tempest, John *May 25*
 Tucker, Giles *July 1, ex.*
 Taylor, Thomas *January 18, ex.*
 Tyrrell, Philip *July 20, 1665, ex.*
 Temple, William *Jan. 31, ex.*
 Twisden, Thomas *June 13, 1666*
 Tyrrel, John *October 22*
 Top, Francis *July 25, 1668, ex.*
 Thompson, John *December 16, 1673, ex.*
 Tynte, Halfwell *January 26*
 Tulpe, Richard *April 23, 1675, ex.*
 Thornhill, Timothy *December 24, 1682, ex.*
 Thomas, John *December 24, 1694*
 Tichburne, Henry *July 12, 1697, I. V.*
 Tipping, Thomas *March 24, ex.*
 Thornycroft, John *August 11, 1701, ex.*
 Thorold, Geo. *Sept. 9, 1709, ex.*
 Tench, Fisher *Aug. 8, 1715, ex.*
 Turner, Charles *April 27, 1727*
 Turner, Edward *August 24, 1733*
- V.
- V**Avasor, Charles *1611, ex.*
 Villars, William *July 19, 1619, ex.*
 Vincent, Francis *July 26, 1620*

- Van Loor, Peter, *October 3, 1628, ex.*
 Vavafor, Thomas *October 24, 1628*
 Vavafor, Charles. *June 22, 1631, ex.*
 Valkenburg, Matthew *July 20, 1642, ex.*
 Vavafor, William *July 17, 1643, ex.*
 Vivian, Richard *February 12, 1644*
 Von-Colster, Will. — *28, ex.*
 De Vic, Henry *September 3, 1649, ex.*
 De la Val, Ralph *June 29, 1660, ex.*
 Vernon, Henry *July 23, ex.*
 Verney, Ralph *I. V. March 16,*
 Viner, Thomas *June 11, 1666, ex.*
 Viner, Robt. *May 10, 1666, ex.*
 Vitus, alias White, Ignatius *June 29, 1677, ex.*
 Wandarbrand, Peter *June 9, 1699, ex.*
 Van Acker, Nicholas *January 31, 1700, with Remainder to Sambroke.*
 Vandeput, Peter *November 13, 1723*
- W.
- W**entworth, Will. E. E. *1611*
 Wentworth, John, *ex.*
 Wortley, Francis, *ex.*
 Woodhouse, Philip
 Willoughby, Henry, *ex.*
 Wynne, John, *ex.*
 Worsley, Robert
 Wray, William
 Wyvil, Marmaduke
 Wilbraham, Richard *May 5, 1621, ex.*
 Watson, Lewis E. E. *June 23*
 Wake, Baldwin *Dec. 5*
 Williams, William *June 15, 1622, ex.*
- Wastneys, Hardolph *December, 18, ex.*
 Wingfield, Anthony *May 27, 1627, ex.*
 Wrey, Will. *June 30, 1628*
 Wiseman, Will. *Aug. 29, ex.*
 Wolfey, Robert *Nov. 24*
 Wiseman, Richard *December 18, ex.*
 Whitmore, Thomas *June 28, 1641, ex.*
 Wolrich, Thomas *Aug. 2, ex.*
 Windham, Hugh *Aug. 4, ex.*
 Walter, William — *16, ex.*
 Willis, Thomas *December 15, ex.*
 Williams, Edmund *April 19, 1642, ex.*
 Williams, John — *22, ex.*
 Wimour, George — *29, ex.*
 Williams, Trevor *May 14*
 Willamson, Thomas *June 3*
 Widrington, William E. B. *July, 9*
 Widrington, Edward *August 8, ex.*
 Wrotesly, Walter — *30*
 Waldgrave, Edward *August 1, 1643, E. E. ex.*
 Webb, John *April 2, 1644*
 Williams, Henry *May 4, ex.*
 Windibank, Thomas *November 25, 1645*
 Wright, Benjamin *February 7, superseded.*
 Willis, Richard *June 11, 1646, ex.*
 Witchcote, Jeremiah *April 2, 1660*
 Winch, Humphrey *June 9, ex*
 Wright, Henry — *12, ex.*
 Wiseman, William — *15, ex.*
 Wray, William *17, ex.*
 Warburton, George — *27*
 Warner, John *July 16, ex.*
 Willoughby, William *August 4, 1660, ex.*
 Wheeler, William — *11*
 Wild, William *Sept. 13, ex.*
 Wroth,

Wroth, John *Nov. 29, ex.*
 Wynne, George, *Dec. 3*
 Ward, Edward—19
 Wakeman, George *Febr. 13,*
—never sealed.
 Wright, Benjamin—15
 Wilson, William *March 4*
 Williams, Griffith *June 16,*
1661
 Winchcombe, Henry *June 18,*
ex.
 Windham, William *Dec. 9*
 Witterong, John *May 2, 1662*
 Wandesford, Christopher *I. V.*
August 5
 Wenman, Francis *November*
29, I. V.
 Wentworth, Thomas *Septem-*
ber 27, 1664
 Wolfstenholme, John *Jan. 10*
 Worden, John *November 28,*
1672
 War, Francis *June 2, 1673,*
ex.
 Windham, Francis *November*
13, ex.
 Williams, Thomas *November*
3, 1674, ex.
 Willoughby, Francis *April 7,*
1677, ex.
 Wharton, George *Dec. 19, ex.*
 Walker, George *January 18,*
1679, ex.

Wytham, John *December 13,*
1683, ex.
 Williams, Will. *July 6, 1683*
 Wentworth, John—28, 1692
 Wheate, Thomas *May 2,*
1696
 Welcombe, Martin *March 23,*
1699
 Winford, Thomas *July 3,*
1702
 Webster, Thomas *May 10,*
1703
 Williams, Nicholas *July 29,*
1707
 Warrender, George *June 2,*
1715
 Wyche, Cyril *December 20,*
1729
 Wynne, George *Aug. 9, 1731*

Y.

Y Elverton, William *May*
31, 1620, ex.
 Young, Richard *March 20,*
1627, ex.
 Yelverton, Christopher *E. E.*
June 30, 1641
 Young, John *Sept. 26, 1664*
 Yeomans, John *January 12,*
1664
 Yeomans, Robert *December 31,*
1666

NUM.

N U M B E R IX.

A S C H E M E of the Stalls at Windsor of the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, as they now stand.

<i>Duke of Cumberland.</i>	<i>Sovereign.</i>	<i>Prince of Wales.</i>	<i>Prince of Orange.</i>
<i>Duke of Somerset.</i>		<i>Void.</i>	
<i>Void.</i>		<i>Void.</i>	
<i>Duke of Dorset.</i>		<i>Duke of Montagu.</i>	
<i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>		<i>Duke of Grafton.</i>	
<i>Duke of Bolton.</i>		<i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	
<i>Duke of Richmond.</i>		<i>Void.</i>	
<i>Earl of Chesterfield.</i>		<i>Earl of Burlington.</i>	
<i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>		<i>Void.</i>	
<i>Void.</i>		<i>Void.</i>	
<i>Duke of St. Albans.</i>		<i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>	
<i>Duke of Kingston.</i>		<i>Duke of Portland.</i>	

Officers belonging to the said Order.

The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate.

The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor.

The Reverend Dr. *Peniston Booth*, Dean of *Windsor*, Register.]
John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms.

Hon. *Henry Ballentine*, Esq; Usher of the Black-Rod.

Sir *William Saunderson*, Bart. his Deputy.

NUMBER X.

A LIST of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, as seated in their Stalls, as they now stand.

<i>On the Right Hand.</i>	<i>On the Left Hand.</i>
1. <i>The Sovereign.</i>	1. <i>The Duke.</i>
<i>Grand Master.</i>	<i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>
<i>Earl of Pomfret.</i>	<i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
<i>Lord Viscount Glenorchy.</i>	<i>Lord Delawar.</i>
<i>Lord Clinton.</i>	<i>Earl of Orford.</i>
<i>Sir William Stanhope.</i>	<i>Sir Conyers Darcy.</i>
<i>Earl of Scarborough.</i>	<i>Sir Paul Methuen.</i>
<i>Void.</i>	<i>Earl of Buckinghamshire.</i>
<i>Sir Robert Clifton.</i>	<i>Sir William Yonge.</i>
<i>Lord Monson.</i>	<i>Marquis of Rockingham.</i>
<i>Earl of Leicester.</i>	<i>Earl of Inchequin.</i>
<i>Viscount Tyrconnell.</i>	<i>Duke of Chandos.</i>
<i>Void.</i>	<i>Sir George Downing.</i>
<i>Sir Thomas Robinson.</i>	<i>Sir Philip Honeywood.</i>
<i>Void.</i>	<i>Sir John Cope.</i>
<i>Sir John Ligonier.</i>	<i>Viscount Fitzwilliams.</i>
<i>Sir Thomas Whitmore.</i>	<i>Sir Henry Calthorpe.</i>
<i>Sir William Morden Harbord.</i>	<i>Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.</i>
<i>Void.</i>	<i>Void.</i>

Principal

Principal OFFICERS:

Bishop of Rochester, Dean of this Order.
 ——— Woodley, Esq; Bath King of Arms.
 John Anstis, Esq; Genealogist.
 Charles Frevwin, Gentleman-Usher.
 ——— Cokaine, Secretary.
 ——— Newton, Register.
 Henry Foulks, Messenger.

NUMBER XI.

The Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England, with the Deputy-Marshal (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

HIS Grace Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England.
 The Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Effingham, His Deputy.

KINGS of ARMS.

John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms.
 Stephen-Martin Leake, Esq; Clarencieux King of Arms.
 John Cheale, Esq; Norroy King of Arms.

HERALDS.

John Warburton, Esq; Somerset. James Lane, Esq; Richmond.
 Charles Townley, Esq; York. Francis Huchensm, Esq; Chester.
 Thomas Thornberry, Esq; Windsor. Thomas Browne, Esq; Lancaster.

HERALD Extraordinary.

John Dugdale, Esq; Mowbray.

PURSUIVANTS.

Peter Toims, Gent. Portcullis. John Pomfret, Gent. Rouge-Croix.
 Arthur Shepherd, Gent. Rouge-Dragon. John Pine, Gent. Bluemantle.

NUMBER XII.

A LIST of all the LORDS and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Philip, Lord Hardwicke Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

Matthew, Lord Archbishop of York.

Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset, Lord President.

John Earl Gower, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord-Chamberlain.

Charles, Duke of Somerset.

Charles, Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse.

Charles, Duke of Bolton.

John, Duke of Bedford, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John, Duke of Rutland.

Charles, Duke of Queensbury, and Dover.

Archibald, Duke of Argyl.

James, Duke of Atholl.

John, Duke of Montagu, Master-General of the Ordnance.

Percy, Duke of Lancaster and Kesteven, Lord-Great-Chamberlain.

Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John, Marquis of Tweeddale.

Henry, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Groom of the Stole.

Philip, Earl of Chesterfield.

Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

Richard, Earl of Burlington.

William, Earl of Coventry.

Henry, Earl of Grantham.

William, Earl of Jersey.

Francis, Earl Godolphin.

George, Earl Cholmondeley.

John, Earl Granville.

Benjamin, Earl Fitzwalter, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

William, Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

William, Earl of Bath.

John, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Henry, Viscount Lonsdale.

Richard, Viscount Cobham.

Edmund, Lord Bishop of London.

John, Lord Delaware.

Charles, Lord Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London.

Allen, Lord Bathurst.

John, Lord Monson.

Richard, Lord Edgcumbe, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Samuel, Lord Sandys.

Arthur Onslow, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir Conyers D'arcy, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

William Finch, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Henr

Henry Pelham, Esq; Chancellor
and Under-Treasurer of the
Exchequer, and First Com-
missioner of the Treasury.

Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord
Chief-Justice of the Court of
King's-Bench.

William Fortescue, Esq; Master
of the Rolls.

Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord
Chief-Justice of the Court of
Common-Pleas.

Sir Paul Methuen, Knight of
the Bath.

Horatio Walpole, Esq;

Stephen Poyntz, Esq;

Sir William Yonge, Bart.

Sir John Norris.

George Wade, Esq; Lieutenant-
General of the Ordnance.

Sir John Rushout, Bart.

George Dodington, Esq;

William Pitt, Esq; Paymaster
General of the Forces.

Henry Fox, Esq; Secretary at
War.

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

James Vernon;
Temple Stanyan;
Walter Cary;
William Sharpe;

} Esqrs.

Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

Gilbert West;
Henry Fane;
William Blair;
Francis Vernon;
Philip Sharpe;

} Esqrs.

Philip Sharpe, Esq; Keeper of the Council-Records.

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. John Spencer.

Mr. John Scott.

Charles Dickenson, Office-keeper.

N U M B E R XIII.

Secretaries of STATE, and their Officers.

TH E most Noble *Thomas Holles*, Duke of Newcastle,
Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

Andrew Stone;
Thomas Ramlden;

} Esqrs. Under-Secretaries.

John Layrent, Esq; First Clerk.

Mr. Joseph Stepney,

Mr. Fran. Howard Hutchenfon,

Mr. Hugh-Valence Jones,

Mr. Michael-Peter Morin,

Mr. James Rivers,

Mr. Richard Shadawell,

Mr. Philip Pulse,

Mr. James Wallace,

Mr. Alexander Ward,

Mr. Joseph Noble,

Mrs. Mary Graham, Office-Cleaner.

Clerks.

Chamber-keepers.

The most Noble *John Duke of Bedford*, Secretary of State for the Southern Province.

William Chetwynd,

John Potter,

Joseph Richardson, Esq; First Clerk.

Mr. James Payzant,

Mr. George Brown,

Mr. William Harling,

Mr. Francis Wace,

Mr. — Henricks,

Mr. William Duck,

Law-Clerk, *Lovell Stanhope*, Esq;

Mr. John Somers,

Mr. John White.

Mrs. Elizabeth Turfery, Office-Cleaner.

Esqrs. Under-Secretaries.

Clerks.

Chamber-keepers.

Clerks of the Signet.

Charles Delafaye,

Edward Weston,

Joseph Moyle, Esq; *William Blair*, Esq;

Mr. Hains,

Mr. George Brown,

Mr. Thomas Richardson, Office-Keeper.

Andrew Stone, and *Thomas Ramsden* Esqrs. Keepers of the Papers and Records of State.

Esqrs.

Deputies.

Decypherers.

The Reverend Dr. *Edward Willes*, Bishop of Bath and Wales.

Sir *Thomas Brand*, Embellisher.

Writer

Writer of the Gazettee.

Edward Weston, Esq; 300l. per Annum.

Andrew Stone, Esq; Latin Secretary, 200l. per Annum.

N U M B E R XIV.

A LIST of the Custodes Rotulorum in Eng- land and Wales.

B Edford,	_____	John, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>
Berks,	_____	Charles, <i>Duke of St. Alban's.</i>
Bucks,	_____	Charles, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Cambridge,	_____	Henry, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>
Chester,	_____	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Cornwall,	_____	Richard, <i>Lord Edgecumbe.</i>
Cumberland,	_____	Henry, <i>Viscount Lonsdale.</i>
Derby,	_____	William, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>
Devon,	_____	Robert, <i>Earl of Orford.</i>
Dorset,	_____	Anthony, <i>Earl of Shaftesbury.</i>
Durham,	_____	<i>Bishop of Durham.</i>
Essex,	_____	Benjamin, <i>Earl Fitzwalter.</i>
Gloucester,	_____	Augustus, <i>Earl of Berkeley.</i>
Hereford,	_____	Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams.
Hertford,	_____	William, <i>Earl Cowper.</i>
Huntingdon,	_____	Robert, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>
Kent,	_____	{ Lionel Cranfield, <i>Duke of Dor-</i> <i>set.</i>
Lancaster,	_____	
Leicester,	_____	John, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>
Lincoln,	_____	Peregrine, <i>Duke of Ancaster.</i>
Middlesex,	_____	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Monmouth,	_____	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Norfolk,	_____	John, <i>Earl of Buckinghamsh.</i>
Northampton,	_____	John, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>
Northumberland,	_____	Charles, <i>Earl of Tankerville.</i>
Nottingham,	_____	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Oxford,	_____	Charles, <i>Duke of Mailborough.</i>

Rutland,	_____	Henry-Arthur, <i>Lord Herbert.</i>
Salop,	_____	John, <i>Earl Poulet.</i>
Somerfet,	_____	Charles, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
Southampton,	_____	John, <i>Earl Gower.</i>
Stafford,	_____	Charles, <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>
Suffolk,	_____	Richard, <i>Lord Onslow.</i>
Surry,	_____	Algernoon, <i>Earl of Hertford.</i>
Suffex,	_____	John, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>
Warwick,	_____	Henry, <i>Viscount Londale.</i>
Westmoreland,	_____	Algernoon, <i>Earl of Hertford.</i>
Wilts,	_____	William, <i>Earl of Coventry.</i>
Worcestershire,	_____	Henry, <i>Viscount Irwin.</i>
Yorksh. } <i>East-Riding,</i>	_____	Tho. <i>Marquis of Rockingham.</i>
} <i>West-Riding,</i>	_____	Ditto.
} <i>North-Riding,</i>	_____	

W A L E S.

Anglesey,	_____	Owen Meyricke, <i>Esq;</i>
Brecon,	_____	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Cardigan,	_____	Thomas Johns, <i>Esq;</i>
Caermarthen,	_____	
Caernarvon,	_____	Sir William Yonge, <i>Bart.</i>
Denbigh,	_____	{ Sir Robert-Salusbury Cotton,
Flint,	_____	<i>Bart.</i>
Glamorgau,	_____	Charles <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
Merioneth,	_____	{ William Vaughan, <i>of Corfe-</i>
Montgomery,	_____	<i>gedol, Esq;</i>
Pembroke,	_____	Henry-Arthur, <i>Lord Herbert.</i>
Radnor,	_____	Sir Arthur Owen, <i>Bart.</i>
Haverford-West,	_____	William Perry, <i>Esq;</i>
	_____	Sir Arthur Owen, <i>Bart.</i>

NUMBER XV.

A LIST of the Lieutenants in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.

Bedford,	—————	John, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>
Berks,	—————	Charles, <i>Duke of St. Albans.</i>
Bucks,	—————	Charles, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Cambridge,	—————	Henry, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>
Chester,	—————	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Cornwall,	—————	Richard, <i>Lord Edgcumbe.</i>
Cumberland,	—————	Henry, <i>Viscount Lonsdale.</i>
Derby,	—————	William, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>
Devon,	—————	Robert, <i>Earl of Orford.</i>
Dorset,	—————	Anthony, <i>Earl of Shaftesbury.</i>
Durham,	—————	Lord <i>Bishop of Durham.</i>
Essex,	—————	Benjamin, <i>Earl Fitzwalter.</i>
Gloucester,	—————	Augustus, <i>Earl of Berkeley.</i>
Hereford,	—————	Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams.
Hertford,	—————	William, <i>Earl Cowper.</i>
Huntingdon,	—————	Robert, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>
Kent,	—————	Lionel Cranfield, <i>D. of Dorset.</i>
Lancaster,	—————	Edward, <i>Earl of Derby.</i>
Leicester,	—————	John, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>
Lincoln,	—————	Peregrine, <i>Duke of Ancaster.</i>
Middlesex,	—————	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Monmouth,	—————	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Norfolk,	—————	John, <i>Earl of Buckinghamshire.</i>
Northampton,	—————	John, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>
Northumberland,	—————	Charles, <i>Earl of Tankerville.</i>
Nottingham,	—————	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Oxford,	—————	Charles, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Rutland,	—————	
Salop,	—————	Henry-Arthur, <i>Lord Herbert.</i>
Somerset,	—————	John, <i>Earl Poulet.</i>
Southampton,	—————	Charles, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
Stafford,	—————	John, <i>Earl Gower.</i>
Suffolk,	—————	Charles, <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>
Surry,	—————	Richard, <i>Lord Onslow.</i>
Sussex,	—————	Algernoon, <i>Earl of Hertford.</i>
Warwick,	—————	John, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>
Westmoreland,	—————	Henry, <i>Viscount Lonsdale.</i>

Wilts,	—————	Henry, <i>Earl of Pembroke.</i>
Worcester,	—————	William, <i>Earl of Coventry.</i>
Yorksh. {	<i>East-Riding,</i>	Henry, <i>Viscount Irwin.</i>
	<i>West-Riding,</i>	Thomas, <i>Earl of Malton.</i>
	<i>North-Riding,</i>	Robert, <i>Earl of Holderness.</i>

W A L E S.

Anglesey,	— — — —	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Brecon	— — — —	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Cardigan,	— — — —	Willmot, <i>Viscount Lisburne.</i>
Caernarthen,	— — — —	
Caernarvon,	— — — —	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Denbigh,	— — — —	{ Sir Robert-Salisbury Cotton, Bart.
Flint,	— — — —	
Glamorgan,	— — — —	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Merioneth,	— — — —	Charles, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
Montgomery,	— — — —	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Pembroke,	— — — —	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Radnor,	— — — —	Sir Arthur Owen, <i>Bart.</i>
Haverford-West,	— — — —	William Perry, <i>Esq;</i>
		Sir Arthur Owen, <i>Bart.</i>

N U M B E R XVI.

His Majesty's Ministers in the Southern Provinces.

Lisbon,	B <i>Enjamin Keene, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.</i>
Turin,	<i>Arthur Villettes, Esq; Resident.</i>
Constantinople,	<i>James Porter, Esq; Ambassador.</i>
Florence,	<i>Heratio Mann, Esq;</i>
Venice,	<i>Sir James Gray, Bart. Secretary.</i>

N U M B E R XVII.

His Majesty's Ministers in the Northern Provinces.

Vienna,	{	SIR Thomas Robinson, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Copenhagen,		Walter Titley, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.
Stockholm,		Melchior-Guy Dickens, Esq; Minister.
Dresden,	{	Thomas Villiers, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Hague,	{	Earl of Sandwich, Minister and Plenipotentiary.
	{	Solomon Dayrolle, Esq; Resident.
Russia,	{	Earl of Hyndford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Hamburgh,	{	
Bremen, and	{	James Cope, Esq; Resident.
Lubeck,		
Brussels,		Onslow Burish, Esq; his Majesty's Secretary.
Elsinore,		Robert Tighe, jun. Esq; Consul.

N U M B E R XVIII.

Foreign Ministers in the Southern Province.

From Portugal,	{	Signior Carvalho, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal.
Sardinia,		Chevalier Ofsorio, Envoy Extraordinary.
Naples,		Mr. Carpentier, charged with the Affairs.
Modena,		Signior Grosatesta, Minister.
Tuscany,		Signior Pucci, charged with the Affairs.
Genoa,		Signior Gastaldi, Minister.
Venice,		Signior Capello, Ambassador.

N U M B E R XIX.

Foreign Ministers in the Northern Province.

<i>From Vienna,</i>	M <i>R. De Wasner, Minister.</i>
<i>Russia,</i>	<i>Prince Scherbatow, Envoy Extraordinary.</i>
<i>Holland,</i>	<i>Monsieur Hop, Envoy Extraordinary.</i>
<i>Saxe-Gotha,</i>	
<i>Prussia,</i>	
<i>Denmark,</i>	<i>Baron Solentball, Ambassador.</i>
<i>Duke of Meck-</i>	<i>Mr. Hoppman, Resident.</i>
<i>lenberg,</i>	
<i>Electo Pal-</i>	<i>Monsieur Durand, Secretary.</i>
<i>tine,</i>	
<i>Bavaria,</i>	<i>M. Le Baron de Haslang, Envoy Extraordinary.</i>
<i>Poland,</i>	<i>Count Fleming, Envoy Extraordinary.</i>
<i>Sweden,</i>	<i>Monsieur de Ringwicht, Minister.</i>
<i>Hesse-Cassel,</i>	<i>M: Aelt, charged with the Affairs.</i>
<i>Prince of</i>	<i>M. Zamboni, charged with the Affairs.</i>
<i>d'Armstadt,</i>	

N U M B E R XX.

A L I S T of the Consuls of the Southern Province.

<i>Portugal,</i>	<i>Lisbon, Abra. Castres, Esq;</i>
<i>Italy,</i>	<i>Leghorn, Burrington Goldsworthy, Esq;</i>
	<i>Genoa, John Birtles, Esq;</i>
	<i>Messina, William Chamberlain, Esq;</i>
	<i>Zante, Samuel Hayward, Esq;</i>
	<i>Naples, Edward Allen, Esq;</i>
<i>Barbary,</i>	<i>Algier, ——— Stanyford, Esq;</i>
	<i>Tunis, ——— Gorden, Esq;</i>
	<i>Tripoly, ——— White, Esq;</i>
	<i>Tetuan, William Latton, Esq;</i>

N U M B E R X X I.

A G E N T S for the Plantations.

Barbadoes,	M R. John Sharp.
Jamaica,	Mr. John Sharp.
St. Christopher's,	Mr. George-James Douglas.
Montserrat,	Mr. Martin.
Bahama's,	
Nova-Scotia,	Mr. King Gould.
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Kilby.
New-Hampshire,	Mr. Thomlinson.
New-York,	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Richard Partridge.
Virginia,	Mr. Lebeup.
Maryland,	Mr. John Sharp.
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Richard Partridge.
South-Carolina,	Mr. Fury.
Antegoa,	Mr. Martin.
Nevis,	Thomas Butler, Esq;
Bermuda,	Mr. Noden.
North-Carolina,	
Connecticut,	Mr. Palmer.
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Partridge.

N U M B E R X X I I.

Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

J ohn, Lord Monson,	} each 1000 l. per Annum.
Richard Plummer, Esq;	
Robert Herbert, Esq;	
John Pitt, Esq;	
Baptist-Lewis Gower, Esq;	
James Grenville, Esq;	
Viscount Dupplin.	
Francis Fane, Esq;	
Thomas Hill, Esq; Secretary	500 l. per Annum.
Samuel Gellibrand, Esq; Deputy-Secretary.	
John Pownall, Esq; Clerk of the Reports.	

Mr.

Mr. *Israel Hudson*,Mr. *Richard Rogers*,Mr. *William Campion*,Mr. *Gabriel Mathias*,Mr. *John Tutte*,Mr. *Edward Sedgwick*,Mr. *Silas Bradbury*,Mr. *Richard Willis*, Chamber-keeper and Assistant-Messenger.Mr. *John Wilson*, Messenger and Assistant Chamber-Keeper.Mr. *Giles Griffin*, Porter.Mrs. *Bridget Griffin*, Necessary-Woman.

} Clerks.

N U M B E R XXIII.

*Lord P R I V Y-S E A L ' s Office.***J** O H N, Lord Gower, Lord Privy-Seal.*Robert Totbill*, Esq;The Honourable *John Caulfield*, Esq;*Thomas Ratcliff*, Esq;*Thomas Wilson*, Esq;*Michael-Peter-Morin*,*Samuel Wilson*,*Thomas Richardson*, Office-keeper.

} Clerks.

} Deputy-Clerks.

N U M B E R XXIV.

*Governors and Officers in the West-Indies.***H** O R A T I O *Walpole*, Esq; Auditor-General of the Plantations.*J A M A I C A.**Edward Trelawney*, Esq; Governor.*Andrew Stone*, Esq; Register.*John-Anthony Balaguier*, Esq; Secretary.*Peter Forbes*, Esq; Provost-Marshal.

——— Esq; Naval-Officer.

Nathaniel Cooper, the Younger, Esq; Vendue-Master.*Robert Penny*, Esq; Attorney-General.

——— Clerk

} Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Chief
 } Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Murray Crimble, Receiver of all Duties and Impositions, &c.

Anthony Wheelock, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.

B A R B A D O E S.

Henry Grenville, Esq; Governor.

Anthony Cracherode, Esq; Register.

Andrew Stone, Esq; Secretary.

Alexander Burnet, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.

Jonathan Blenman, Esq; Attorney-General.

George Paxton, Esq; Treasurer.

John Cornelius, Esq; Naval Officer.

Thomas and Francis Reynolds, Provost-Marshal.

Charles Huggins, Clerk and Remembrancer.

William Rawlins, Register of the Admiralty.

L E E W A R D - I S L A N D S.

Colonel *William Matthew*, Governor.

Gilbert Fleming, Esq; Lieutenant-General of the said Islands.

Lieutenant-Governor of *St. Christopher's*

Lord *Hawley*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Antegoa*.

Lieutenant-Governor of *Newis*.

Lieut. Col. *Robert Carpenter*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Montserrat*.

Wavel Smith, and *Savile Cust*, Esqrs. Secretary and Clerk of the Crown.

William Floyer, Esq; Clerk of the Naval Office in the *Leeward-Islands*.

William Janssen, Esq; Provost-Marshal of the *Leewards-Islands*.

B A H A M A - I S L A N D S.

John Tinker, Esq; Governor.

Thomas Granger, Esq; Chief Justice.

B E R M U D A.

William Pople, Esq; Governor.

George Tucker, Esq; Secretary and Provost-Marshal.

S O U T H - C A R O L I N A.

James Oglethorpe, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces there and in *Georgia*.

James Glen, Esq; Governor.

Colonel *Bull*, Lieutenant-Governor.

—— *Abercromby*, Esq; Attorney-General.

John Hamerton, Esq; Secretary and Treasurer.

George Morley, Esq; Provost-Marshal.

Maurice

Maurice Lewis, Esq; Master in Chancery.

William Mackay, Clerk of the Markets at *Charles-Town*.

Benjamin Whitacre, Esq; Chief-Justice.

Apsley Brett, Esq; Naval Officer.

Childermer Croft, Clerk of the Assembly.

Nathaniel Crottendon, Vendue-Master.

James Wright, Remembrancer, Clerk of the Pleas and Escheats of the Court of Exchequer.

N O R T H - C A R O L I N A.

Gabriel Johnson, Esq; Governor.

Enoch Hall, Esq; Chief-Justice.

Nathaniel Rice, Esq; Secretary.

Jobe Montgomery, Esq; Attorney-General.

V I R G I N I A.

Earl of *Albermarle*, Governor.

Sir *William Gooch*, Lieutenant-Governor.

William Adair, Esq; Secretary.

Peyton Randolph, Esq; Attorney-General.

Edward Trederuf, Esq; Naval-Officer of *James River*.

John Couraud, Esq; Naval-Officer of *York River*.

P E N S Y L V A N I A.

A Proprietary Government.

M A R Y L A N D.

Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietor and Governor.

Samuel Ogle, Esq; Deputy Governor.

N E W - Y O R K.

George Clinton, Esq; Governor.

George Clark, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

George Clark, Esq; Secretary.

James Delaney, Esq; Chief-Justice.

Richard Bradley, Esq; Attorney-General.

Philip Livingston, Esq; Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, and

Clerk of the Common-Pleas, in the County and City of *Albany*, and Secretary to the Commissioners for *Indian Affairs*.

N E W - J E R S E Y.

Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor.

Hon. *John Hamilton*, Esq; President.

Robert Lattice, Esq; Governor.

Christopher Coates, Gent. Secretary.

Joseph Warrel, Esq; Attorney-General.

R H O D E - I S L A N D and P R O V I D E N C E -
P L A N T A T I O N .

Governor and Company of the Island, and of *Providence*.

The Governor is chosen annually by the People.

Leonard Lockman, Esq; Naval-Officer.

C O N N E C T I C U T .

Governor and Company, Ditto.

M A S S A C H U S E T T S - B A Y .

William Shirley, Esq; Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Josiah Willard, Esq; Secretary.

N E W - H A M P S H I R E .

Benning Wentworth, Esq; Governor.

N O V A - S C O T I A .

Richard Philips, Esq; Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor.

N E W F O U N D L A N D .

Present Governor and Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of War for the Time being, which go annually to protect the Fishery, and hath a Commission to be Governor during his Stay.

Otho Hamilton, Esq, Lieutenant Governor of *Placentia*.

Ditto, Fort Major.

N U M B E R XXV .

A LIST of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer; and other Offices.

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treasurer.

THE Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Esq;

The Honourable *George Lyttleton*, Esq;

The Honourable *Henry L. gge*, Esq;

The Honourable *John Campbell*, Esq;

The Honourable *George Grenville*, Esq;

Chancellor

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Esq;

His Secretary as Chancellor, *James West*, Esq;

Secretaries of the Treasury.

John Scrope, Esq;

James West, Esq;

Chief-Clerks.

Henry Kelsall, Esq;

Thomas Bowen, Esq;

William Lowndes, Esq;

Henry Fane, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Edward Webster,

Thomas Pratt,

Peter Lebeup,

William Davis,

Christopher Lowe,

Thomas De Grey,

Charles Lowndes,

Thomas Tomkins,

John Beresford,

Milward Rowe,

Edward Burnaby,

John Mills.

Keeper of the Treasury-Books and Papers.

Henry Fane, Esq;

Clerks who make up Accounts of the Publick Revenue for
Parliament.

John Beresford, Esq; First Clerk.

Thomas Wilkin, Gent. Second Clerk.

John Hughes,

William Spier,

} Assistants.

Thomas Mann, Office-keeper.

Solicitor.

John Sharp, Esq;

Assistant Solicitor.

Thomas Wright.

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of Exchequer.

John Jones,

John Oldnall,

John Sheene,

——— *Dubourg*.

Messenger between the Exchequer and Custom-House.

Edward Bryant.

Assistant to Office-Keepers, and Messengers.

Samuel Barnsley.

Bag-bearer to Mr. *Scroope*.

Edward Shaw.

Deputy

Deputy to Mr. *John Jones*, Messenger,
John Watkins.

Under Door-keeper, and Deputy Office-keeper,
Joseph Kitchen.

Stoker and Ränger of the Books,
Edward Gardener.

Necessary Woman.
Mary Shephard.

A LIST of the Officers of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

Auditor's Office.

Auditor, The Right Honourable, Earl of *Orford*.
Chief Clerk, *Nathaniel Cowdry*, Esq;
Clerk of the Debentures, *John Dawson*, Esq;
Clerk of the Registers, *Edward Wilford*, Esq;
Assitant to the First Clerk, *Robert Jennings*.
Assitant to the Clerk of the Debentures, *William Driver*.

For making out Exchequer-Bills.

Chief Clerk, *Willington Clark*, Esq;
Other Clerks, { *Abraham Ackworth*,
William Moone.

In the Annuity Offices.

John Dive, Esq;
Thomas Clift, Esq; } Chief Clerks.

Other Clerks.

Other Clerks.

<i>William Wright</i> .	<i>John Hays</i> .
<i>Richmond Thornycroft</i> .	<i>Bartholomew Lucas</i> .
<i>George Wyatt</i> .	<i>Clerk Winchester</i> .
<i>Thomas Ripley</i> ,	<i>Nicholas Paxton</i> .
<i>Henry Bernier</i> .	
Messenger, <i>William Betts</i> .	Messenger, <i>Thomas Jones</i> .

Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.

Thomas Gremer, Esq; Clerks, { *John Hays*.
Jonathan Warner, Esq; { *George-Elvert Coussmaker*.
Porter at the Gate, *Charles Betteridge*.

Clerk of the *Pells*, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the *Pells*, Hon. *Edward Walpole*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Thomas Sadler, Esq;*
 First Clerk, *Richard Hammond, Esq;*
 Clerk of the *Exitus, Edward Sleeck.*
 Clerk of the Declarations, *John Fotherby.*
 Clerk of the Patents, &c. *Joseph Willis.*
 Engrossing Clerk, *Jonathan Smith.*

In the *Annuity Pell-Office.*

Daniel Sadler, Esq;
Zach. Chambers, Esq; } Chief Clerks.

Other Clerks.

William Blake.
Thomas Woodcock.
James Oram.
James Wright.

Other Clerks.

Richard Bardou.
Lewis Theobald.
William Morrison.
Thomas South.

Four Tellers of the *Exchequer.*

First Teller.

The Right Honourable *George,*
Earl of Macclesfeld.
 His Deputy and First Clerk,
John Parker, Esq;
 Second Clerk, *William Jones,*
Esq;

Second Teller.

The Honourable *Thomas Town-*
shend, Esq;
 His Deputy and First Clerk,
John Dive, Esq;
 Second Clerk, *John Stockwell.*

Other Clerks.

Robert Hindley.
Frederick-Alberton Hindley.
Cary Creed.

Thomas Jones.
Thomas Penning.

Third Teller.

Philip York, Esq;
 His Deputy and First Clerk,
Daniel Wray, Esq;

Fourth Teller.

The Right Honourable *Horatio*
Walpole, Esq;
 His Deputy and First Clerk,
Barwell Smith, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Thomas Smith, Esq;
John Spicer.
William Price.

Other Clerks.

William Wright.
James Stonehouse.
Thomas Harris.
 { *Thomas Sculthorp.*
Thomas Harvey.
Giles Robinson.

Money-Porters,

Sir *Simeon Stewart*, Bart. Sir *William Ashburnham*.
His Deputy, *Henry Ballowe*, Esq; His Deputy, *Abraham Farley*,
Esq; Esq;
Tally-Writer, *Hopton Haynes*, Esq; for the Auditor.
Assistant-Clerk, *Robert Manning*, Esq; for the Clerk of the Pells.
Clerk of the *Introitus*, *John Aubrey*, Esq;
Tally-Cutter, *William Bearè*, Esq;
Usher of the Exchequer, Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;
His Deputy, *William Swinburn*, Esq;
Clerk, *William Hopkins*.
Yeoman Usher, and Deputy }
Tally-Cutter. Mr. *John Wilkinson*.

Edmund Britiffe,
Richard Cookeſey,
Edmund Anguiſh,
William Aſſlabie, Eſq; Auditor of the Impreſt.
James Thomas, Eſq; his Deputy.
William Benſon, Eſq; Auditor of the Impreſt.
Edward Bangham, Eſq; his Deputy.

COMMISSIONERS.

	Salary per Ann:	l.	s.	d.
Edward Younge,	} Esqrs each	500	0	0
John Bromfield,				
Henry Kelsall,				
Joseph Richardson,				
Roger Talbot,				
Christopher Rigby,				
Secretary, George Payne, Esq;	_____	90	0	0
Solicitor to the Office, Mr. George Wilson,	_____	100	0	0
Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Hammersley,	_____	60	0	0
Clerk, Henry Entwistle;	_____	60	0	0
Messenger, Nath. Napier;	_____	40	0	0
Necessary Woman, Anne Blanckley,	_____	20	0	0

Officers in the Country, under the Direction of the Commissioners.

Four General Surveyors.

Thomas Sanderfon,
James Underwood,
John Stanforth,
Thomas Lloyd,

} each ————— 100 0 0

And about Ninety Surveyors in the several Counties.

LAND-TAX, *since the Revolution.*

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Tax per Pound.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Tax per Pound.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1688,	—	1 0	1716,	—	4 0
1689,	—	2 0	1717 to 21,	—	3 0
1690 to 92,	—	3 0	1722 to 26,	—	2 0
1693 to 97,	—	4 0	1727,	—	4 0
1698,	—	3 0	1728 and 29,	—	3 0
1699,	—	3 0	1730 and 31,	—	2 0
1700,	—	2 0	1732 and 33,	—	1 0
Ditto additional Duty,		0 6	1734 to 39,	—	2 0
1701 to 1712,	—	4 0	1740 to 49	—	4 0
1713 to 15,	—	2 0			

NUMBER XXVI.

*A LIST of the Officers belonging to his Majesty's
General Post-Office in Lombard-street.*

	<i>Sal. per Ann.</i>	<i>l.</i>
THE Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Leicester, and the Honourable Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt.	Post-Master General.	2000
Sir Francis Charlton, Bart. Receiver-General,	—	300
John Jesse, Esq, Accomptant-General,	—	300
George Shelvocke, Esq; Secretary,	—	200
Henry Potts, Esq; Comptroller of the Inland-Post,	—	200
William Hall, Esq; Solicitor to the Post-Office,	—	200
John Lumley, Esq; Resident Surveyor,	—	300
Mr. Thomas Pitches, Deputy-Accomptant,	—	90
Mr. John Barber, Deputy-Comptroller,	—	100
Mr. Benjamin Da Costa, Receiver-General's Clerk,	—	50
Mr. John Spicer, Accomptant-General's Clerk,	—	50
Mr. Thomas Strickland,	} Clerks to the Secretary,	60
Mr. Anthony Todd,		50
Mr. Richard Robinson,		30
Mr. John Ismay, a Supernumerary, at 3 s. per Diem.		
Clerks of the Roads, &c.		
Chester Road,	{ Mr. John Jackson,	100
	{ Mr. Thomas Smith, his Assistant,	60
West Road,	{ Mr. Richard Dickerson,	60
	{ Mr. Joshua Baker, his Assistant,	60
North Road,	{ Mr. Christopher Harris,	60
	{ Mr. Thomas Ravenhill, his Assistant,	60

Bristol

<i>Bristol Road,</i>	{ <i>Mr. John Sawtell,</i>	_____	60
	{ <i>Mr. William Boulton, his Assistant,</i>	—	60
<i>Yarmouth Road,</i>	{ <i>Mr. John Stubbs,</i>	_____	60
	{ <i>Mr. William Cotsford, his Assistant,</i>	—	50
<i>Kent Road,</i>	{ <i>Mr. Samuel Potts,</i>	_____	60
	{ <i>Mr. David Brown, his Assistant,</i>	_____	50
<i>Clerk of the By-Nights,</i>	<i>Mr. Robert Saxby,</i>	_____	60
<i>Window-Man,</i>	<i>Mr. John Green,</i>	_____	60
<i>To overlook the Franks</i>	{ <i>Mr. Robert Parsons,</i>	} each, —	100
<i>and mis-sent Letters,</i>	{ <i>Mr. John Barber,</i>		
<i>Window-Man for the By-Days,</i>	<i>Mr. Savil Leigh,</i>	_____	50
<i>Chamber-keeper to the Post-Master General,</i>	<i>Mr. Bartho-</i>	}	26
<i>lomew Francis,</i>	_____		
<i>Court-Post, Henry Penton, Esq; at per Diem,</i>	_____	_____	2
<i>House-keeper, Mrs. Mary Braund,</i>	_____	_____	40
<i>Mail-makers,</i>	{ <i>Mr. John Wakeling,</i>	}	150
	{ <i>Mr. Matthew Brittingham.</i>		

S O R T E R S.

	<i>per Ann. l.</i>		<i>per Ann. l.</i>
<i>Mr. James-Samuel Redmayne</i>	50	<i>Mr. John Silvester</i>	50
<i>Mr. Jacob Jackson</i>	50	<i>Mr. John Maskall</i>	50
<i>Mr. James Pack</i>	50	<i>Mr. John Flower</i>	50
<i>Mr. Charles Creswell,</i>	50	<i>Mr. John Gibson</i>	50
<i>Mr. Robert Bigg</i>	40	<i>Mr. Jacob Shann</i>	40
<i>Six Supernumerary Sorters,</i>	{ 3 at _____	30	} each.
	{ 3 at _____	25	

One Facer of Letters, at 25 l. per Annum.

Sixty-seven Inland Letter-Carriers, to distribute the Letters, at 11 s. per Week; one of which takes Care of the Unknown and Uncertain Letters.

Eight Foreign Letter-Carriers, one of which takes Care of the Unknown and Uncertain Letters, and has an Addition to his Salary.

Inspector of the Letter-Carriers, Mr. Josiah Mitchell — 60

Foreign Office.

<i>Comptroller, John Daye, Esq;</i>	_____	_____	150
<i>Alphabet-keeper, Mr. Jos. Bell, jun.</i>	_____	_____	100
<i>Secretary, John le Febure, Esq;</i>	_____	_____	50

C L E R K S.

<i>Mr. John Calcott</i>	50	<i>Mr. Anthony Todd</i>	50
<i>Mr. Charles Lee</i>	50	<i>Mr. James Holcombe</i>	50
<i>Mr. George Kelsall</i>	50	<i>Mr. Thomas Jackson</i>	40

Manager of the Packet-Boats at the Brill, Mr. William } 120
Van Almonde _____

Four Porters, at 12 s. per Week.

John Wright,
Abraham Dangré,Henry Brown,
John Collinridge.

Watchman, William Eccutt,

l
29

Two Supernumerary Porters at 12 s. per Week.

N U M B E R XXVII.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

	per Ann.	l
R ichard Frankland, Esq; Comptroller,	—	200
Edward Parsons, Esq; Collector,	—	70
Robert Cruttendon, Esq; Accomptant,	—	70
Andrew Scott, Comptroller's Clerk,	—	30

The Chief Office in St. Christopher's Alley.

	per Week,	s.
Mr. Joshua Baker, Head-Sorter,	—	15
Mr. John Scrogham,	} Sub-Sorters	10
Mr. James Chandler,		10

The Office at St. Paul's.

Mr. Charles Holland, Head-Sorter,	—	15
Mr. William Lane, Sub-Sorter,	—	10

The Temple Office.

Mr. John Noel, Sorter,	—	15
Mr. Thomas Randall, Sub-Sorter,	—	10

The Westminster Office.

Mr. Nathaniel Sacheverel, Sorter,	—	15
Mr. William Cunde,	} Sub-Sorters,	10
Mr. John Exon,		10

The Office in Southwark.

Mr. Michael Wilde, Head-Sorter,	—	15
Mr. William Jones, Sub-Sorter,	—	10

The Office at the Hermitage.

Mr. Ebenezer Sacheverel, Sorter,	—	15
Mr. Peter Barling, Sub-Sorter,	—	10

Messengers or Runners, 54.

No

- 3 Sir John Oldcastle's
- 3 Torrington-lane
- 3 Wood's-Close

Temple OFFICE is kept in Chichester-Rents, in Chancery-Lane; which collects and delivers Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.

- 2 Battle-Bridge
- 1 Bone-Gate
- 2 Brill
- 1 Coleharbour
- 1 Coney-hatch
- 1 East-Barnet
- 1 Finchley
- 1 Frog-lane
- 2 Hampstead
- 2 Highgate
- 1 Hornsey
- 2 Kentish-Town
- 1 Muffel-Hill
- 2 Pancrass
- 2 Pindar of Wakefield
- 1 South-Green
- 1 Totteridge
- 1 Whetstone
- 1 Wood-green

Westminster OFFICE is kept in Little Suffolk-Street, near Charing-Cross; which collects, delivers, and conveys Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.

- 3 Aberly Farm
- 1 Acton East and West
- 1 Acton-Wells
- 2 Barry's Walk
- 1 Base-watering
- 2 Black-lands
- 2 Bloody-Bridge
- 2 Bluncot-lane

No

- 2 Bollow-lane
- 2 Bolton-House
- 2 Brentford Old and New
- 2 Brentford-End
- 1 Brent's Cow-house
- 2 Brook Green
- 2 Broom-Houses
- 2 Brompton-Park
- 2 Blind-lane House
- 1 Burrows
- 1 Castlebear
- 1 Child's Hill
- 2 Corney-House
- 1 Cow-house Farm
- 2 Chelsea Great and Little
- 2 Chelsea College and Com. and Fields
- 2 Chiswick
- 2 Counters-Bridge
- 2 Crab-tree House
- 1 Dowel-street
- 2 Daw's-lane
- 1 Dollars-Hill
- 1 Ealing Great and Little
- 1 Ealing-lane
- 2 Earl's-Court
- 1 Ford-hook
- 2 Frog-lane
- 1 Fryers Place
- 2 Fulham
- 2 Fulham-Fields
- 2 Gagglegoose-Green
- 2 Great and Little Holland-House
- 2 Gibb's-Green
- 2 Grove-House
- 1 The Green Man, Uxbridge Road
- 1 Gunnersberry
- 1 Gutters-Hedge
- 2 Hammer-smith
- 1 Hanger-Lane and Hill
- 1 The Haven.
- 1 Hendon
- 1 The Hide
- 2 Hog-lane
- 1 Holsdon-Green

N^o
 1 Heywood-Hill
 2 Hurlicon-Fields
 1 Kilborn
 2 Kensington, and
 1 Kensington-Gore
 1 Kensington Gravel-Pits
 2 Knightsbridge
 1 Laurence-street
 1 Leasing Green
 2 Lime-Kilns
 2 London-stile
 1 Lord-Mayor's Banquetting-
 House
 1 Maddox-lane
 1 Marybone and Park
 1 Masna-Mapes and Masna-
 Brands
 1 Mill-Hill
 1 Neefdon
 3 Neat-houses
 2 Norman's Lands
 2 North-end
 1 North-highway
 1 Notting-hills
 1 Oxgate
 1 Paddington and Green
 2 Paddingwick-Green
 3 Pimlico
 2 Purser's-Crofs
 1 Page's-street
 2 Parson's-Green
 2 Sandy-end
 1 Shephard's-bush
 1 Shercick-green
 1 Shoot-up-hill
 2 Sion-hill
 2 Sion-house
 2 Sion-lane
 1 St. John's Wood
 2 Stamford-brook
 2 Starch-green
 2 Strand on the Green
 2 Sutton - Court and Little-
 Sutton
 1 Tatnam-Court
 2 Turnham-Green
 1 Tyburn Road and House
 2 Walham-green

N^o
 1 Wemley and Green
 1 Westburn-green
 1 Westfield
 1 West-end
 1 Wildon-green
 1 Wind-mill-lane.

Southwark OFFICE is kept
 in Green-Dragon-Court, near
 St. Mary Overy's Church;
 which collects, delivers, and
 conveys Letters and Parcels
 to and from the Places fol-
 lowing and adjacent.

1 Balam
 2 Barn-Elms
 2 Barns Town
 2 Battersea, and
 2 Battersea-Ryes
 2 Black-heath
 2 Bristow-Causeway
 1 Brockley Upper and Lower
 1 Burnt-ash
 2 Camberwell
 1 Charlton
 2 Clapham and Common
 3 Cole-Harbour
 2 Deptford Upper and Lower
 1 Dulwich and Common
 1 Eltham
 1 Gammon-Mill
 2 Garret's-green
 2 Greenwich
 3 Grange
 2 Grove-street
 1 Ireland-green
 2 Kennington
 2 Kew and Green
 1 Knight's-Hill
 3 Lambeth
 3 Lambeth-Marsh
 1 Lee
 1 Lewisham
 2 Lime-Kilns
 2 Long-barn
 2 Long-hedge
 2 Loughberry-House

1 Mar-

N^o

- 1 Martin-Abby *and* Mill
- 2 Marsh-Gate
- 2 Mitcham
- 2 Mortlack
- 2 Morden
- 1 Mottingham
- 2 Newton-Butts
- 2 New-Crofs
- 2 Nine-Elms
- 1 Norwood
- 2 Peckham Town *and* Rye
- 2 Pigg's Marsh
- 1 Plumstead
- 2 Putney-Heath *and* Green
- 2 Red-House
- 1 Ricklemarsh
- 2 Roehampton
- 3 Rotherhith
- 1 Rousa-Green
- 2 Sheen East
- 1 Sidnam
- 2 South-Lambeth
- 2 Stangate

N^o

- 2 Stockwell
- 2 Stretham
- 1 Tooting Upper *and* Lower
- 3 Vauxhall
- 2 Wallworth
- 2 Wandsworth *and* Common
- 1 Wimbledon
- 1 Woolwich

Hermitage OFFICE is kept
in Queen's-street, on Little-
Tower-Hill, which collects
and delivers Letters and Par-
cels to and from the Places
following and adjacent.

- 3 Blackwall
- 3 Isle of Dogs
- 3 King David's Fort
- 3 Lime-house *and* Hole
- 3 Poplar
- 3 Radcliff
- 3 Stepney *and* Causeway.

N. B. Whereas this Office hath suffered many Impositions and Abuses by Money said to be sent by this Conveyance: In order to prevent which, NOTICE is given in this Advertifement, That unless any Parcel or Parcels of Money be brought to one of the Six Offices above-mentioned, and there seen and entered by a proper Officer, the Office will in no wise make good any such Parcel of Money, if it should happen to miscarry by any Accident whatsoever.

As to other Parcels, It is desired that the real Value may be mentioned at the Bottom of the Direction.

Note, To the Places mark'd N^o 1, Letters and Parcels are convey'd once a Day; N^o 2, twice a Day; N^o 3, three times a Day.

And considering several of these Places are remote, it is desir'd, That you put in your Letters and Parcels before Six of the Clock over Night, at the Receiving-Houses, from whence they will be collected and brought into the proper Offices; otherwise divers of the Country-Messengers going on their Walks by Six of the Clock next Morning, they may lose a Day's Time in the Delivery: But for those Places that are nearer, Letters are collected and delivered two or three times a Day, as above specified.

All General Post-Letters, both Foreign and Domestick, directed to the Places above-mentioned, not being Post-Towns, are convey'd from the aforesaid Offices every Day at Twelve of the Clock;

Clock; and Answers being put into the Receiving-Houses in the Country Towns, will next Night be safely convey'd to the General Post-Office, an Officer being appointed for that Purpose.

N U M B E R XXVIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue of EXCISE, &c. and other Officers employ'd in the said Revenues, with their respective Salaries.

Commissioners of Excise.

Charles Polhill, Esq;	} each 1000 l. per Annum.
John Fowle, Esq;	
James Vernon, Esq;	
Robert Eyre, Esq;	
Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq;	
William Burton, Esq;	
John Orlebar, Esq;	
Augustine Earle, Esq;	}
David Papillon, Esq;	

Commissioners of Appeals.

Humphrey Fowle, Esq;	} each 200 l. per Annum.
Sir Moore Molyneux, Knt.	
John Paul Yvounett, Esq;	
Edwyn Coney, Esq;	
Edward Montagu, Esq;	
Bendal Martyn, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise,	
540 l. per Annum.	
Arthur Sheppard, Esq; 100 l.	} Clerks to ditto.
Richard Littleboy, 50 l. per Ann.	
William Selwin, Esq; Solicitor, for himself and Clerk, 610 l. per Annum.	
Hutton Perkins, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Excise,	
350 l. per Annum.	
Robert Pritchard, Clerk to ditto, 80 l. per Annum.	
Thomas Hawes, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Appeals,	
100 l. per Annum.	
Joseph Wincles,	} Messenger, and Door-keeper,
John Adderley,	
William Pinney, Esq; Correspondent to the Commissioners of Excise, 220 l. per Annum.	} each 40 l. per Annum.
John Bracken, 70 l. per Ann.	
Joseph Andrews, 55 l. per Ann.	
John Wardour, Esq; Clerk to the Securities, 200 l. per Annum.	

John

John Macky, 70 *l.* per *Ann.* } Assistants to ditto.
William Dobson, 50 *l.* per *Ann.* }
Henry Masterman, Clerk of the Diaries, 80 *l.* per *Annum.*
Louis Railane, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l.* per *Annum.*
Grosvenor Bedford, Store-keeper, 120 *l.* per *Annum.*
Samuel Russel, 70 *l.* per *Ann.* } Clerks to ditto.
Henry Joynes, 40 *l.* per *Ann.* }
 , Packer in the Store-keeper's Office, 50 *l.* per
Annum.

Henry Needler, General Accomptant of Excise, 260 *l.* per *Ann.*
George Williams, Clerk for entering the Bills of Exchange, 100 *l.*
 per *Annum.*
Edward Tiler, Accomptant for the London Distillery, 150 *l.* per *Ann.*
Herbert Reader, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l.* per *Annum.*
Francis Flight, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l.* per *Annum.*
Henry Forrester, 120 *l.* per *Ann.* } Accomptants for the London
Francis Marshall, 80 *l.* per *Ann.* } Brewery.
John Johnson, 80 *l.* per *Ann.* } As Excise Accomptant, and for
 , 30 *l.* per *Ann.* } the Weekly Distribution.
Mungo Haldane, } Accomptants for Excise, each
Thomas Young, } 80 *l.* per *Annum*, and *Mungo*
Thomas Stephenson, } *Haldane*, 20 *l.* per *Ann.* for
Robert Simon, } Civil-List Tax on Salaries,
Thomas Rumsey, } at 6 *d.* per Pound.

Malt and Hops.

Thomas Smith, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 250 *l.*
 per *Annum.*
Stillingsfleet Durnford, Accomptant for Malt, 80 *l.* per *Annum.*
Robert Bonell, } Assistant Accomptants for Malt,
John Whaley, } each 70 *l.* per *Annum.*
Josiah Shaw, }
Charles Miller, }
Nath. Simon, Accomptant for Hops and Coaches, 90 *l.* per *Ann.*
Edward Sandby, Assistant to the Excise and Malt General-Ac-
 comptant, 50 *l.* per *Annum.*

New Duties.

Daniel Shepley, General-Accomptant for the Duties on Candles,
 Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, and Starch,
 200 *l.* per *Annum.*
Tho. Radcliffe, 90 *l.* per *Ann.* } Accomptants for Candles in
 , 20 *l.* per *Ann.* } Town and Country, and
 for the Bank of Charity.
Henry Robinson, Assistant-Accomptant for Candles in Town, 70 *l.*
 per *Annum.*

William

William Williams, ditto, for Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire and Starch in Town, 70 l. per Annum.

Gulstone Bruere, ditto, for Country Callicoes, Wire and Starch, 70 l. per Annum.

Jonathan Green, ditto, for Country Soap, 70 l. per Annum.

Samuel Marriot, ditto, for Country Paper, 50 l. per Annum.

Edward Read, Clerk of the Entries for the said Duties, and for Silver-Plate wrought, 65 l. per Ann.

Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

Robert Matthews, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 200 l. per Ann.

Perret Williams, 80 l. per Ann.

William Colcock, 70 l.

Richard Paton, 50 l.

Robert Rayment, 50 l.

John Morris, 50 l.

Christopher Baldwin, 50 l.

George Speke, Esq; Comptroller of Excise, &c. for himself, exclusive of his Clerks, 775 l. per Ann.

John Windham, Esq; his Deputy, 400 l. per Ann.

George Bruere, for entering the Bills of Exchange, &c. 120 l. per Annum.

Thomas Cooper, 120 l. per Ann.

Gilbert Ford, 40 l.

Edward Parsons, 60 l.

Richard Parsons, 80 l.

Forrester Ford, 60 l.

John Raymond, 40 l.

Thomas Turner, on Candles and Victuallers in Town, 65 l. per Ann.

John Sydenham, on Hops and Candles in the Country, 60 l. per Ann.

Samuel Grandfield,

George How,

John Bruere,

Nicholas Pensford,

Giles Keish,

Robert Ford, for Coffee and Tea, 50 l. per Ann.

Thomas Conway, for Silver Plate wrought, 30 l. per Ann.

William Poytze, Esq; Cashier, or Receiver-General of Excise, &c. for himself and Clerks, 1980 l. per Ann.

Edward Spear, 100 l. per Ann.

Thomas Breton, 80 l.

Stephen Blontage, 80 l.

Daniel Cotterell, 80 l.

Assistant-Accomptants for Duty on Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, Silver-Plate wrought in Town, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Town and Country:

On Excise.

on Malt.

For Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire and Starch, Town and Country, each 60 l. per Ann.

For Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, in Town and Country, each 60 l. per Ann.

Tellers, or Deputy-Receiver.

Richard Wotton, per Ann. 100 l.

Edward Nickson, 60 l.

Thomas Butler, 40 l.

Benjamin Stow, 40 l.

Edward Fearnley,

Roger Church,

Michael Ardouin,

Christopher Wyvil, Esq; Comptroller of the Cash, for himself and Clerks, 600 l. per Ann.

Thomas Wallis, and

John Bidgood,

Sir Basil Dixwell, Bart. Auditor of Excise, &c. for himself and Clerks, 1030 l. per Ann.

Robert Thompson, Esq; Auditor of Hides, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, for himself and Deputy, 300 l. per Ann.

William Webb,

Richard Noble,

} Assistant and Notary-Publick Clerks.

} Bill-men, each 40 l. per Ann.

} His Clerks,

} General Examiners of the Excise and Malt-Officers Country Books, each 100 l. per Ann.

Fourteen Assistants for examining the said Books, each 60 l. per Annum.

Robert Thomlinson, Assistant to the General Examiners for sorting the Books, 30 l. per Annum.

Richard Pike, Chief Examiner of Town-Officers Books for London Brewery, 80 l. per Ann.

Thomas Hensbridge,

Thomas Finlow,

John Draper, 190 l. per Ann.

Benjamin Hutchins, 145 l.

William Colebrook, 145 l.

William Bell, 145 l.

Thomas Arnold, 125 l.

John Oxnard,

Benjamin Marks,

James Lampriere,

Hugh Noden,

Willizm Barker,

George Knight,

Thomas Applebury,

Daniel Neale,

Henry Hartwell,

John Scholey,

William Jobson,

Nathaniel Clark,

} Assistant-Examiners of the said Books, each 60 l. per Ann.

} Excise, Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea and Victuallers.

} Candles, Coffee, &c.

} Excise, Coffee, Tea, &c.

} Soap only.

} Coffee, Tea, &c.

} Twelve Surveyors in the London Brewery, each 80 l. per Ann.

Twenty-six principal Officers, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	} In the London Brewery.
Forty-nine Officers, each 52 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Fifty Assistants, each at 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	

Distillery.

Thomas Evans, Joshua Berwley, George Powell,	} General-Surveyors of the Di- stillery, each 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
Six Surveyors in the London Distillery, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Forty-six Officers in ditto, each 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Twelve Assistants in ditto, each 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Four Surveyors in the Brandy, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
In Brandy, Coffee, Tea, &c.	Forty Officers, each 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
	Nine Assistants, each 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
	Twelve Watermen, each 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
	Thirty-six Tidesmen, at 3 <i>s.</i> per Diem when on Duty.
George Pratt, Collector of the Duties on imported Exciseable Li- quors at the Port of London, 120 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Francis Palmer, Port-Surveyor for the Distillery, Malt, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, 90 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Daniel Clark, Land-Surveyor of imported Liquors, 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
William Cundell,	} Port-Gaugers, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
William Roberts,	
Thomas Marshall,	} Land-Waiters, each 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
Thomas Fca,	
John Parry,	} Tide-Surveyors, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
John Parson,	
James Treuder,	
William Scott;	
Robert Mott, Warehouse,keeper, at 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
John Keith, Examiner of the London Distillery Officers Books, 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Eighteen Permit-Writers in Excise, Coffee, Tea, &c. each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Thomas Gurney, Chief Examiner of the Permits, 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Five Assistants to ditto, at 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Eight Surveyors in the Soap, Candles and Plate, each at 70 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	
Fifty-one Officers in Candles and Soap, at 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each.	
Thirty-four Assistants in Candles and Soap, at 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	
Mr. George Roberts, Chief Examiner in the said Duties, 80 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	

Three Assistants to ditto, each 5*l.* per Ann.
 Two Callicoe Surveyors, each 6*l.* per Ann.
 Three Officers in the said Duties, each 5*l.* per Ann.
 One Officer in Paper, 5*l.* per Ann.
 Two Officers in Wire, each 5*l.* per Ann.
 One Assistant in ditto, at 4*l.* per Ann.
 Four Officers in Starch, each 5*l.* per Ann.
 Six Officers in Hides, each 5*l.* per Ann.
 One Assistant in ditto, at 4*l.* per Ann.
John Gale, Surveyor for Gold and Silver Wire, and Wrought-Plate, 7*l.* per Ann.
Stephen Howard, Surveyor of Hides, 8*l.* per Ann.
John Marriott, Examiner of Town-Officers Books for Hides, at 6*l.* per Ann.

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

John Gough, Esq; Inspector-General of the said Duties, 50*l.* per Ann.
John Brakenbury, Register of the Chocolate Stamps, 8*l.* per Ann.
John Dale, Stamper of Labels for the Chocolate, 5*l.* per Ann.
 Three Paisters for fixing on the said Labels, each 5*l.* per Ann.
Edward Hall, } Surveyors of the Coffee Roast-
Samuel Gibson, } ing-houses, each 8*l.* per Ann.
 Six Clerks of the Roasting-houses, each 6*l.* per Ann.
John Smith, } Surveyors of the Warehouses
William Creswell, } for Coffee and Tea, each
 8*l.* per Ann.
 Six Warehouse-keepers, each 6*l.* per Ann.
John Coleman, Warehouse-keeper of Condemned Goods at the Excise-Office, 4*l.* per Ann.
 Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 3*l.* per Ann.
Peter Whitlock, } Surveyors of the great Dealers
Thomas Sabin, } in Coffee, Tea, &c. each
 7*l.* per Ann.
 Twenty-one Officers, each 5*l.* per Ann.
 Six Permit Writers, each 6*l.* per Ann.
 One ditto, at 5*l.* per Ann.
 Three House-keepers at the Roasting-houses, each 35*l.* per Ann.
 Eleven Coffee-Roasters, each 4*l.* per Ann.
John Hone, Accomptant for Imprest-Money for paying of Incidents, at 7*l.* per Ann.
 Six Messengers, each 5*l.* per Ann.
 Mrs. *Anne Cavendish*, House-keeper of the Excise-Office, 20*l.* per Ann.
 Mrs. *Elizabeth Lucas*, Deputy House-keeper, 12*l.* per Ann.
Mitch. Newman, 8*l.* per Ann. } Door-keepers to the Commis-
Ric. Hollingsworth 6*l.* per Ann. } sioners of Excise.

Samuel Rolls, Porter at the Excise-Office, at 40*l.* *per Ann.*
Five Watchmen at the Excise-Office, each 40*l.* *per Ann.*
William Hall, Yard-keeper and Fire-maker, 40*l.* *per Ann.*
Elizabeth Goodchild, Stable-keeper, 50*l.* *per Ann.*
William Poyntz, Esq; 400*l.* annual Rent paid to him for the Excise-Office.

There are 49 Collectors in the several Counties in *England* at a Salary of 120*l.* *per Ann.* each, and one a Supernumerary, at 80 *l.* *per Ann.* besides an Allowance for Riding-Charges; and 190 Supervisors, who are set over, and do inspect the several Officers in the County, at a Salary of 90*l.* *per Ann.* besides an Allowance of Riding-Charges.

Most Collectors have a Clerk and Supernumerary Officer in every Collection.

There are common Officers employ'd in the several Parts of *England*, about 2300.

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places by the Commissioners; by which Means 14 or 1500*l.* are raised every Year, which Money is applied for the Support of old decay'd or disabled Officers of Excise who have served upwards of seven Years; and they are allowed *per Ann. viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
An Accomptant-General, _____	50	0	0
A Collector, _____	25	0	0
A Clerk, _____	20	0	0
A Supervisor, _____	20	0	0
A Gauger, _____	10	0	0

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis*, wherever they are; and they are paid half-yearly.

N U M B E R XXIX.

*A LIST of the Commissioners, Officers, and others
belonging to the Custom-House.*

GENERAL-OFFICERS.

*Commissioners for the Management of the Customs in
England, to reside in London.*

Salaries per Ann. l. s. d.

S IR John Evelyn, Bart.		
Bryan Fairfax, Esq;		
Sir Robert Baylis, Knt.		
Richard Chandler, Esq;		
Wardell-George Westby, Esq;	1000	0 0
Beaumont Hotham, Esq;		
Samuel Mead, Esq;		
Gwynn Vaughan, Esq; each per Ann.		
William Levinz, Esq;		
P. Secretary, William Wood, Esq; for himself	860	0 0
and Clerks, ————		
Clerk for the Western Ports and		
Plantations, John Fremantle,	150	0 0
Esq; ————		
For the Northern Ports, Henry	80	0 0
Harnage, Esq; ————		
P. Solicitor for London and the Western Ports,	300	0 0
George Medcalf, Esq; ————		
P. Solicitor for the Northern Ports, Edward	250	0 0
Wyatt, Esq; ————		
Solicitor for Bonds and Criminal Prosecutions,	250	0 0
Henry Symon, Esq; ————		
P. Receiver-General, Roger Townshend, Esq;	1000	0 0
His Assistant, ————	100	0 0
A Chief Teller, ————	50	0 0
Another Teller, ————	40	0 0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted, ————	100	0 0
Another Clerk, ————	40	0 0
Paymaster of the Incidents, William?	40	0 0
Leach, ————		
A Messenger, ————	26	0 0

P. Comp.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
P. Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General, <i>Augustus Schutz, Esq;</i>		400	0	0
Three Clerks,		180	0	0
P. Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the Customs, <i>Robert Parsons, Esq;</i>		1000	0	0
Mr. <i>William Parsons</i> , and Mr. <i>William Brown</i> , joint Assistants,		150	0	0
Four Clerks,		200	0	0
P. Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors Accompts, <i>John Roberts, Esq;</i>		400	0	0
Four Clerks,		200	0	0
P. Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports <i>Henry Pelham, Esq;</i> for himself and Clerks,		780	0	0
His Assistant, <i>John Oxenford</i> ,		120	0	0
P. Register-General of all Ships belonging to Great-Britain, <i>John Eckerfall, Esq;</i>		500	0	0
Five Clerks,		190	0	0
P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, <i>Rich. Moreton, Esq;</i>		366	16	8
P. Inspector of Prosecutions, <i>Stephen Poyntz, Esq;</i>				
He has 1s. per Pound of what is paid into the Exchequer.				
Examiner of the Out-Port Books, <i>John Greswicke, Esq;</i>				
<i>Edward Williams,</i>				
<i>Benjamin Martin,</i>				
<i>Henry Saxby,</i>		100l.	each.	
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities, and to sollicite the Payment of Debts standing out in the Plantation Receipt, Mr. <i>Owen M. Swiny.</i>		100	0	0
Surveyor-General of the Riding-Officers, appointed for the Guard of <i>Kent, John Collier, Esq;</i>		250	0	0
Ditto for <i>Suffex, William Battine, Esq;</i>		250	0	0
For a Clerk,		40	0	3
To <i>William Battine, Esq;</i> an Addition for extraordinary Services, in inspecting the Sloops, &c.		100	0	0
For a Clerk,		30	0	0

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Surveyor-General of <i>Hants and Dorset</i> , <i>Pusey</i> } <i>Brooke, Esq;</i> } For a Clerk, }		100	0	0
		30	0	0
Surveyor-General of the Supervisors and Riding- Officers in the Counties of <i>Essex and Suff-</i> <i>folk, John Cornelius, Esq;</i> }		250	0	0

Port of L O N D O N.

Officers serving in both the Inward and Outward Business.

P. Comptroller, Lord St. John, besides Fees,	255	0	0
Four Deputies	40	0	0

P. Surveyor-General <i>George Lewis Coke, Esq;</i> and <i>John Fanshawe, Esq;</i> —	500	0	0
A Deputy			

P. Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs, both Inward and Outward, <i>Joseph</i> <i>Maddy and Ralph Thorogood, Esqrs.</i> }	200	0	0
besides Fees			
A Deputy			

Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both Inward and Outward, <i>Edw. Mann,</i> ———— }	200	0	0
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Land-Carriage Surveyor, <i>Caleb Horner,</i> ————	60	0	0
Seventeen Land-Carriage Men, each ————	35	0	0

Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, <i>Brown Berney,</i> ————	60	0	0
Eighteen Coast-Waiters, each ————	40	0	0

Solicitor of the Coast-Bonds, <i>Hugh Tomlins, Esq;</i> ————	50	0	0
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Clerk of Coast-Business, and to make out Bills of Store, <i>John Player,</i> ———— }	50	0	0
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, each ———— }	60	0	0

OUT-WAREHOUSES.

For East India Goods prohibited to be worn here.

Two Warehouse-keepers, each ————	100	0	0
Two Comptrollers, each ————	50	0	0

	Sal. per Annu.	l.	s.	d.
<i>For Pepper.</i>				
A Warehouse-keeper, <i>Robert Anderson</i>	—	100	0	0
A Comptroller, <i>Richard Ofwald,</i>	—	50	0	0
<i>For Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa-Nuts.</i>				
Six Warehouse-keepers, each	—	60	0	0
Twenty-five Weighing Porters, each,	—	35	0	0
Inspector of the Delivery of Unrated <i>East-India</i> } Goods, <i>Christopher Clayton,</i>	—	120	0	0

I N W A R D S.

P. Collector, <i>Robert Mann, Esq;</i> —	—	466	13	4
More,	—	200	0	0
Seven Deputies, and seven Clerks under them,—	—	400	0	0
Examiner of the Duty on Wine, <i>William Adams,</i>	—	40	0	0
Examinor of the Duties on other Goods, <i>Hugh</i> } <i>Grainger,</i>	—	60	0	0
Copying-Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver } them to the Land-waiters, <i>Isaac Sampson,</i>	—	40	0	0
Affistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, <i>Michael</i> } <i>Honnor,</i>	—	60	0	0
P. Register of the Warrants has 2d. per War- } rant Fee, <i>Samuel Long, Esq;</i>	—			
P. Customer of Petty Customs Inward, <i>Stephen</i> } <i>Weston, Esq;</i>	—	62	6	8
Four Jerquers, each,	—	100	0	0
Clerks,	—	110	0	0
Nine Land-Surveyors, each,—	—	200	0	0
Affistant Surveyor of Paper, <i>Thomas Jekyll,</i>	—	100	0	0
Affistant-Surveyor of Baggage, <i>John Shortis,</i>	—	150	0	0
Surveyor of the Keys, <i>F. Ford.</i>	—	100	0	0
P. Nineteen King's Waiters, each (besides Fees)	—	52	0	0
Thirty-One Land-Waiters, each,	—	80	0	0
Six additional Land-Waiters, each,	—	60	0	0
Eight Tide-Surveyors, each,	—	60	0	0
Eighty Tidesmen, each,	—	40	0	0
One Hundred and twenty Tidesmen, each,	—	35	0	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Survey- } ors, each,	—	60	0	0
Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the } Weighing Porters to Work, <i>William</i> } <i>Gould.</i>	—	50	0	0
Register of Ships in this Office, <i>John Woolley</i> —	—	50	0	0

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Two Watermen to attend such Land-Waiters as are appointed for the Delivery of Timber-Ships, each,		30	0	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and a half per Cent. <i>William Cresswell, Esq;</i>		100	0	0
Comptroller on the Husband, <i>John Redman,</i>		40	0	0
Examiner of their Accompts, <i>Henry Harnage,</i>		40	0	0
Three Gaugers, each,		60	0	0
Collector of the Duty on Coals, (dead)		320	0	0
Comptroller of the said Duty, <i>Robert Simpson,</i>		100	0	0

O U T W A R D S.

P. Collector, <i>Thomas Day, Esq;</i> besides Fees,	276	13	4
Three Deputies,			
Five Clerks,			
Copying Clerk Outward, <i>William Briggs,</i>	30	0	0
P. Customer of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>Henry Lewis, Esq;</i> besides Fees,	50	0	0
P. Comptroller of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>Francis Guybon,</i> besides Fees,	50	0	0
P. Customer of the Cloth, and Petty Customs Outwards, <i>Henry Waterland,</i> besides Fees,	50	0	0
P. Chief Searchers, <i>Thomas Lord Howard,</i> and <i>John Sesse, Gent.</i> besides Fees,	120	0	0
Five Under Searchers, besides Fees, each,	12	0	0
Five more Searchers, each,	60	0	0
Two Watermen attending them, each,	30	0	0
Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>Robert Forster,</i>	150	0	0
Two Watermen attending him, each,	60	0	0
Register of the Certificate Coquets, <i>John Oxenford,</i> Esq;	60	0	0

Other necessary Officers in this PORT.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Warehouse Surveyor, <i>Jos. Mackham</i> , Esq;	_____	200	0	0
His Assistant, <i>John Emmerson</i> , _____	_____	80	0	0
Additional Assistant, <i>John King</i> _____	_____	50	0	0
Warehouse-keeper for the Commission- ers, <i>John Redman</i> _____	_____	60	0	0
Warehouse-keeper for the Collector, <i>Richard Needham</i> _____	_____			
Surveyor of the East-India Warehouses, <i>Francis</i> <i>Jackson</i> , Esq; _____	_____	130	0	0
His Assistant, <i>John Bainbrigg</i> _____	_____	70	0	0
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, <i>Stephen Scott</i> _____	_____	100	0	0
Two Watermen to attend him, each, _____	_____	30	0	0
Inspectors of the River, four, each, _____	_____	80	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, each, _____	_____	60	0	0
P. Usher of the Custom-house, <i>John Norris</i> , Esq;	_____	6	0	0
<i>Elizabeth Pigot</i> , House-keeper, _____	_____	100	0	0
For two Door-keepers and Messengers _____	_____	66	0	0
For 6 Under-Messengers at 3 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	_____			
Two Appraisers, Mr. <i>John Benson</i> , and <i>Francis</i> <i>Jackson</i> , each _____	_____	30	0	0
Cooper <i>l.</i> per Week _____	_____			
Forty-two Watchmen, each besides Night- Pay _____	_____	6	0	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, each, _____	_____	16	0	0

Other Preventive Officers in the River.

<i>At Deptford.</i>				
<i>Richard Spinks</i> , _____	_____	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each, _____	_____	30	0	0
<i>At Blackwall.</i>				
Surveyor, <i>John Butts</i> , _____	_____	40	0	0
A Waiter and Searcher _____	_____	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each, _____	_____	30	0	0
<i>At Greenwich.</i>				
Surveyor, <i>Robert Gates</i> _____	_____	60	0	0
A Pair of Oars _____	_____	60	0	0
<i>At Barkin.</i>				
Surveyor, <i>Henry Hopkins</i> , _____	_____	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each, _____	_____	30	0	0

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

In the Pool.

William Taylor and Thomas Parsons, each,	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each,	30	0	0

At Purfleet.

George Walker,	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each,	30	0	0

At Erith.

Surveyor, Bartholomew Haddock,	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each,	30	0	0

At Gravesend.

P. Two Searchers (besides Fees) each,	12	0	0
Another Searcher	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each,	30	0	0
A Smack, Commander Charles Brady	50	0	0
For Mariners and Victualling	280	0	0

At Leigh.

Surveyor, Isaac Pryer	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each,	30	0	0

At Shobury.

Waiter and Searcher, Arden Sulley	40	0	0
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N. B. There are in this Port of London, besides the above-mentioned establish'd Persons, a great Number of Men, who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as extraordinary Tide-men, Weighing Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, The Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mentioned, but officiate by Deputies.

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Sandwich.

James Crop, Gent. Customer	72	0	8
Peter Gilbert, Comptroller	15	6	8
, and Henry Harris, Searchers	10	0	0

Chichester.

Peter Buck, Customer	61	0	0
John Sanden, Comptroller	13	0	10
Daniel Stow, jun. Searcher	10	0	0

South

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Southampton.

Charles Whitmore, Customer Inwards and Outwards	125	6	8
Edward and William Jasper, Comptrollers, each	45	0	0
Charles Clutterbuck, Searcher	10	0	0

Pool.

Nathaniel Bond, Esq; Costomer	48	0	0
William Smith, Comptroller	10	0	0
Warren Lisle, Searcher	10	0	0

Plymouth.

John Cooke, Customer	38	13	4
George Marshall, Comptroller	10	16	0
George Powlett, Esq; Searcher	30	0	0

Exon.

Gwin Davies, Esq; Customer	83	6	8
Henry Pennyman, Comptroller	10	20	0
John Clark, Searcher	20	10	0

Gloucester.

William Bell, jun. Customer	6	13	4
John Blackwell, Comptroller			
Gabriel Harris, jun. Searcher	8	13	4

Bristol.

Richard Hammond, Customer Outwards	57	0	0
Thomas Fane, Esq, Customer Inwards	57	0	0
Walter Bowman, Comptroller	31	13	4
Richard Clutterbuck, Searcher	34	0	0
Four King's Waiters, each	15	0	0

Bridgwater.

Anthony Taylor, Customer	28	0	0
John Sealy, jun. Comptroller	5	6	8
Thomas Baker, Searcher			

Cardiff and Swansea.

William and Richard Gwyn, Customers	16	6	8
Thomas Bryan, Comptroller	10	0	0
William Presgrove, Searcher	10	0	0

Wiltford and Members.

Arthur Price, Customer	15	5	0
Erasmus Owen, Esq; Comptroller	10	0	0
John Wright, Searcher	10	0	0

Ipswich.

John Cornelius, Customer	55	6	8
John Margerum, Comptroller	10	0	0
John Sparrow, Esq; Searcher	8	0	0

Barmouth.

Thomas Norgate, Customer	38	0	0
Walter Saltonstall, Comptroller	10	0	0
John Simmonds, Searcher	8	0	0

Lynn.

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Bryn.

Charles Turner, Esq. Customer	62	7	4
William Bowyer, Comptroller	15	4	4
Julius Caesar, Esq; Searcher	12	0	0

Boston.

Tristram Tawell, Customer	31	16	8
Edward Gostwyck, Comptroller	12	9	2
Samuel Coddington, Searcher	2	0	0

Bull.

Richard Conset, alias Bell, and Francis Best, Customers, each	39	0	0
Duncan Campbell, Comptroller	16	13	4
William Draper, Searcher	12	0	0

Newcastle.

Horatio Townshend, Esq; Customer Inwards	27	0	0
Sir William Williamson, and Thomas Stowe, Customers Outwards, each	27	0	0
William Sharpe, Esq; Comptroller	20	0	0
Metcalf Graham, Esq; Searcher			

Berwick.

Luke Neelson, Customer	24	0	0
Major Pratt, Comptroller	5	0	0
John Spedding, Searcher			

Carlisle.

Edward Hutchinson, Customer	32	0	0
Daniel Draper, Comptroller	10	0	0
William Tate, Searcher	12	0	0

Chester.

John Pelham, Esq; Customer	78	6	8
William Gill, and Francis Herbert, Comptrollers	20	0	0
Sir Hugh Briggs, Searcher	3	6	8

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners, in pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury.

Rochester.

Thomas Oliver, Collector	50	0	0
Surveyor, Searcher, and four other Officers, one with another	137	0	0

Sheerness.

Edward Beckwith, Collector	60	0	0
With other Officers, their Salary, one with another, amounts to	457	0	0

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Sandwich.

William-Henry Solly, Collector ————— 70 0 0
A Surveyor, and Eleven other Officers ————— 610 0 0

Deal.

James Carr, Collector, for himself and Clerks ————— 100 0 0
Thomas Slayton, Tide-Surveyor ————— 50 0 0
Riding-Officers, Tidesmen, and Boatmen, their }
Salaries amount to ————— 485 0 0

Dober.

Christopher Gunman, Collector ————— 140 0 0
Surveyor, Land-waiter, Riding-Officers, Tides- }
men and Boatmen, their Salaries are ————— 1455 9 0

Rye.

Edwin Wardroper, Collector ————— 60 0 0
The Salaries of the Deputy-Comptroller, and }
Twenty other Officers, come to ————— 2040 0 0

Shoresham.

John Pelham, Collector, 45 l. per Ann. and }
three other Officers, amount to ————— 240 0 0

Brundel.

Allen Groome, Collector, 40 l. per Ann. and two }
other Officers, amount to ————— 210 0 0

Newhaven.

James Hurdis, Collector ————— 60 0 0
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, two Boatmen, }
and four Riding-Officers, comes to ————— 576 14 0

Chichester.

John Till, Collector ————— 60 0 0
Twenty subordinate Officers ————— 1272 0 0

Portsmouth.

William Cooley, Collector and Customer, who has }
for himself and Clerks ————— 60 0 0
Surveyor, Landwaiters, and other Officers, their }
Salaries come to per Ann. ————— 598 0 0

Southampton.

Thomas Sherer, Collector ————— 140 0 0
Twelve other Officers, with fifteen more belong- }
ing to the Calshot Sloop ————— 880 0 0

Boole.

William Milner, Collector, for himself and Clerk — 70 0 0
Seventeen other Officers ————— 605 0 0

Cobes.

John Read, Collector ————— 130 0 0
Fifteen other Officers, with eleven Men belong- }
ing to the Greenbill Yatch ————— 750 0 0

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Tremouth.

Richard Jordan, Collector, for himself and Clerk 80 0 0
 Fourteen other Officers 455 0 0

Lyme.

John Newell, Collector, for himself and Clerk 70 0 0
 Fifteen other Officers 415 0 0

Exeter.

Joseph Crew, Collector, for himself 90 0 0
 For a Clerk 20 0 0
 Forty-eight other Officers 160 0 0

Dartmouth.

William Cowell, Collector, for himself and Clerks 80 0 0
 Twenty-four other Officers 755 0 0

Plymouth.

Greenhill Darracott, Collector, for himself and Clerk 120 0 0
 Fifty-four other Officers 1715 0 0

Looe.

Nicholas Dyer, Collector 60 0 0
 Five other Officers 185 0 0

Folwey.

Charles Lamb, Collector 60 0 0
 Twelve other Officers 160 0 0

Falmouth.

William Pye, Collector, for himself and Clerk 70 0 0
 Twenty-four other Officers

Penryn.

Ambrose Thompson, Collector 40 0 0
 Six inferior Officers 150 0 0

Truroe.

Thomas Quarme, Collector 40 0 0
 Two Tidemen and a Waiter 80 0 0

Cweek.

Henry Tremmbeere, Collector, for himself and Clerk 60 0 0
 Two other Officers 50 0 0

Penzance.

Charles Vyvyan, Collector 60 0 0
 Twenty other Officers 500 0 0

St. Ives.

Richard Harry, Collector 30 0 0
 Six other Officers 124 0 0

Badstow.

William Phillips, Collector 40 0 0
 Nine other Officers 78 0 0

Biddetoz.

Richard Parminter, Collector, for himself and Clerk 100 0 0
 Twenty-five other Officers 580 0 0

Barn

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Barnstable.

Stuckley Bayntun, Collector, for himself and Clerk	60	0	0
Four other Officers	150	0	0

Ilfracomb.

John Fosse, sen. Collector	40	0	0
Four other Officers, and a Smack	487	13	9

Dinehead.

Thomas Blake, Customer, for himself and two Clerks	30	0	0
Nine other Officers	215	0	0

Bridgewater.

John Harwey, Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	0	0
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Bristol.

Jeremiah Burroughs, Esq; Collector, for himself and Clerks	630	0	0
One hundred and five other Officers and a Smack	2757	11	0

Gloucester.

William Bell, jun. Collector			
Besides the Patent-Officers, who act for their Patent-Salary and Fees			
Five other Officers	180	0	0

Chepstow.

Francis Davis, Collector	30	0	0
Three Officers	75	0	0

Cardiffe.

Levellin Trahern, Collector	30	0	0
Seven Officers	112	0	0

Swansey.

William Sherwen, jun. Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers	479	0	0

Bilford.

Matthew Lord, Collector	100	0	0
Thirty-three other Officers	721	0	0

Lanelly.

Edward Dalton, Collector	25	0	0
Three Officers	75	0	0

Cardigan.

John Vaughan, Collector	25	0	0
Two Officers	40	0	0

Aberduboy.

Thomas Baughs, Collector	44	0	0
Five Officers	70	0	0

Baldon.

Charles Malden, Collector	50	0	0
Eight Officers	250	0	0

Colchester.

John Kirby, Collector	80	0	0
Thirteen other Officers	270	0	0

Harwich.

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Barwich.

<i>Griffith Davies</i> , Collector	80	0	0
Ten Officers	430	0	0

Woodbridge.

<i>Charles Rissowe</i> , Collector	25	0	0
Two Riding Officers	80	0	0

Albzo.

<i>Thomas Wall</i> , Collector	40	0	0
Two Officers	70	0	0

Southwold.

<i>Samuel Nunn</i> , Collector	40	0	0
Two Riding Officers	80	0	0

Ipswich.

<i>Henry Skinner</i> , Collector, besides Fees from the Customer	30	0	0
Six Officers	172	10	0

Barmouth.

<i>James Ward</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	120	0	0
Forty-three other Officers	1375	0	0

Blackney and Cley.

<i>Patrick Eson</i> , Collector	40	0	0
Three Officers	95	0	0

Wells.

<i>Charles Boyles</i> , Collector	40	0	0
Twelve Officers	330	0	0

Lynn.

<i>Charles Turner</i> , Collector, and his Clerk	20	0	0
Fourteen Officers and a Smack	581	8	10

Wishich.

<i>Edmund Cobb</i> , Collector	40	0	0
Eight Officers	220	0	0

Boston.

<i>Francis Thirkill</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	30	0	0
Twelve Officers	390	0	0

Bull.

<i>Walter Kettleby</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	140	0	0
Fifty-six other Officers	1657	0	0

Bridlington.

<i>George Bowes</i> , Collector	10	0	0
Seven Officers	190	0	0

Scarborough.

<i>Timothy Othie</i> , Collector	10	0	0
Eight Officers	250	0	0

Whitby.

<i>John Burgh</i> , Collector	50	0	0
Ten Officers	290	0	0

Stockton.

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Stockton.

Josiah Corthine, Collector for himself and Clerk — 60 0 0
Nine Officers ————— 240 0 0

Sunderland.

Ralph Lambton, Collector ————— 60 0 0
Fourteen Officers ————— 350 0 0

Newcastle.

Alfred Lawson, Collector, for himself and Clerk — 160 0 0
Fifty-five other Officers ————— 1160 0 0

Berwick.

William Temple, Collector, for himself and Clerk — 80 0 0
Seventeen other Officers ————— 462 10 0

Carlisle.

Seven Officers, whereof *Joseph Deane* is Collector, }
besides the Patent Officers and Deputies to- } 275 0 0
gether —————

Whitehaven.

Comptroller of the Customs, *Charles Shan* —————
Joseph Burrow, Collector, for himself and Clerks — 90 0 0
Thirty-one other Officers ————— 965 0 0

Lancaster.

Edward Hornby, Collector ————— 60 0 0
Thirteen other Officers ————— 283 0 0

Boston and Boulton.

William Whiteside, Collector ————— 30 0 0
Five other Officers ————— 75 0 0

Liverpool.

John Colquitt, Collector, for himself and Clerks — 270 0 0
Fifty-four subordinate Officers ————— 1995 0 0

Chester.

William Farrell, Collector ————— 80 0 0
Twenty-one subordinate Officers ————— 540 0 0

Baumaris.

James Briscoe, Collector ————— 40 0 0
Seven subordinate Officers ————— 170 0 0

N. B. There are, in most of the considerable Ports, *Extraordinary Men*, paid only when employ'd, as in the Port of London.

Officers of the Customs in the Plantations.

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Carolina, and the Bahama Islands.

John Cleland, Surveyor, or Comptroller, ————— 150 0 0

South Carolina.

Charles-Town, *Hector Berenger de Beaufin*, Collector — 60 0 0
North

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

North Carolina.

Beaufort and Currituck, Thomas Lovick, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man } 40 0 0

Roanoke.

John Hall, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man } 40 0 0
 Bath-Town, George Gould, Collector } 40 0 0

Brunswick.

John Jeane, Collector } 60 0 0

Virginia.

Upper Part of James River, John Banister, Collector, to keep a Boat } 40 0 0

Lower Part, Thomas Mitchell, Collector to keep a Boat and two Men } 100 0 0

Elizabeth River, Surveyor } 45 0 0

York River, Rich Ambler, Collector, to keep a Boat } 40 0 0

Rappahannock River, James Reid, Collector, to keep a Boat } 80 0 0

South Potomock, William Fairfax, Collector, to keep a Boat } 80 0 0

Cape Charles, James Mitchell, Surveyor, to survey all the Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland to the Seaboard } 50 0 0

Accomack and Northampton Counties, George Fairfax Collector, to keep a Boat } 40 0 0

Maryland.

North Potomock, William Deacon, Collector to keep a Boat } 60 0 0

Patuxent, Benedict Calvert, Collector, to keep a Boat } 80 0 0

Annapolis, Benjamin Tasker, Surveyor } 60 0 0

Pocomock, Edw. Chambers, Collector, to keep a Boat } 60 0 0

Edmond Hough, Riding Surveyor, to do Duty on both Sides the River } 60 0 0

Williamstead, Person serving Surveyor } 35 0 0

Bahama and Sassafras, Benjamin Tasker, jun., Riding Surveyor } 50 0 0

Wiccomoco and Munin, Michael Macnamara, Surveyor } 40 0 0

Delawar Bay, Person serving Surveyor } 50 0 0

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Grosvenor Bedford, Esq; Collector, per Patent } 160 0 0

And to keep a Boat } 80 0 0

Newcastle, William Till, Collector, to keep a Boat } 90 0 0

Lewis — Richard Metcalfe, Collector to keep a Boat } 90 0 0

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
<i>William Bully</i> , Comptroller, to reside at <i>Philadelphia</i> , keep a Journal with, and assist the Collector, sign Accompts and Dispatches with him, and to go quarterly to <i>Newcastle</i> and <i>Lewis</i> to examine and sign those Collectors Accompts.		80	0	0

East-Jersey.

<i>Perth-Amboy</i> , <i>John Barberic</i> , Collector	40	0	0
<i>Bridlington</i> (to reside at <i>Cohenscy</i>) <i>W. Fraser</i> , Collector	40	0	0
And to reside at <i>Bridlington</i> , <i>Charles Read</i> , Collector	30	0	0

New York.

<i>Archibald Lennedy</i> , Collector	55	0	0
<i>Robert Elliston</i> , Comptroller	55	0	0

Connecticut.

<i>New London</i> , <i>Joseph Hull</i> , Collector	80	0	0
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New-England.

<i>Boston</i> , <i>Sir Thomas Frankland</i> , Bart. Collector	100	0	0
<i>William Lambart</i> , Comptroller	70	0	0
<i>Jonathan Pue</i> , Surveyor	100	0	0
<i>Piscataway</i> , <i>Samuel Jolly</i> , Collector and Surveyor	100	0	0
<i>Salem and Marblehead</i> , <i>William Bolland</i> , Collector and Surveyor	40	0	0
<i>Rhode-Island</i> , <i>Thomas Clift</i> , Collector and Surveyor	100	0	0

Bahama-Islands.

Vacant, Collector	70	0	0
<i>Bermuda</i> , <i>John Pigot</i> , Collector	30	0	0

<i>Jamaica</i> , <i>Hubert Tassell</i> , Collector, is allowed one Third, of what he collects, instead of a Salary			
<i>Robert Dinwiddie</i> , Esq; Surveyor General of the Southern Part of the Continent of <i>America</i> viz. <i>South and North Carolina</i> , <i>Virginia</i> , <i>Maryland</i> , <i>Pensilvania</i> , <i>Bahama-Islands</i> and <i>Jamaica</i> , At 20 s. per Diem, for himself	365	l.	
For a Clerk	50	l.	
For a Boat and four Boatmen	80	l.	
	495	0	0

<i>Thomas Lechmere</i> , Esq; Surveyor General of the Northern Part of the Continent of <i>America</i> , viz. <i>East and West Jersey</i> , <i>New-York</i> , <i>Connecticut</i> , <i>Rhode-Island</i> , <i>New-England</i> , <i>New-Hampshire</i> and <i>Newfoundland</i> ; the Allowances the same as Mr. <i>Dinwiddie</i> 's.			
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A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

N. B. The Officers in the Leeward Islands are paid there out of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

	Salary per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Barbadoes.				
Bridge-Town, William Paterson, Esq; Surveyor-General, for himself	400	0	0	
For a Clerk,	50	0	0	
Vacant, Receiver and Collector,	250	0	0	
Arthur Upton, Comptroller,	120	0	0	
William Rawlins and Geo. Maxwell, Searchers, each,	75	0	0	
Four Waiters,	200	0	0	
Four Watermen,	105	0	0	
St. Ostin's, Thomas Fenwick, Collector and Searcher,	62	10	0	
Hole, Anthony La Rogue, Coll. Waiter and Searcher,	87	10	0	
Spights, and Bays adjacent, Christopher Craven, Coll.	53	2	6	
Richard Nicholson. Waiter and Searcher,	53	2	6	
Two Watermen,	43	15	0	

St. Eustice.				
James Brebner, Collector,	150	0	0	
Somers Payne, Comptroller,	50	0	0	
Vacant, Searcher,	37	10	0	
Four Waiters,	100	0	0	
Two Negroes to attend the Scale,	16	17	5	
Five Waiters,	93	15	0	

Antigua.				
John Banister, Collector,	60	0	0	
Samuel Grunhill, Comptroller,	50	0	0	
James Scott, Searcher,	—	—	—	
Nine Waiters, each	40	7	6	

Pointe-a-Pierre.				
Henry Cleland, Collector,	60	0	0	
Vacant, Searcher,	35	0	0	
Three Waiters,	49	10	0	

St. Christopher's.				
Old Road, Vacant, Collector,	150	0	0	
Drewry Ottley, Comptroller,	50	0	0	
Basseterre, Henry Brouncker, Collector,	80	0	0	
Craister Greathead, Comptroller,	50	0	0	
Sandy Point, Stephen Payne, Collector,	80	0	0	
Edward Hebblethwaite, Comptroller,	50	0	0	

NUMBER XXX.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duties
on SALT.

The Establishment in LONDON.

Salaries per Annum. l. s. d.

Commissioners,	{ Edward Astley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton, John Vere, Joshua Churchill,	Esqrs. each	500	0	0
Edward Weston, and Clerks	Esq; Comptroller, for himself		350	0	0
George Brown, Matt. Grylls, Michael Honor	Deputy } Clerks:				
Roger Mainwaring, and Clerks	Esq; Cashire, for himself		430	0	0
Peter White, Alexander Rennald,	} Clerks.				
James Campbell,	Billman				
Philip-Elias Peltier,	Esq; Secretary		200	0	9
Miles Greenwood,	Assistant Secretary		60	0	0
James Gresset,	Esq; Accomptant-General		200	0	0
Miles Greenwood,	Clerk to the Accomptant-General		40	0	0
William Dent,	Solicitor		100	0	9
Ditto, for, and in respect of the Charge he is at in maintaining and keeping an able Clerk			50	0	0
Miles Greenwood,	Correspondent and Examiner of the Delivery and Score Books		100	0	0
Francis Toplady,	Clerk of the Securities		50	0	0
Ditto, Chief Accomptant			100	0	9
Ditto, for his Service in examining and making up the Accounts of the Fishery			30	0	0
Thomas Hugbon,	Accomptant		70	0	0
Ditto, for his Service in preparing and stating the Accompts of the Fishery			20	0	0
Henry Folkes,	Accomptant		70	0	0
Thomas Matherwi,	Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants		60	0	0
Thomas Fitz-Gerald,	Assistant Clerk to the Ac- comptants		40	0	0

Salaries per Annum.		l.	s.	d.
Catherine Lloyd, Housekeeper, for herself and Servants		100	0	0
James Robertson, Store-keeper, Clerk of the Cha-	rity and Diaries	60	0	0
John Elliot, Clerk to the Correspondent		60	0	0
John Johnson, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary		50	0	6
John Miller, Door-keeper		40	0	0
John Bamfield, Messenger		40	0	0
Thomas Iwic, Porter		30	0	0
John Stalker, Watchman		20	0	0
James Stalker, Watchman		20	0	0
Benjamin Davis, Collector at the Port of London		60	0	0
Richard Toller, Assistant Searcher at the Port of London		60	0	0
Edward Watson, { Surveyors at the Port of	London, each	50	0	0
Richard Beauchamp, {				
John Randall, { Boatmen at the Port of Lon-	don, each	30	0	0
William Mason, {				
Henry Prince, Clerk for the Salt Duties at Dub-	lin, for transcribing the Accounts of English Salt imported into, and exported from Ire-	30	0	0
land, which are transmitted to this Office, and				
Officer for preventing Frauds on the Coast of				
Wales				

The Establishment in the Country.

Collectors, viz.

- Two at 120 *l.* per Annum each.
- One at 100 *l.* per Annum, and an Allowance of 41 *l.* 3 *s.* for riding Charges for himself and Clerk.
- Two at 100 *l.* per Annum, and 30 *l.* for Man and Horse, each.
- Five at 100 *l.* per Annum each.
- One at 80 *l.* per Annum, and allowed as Riding Officer, 30 *l.*
- One at 70 *l.* per Annum, and allowed for a Clerk, for an Office, and for Horse-hire, 22 *l.*
- One at 70 *l.* per Annum, and for riding Charges, 20 *l.*
- Two at 70 *l.* per Annum each.
- One at 64 *l.* per Annum, and allowed for a Clerk 20 *l.*
- One at 60 *l.* per Annum, and 30 *l.* for Rent and riding Charges, and 15 *l.* for surveying the bordering Officers.
- One at 40 *l.* per Annum.
- One at 4 *l.* per Annum.
- One Sub-Collector at 60 *l.* per Annum, and 10 *l.* for a Horse.

Clerks to the Collectors, viz.

- One at 50 *l.* per Annum.
- Three at 40 *l.* per Annum each.
- Five at 20 *l.* per Annum each.

Supervisors, viz.

One at 100 *l.* per Annum.
Two at 80 *l.* per Annum, and 10 *l.* for a Horse, each.
Five at 80 *l.* per Annum each.

Officers, viz.

Three at 50 *l.* per Annum each.
One hundred and thirteen at 40 *l.* per Annum each.
Five at 31 *l.* per Annum each.
Fourteen at 30 *l.* per Annum each.
Eight at 25 *l.* per Annum each.
Seven at 20 *l.* per Annum each.
One at 15 *l.* per Annum.
Eighteen at 10 *l.* per Annum each.
Four at 5 *l.* per Annum each.
Nine at 2 *l.* per Annum each.

Supernumerary Officers, viz.

Seven at 20 *l.* per Annum each.

Watchmen, viz.

One hundred and seventeen at 25 *l.* per Annum each.

Weighers, viz.

Three at 20 *l.* per Annum each.

Riding Officers, viz.

One at 70 *l.* per Annum, as a General Surveyor.
One at 50 *l.* per Annum, and 20 *l.* per Annum in Incidents.
Seven at 50 *l.* per Annum each.
One at 30 *l.* per Annum.
Eight at 20 *l.* per Annum each.

Assistant Searchers, viz.

Two at 60 *l.* per Annum each.
Twelve at 50 *l.* per Annum each.
Five at 40 *l.* per Annum each.
Two at 30 *l.* per Annum each.
One at 25 *l.* per Annum.
One at 15 *l.* per Annum.
Five at 10 *l.* per Annum each.

Boatmen, viz.

Eight at 30 *l.* per Annum each.
Six at 25 *l.* per Annum each.
Sixteen at 20 *l.* per Annum each.
Four at 10 *l.* per Annum each.
Eight at 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per Annum each.
Two at 5 *l.* per Annum each.

Tidesmen, viz.

Six at 30 *l.* per Annum each.

Several of the Officers and Boatmen are employed by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allowed small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue, in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them.

N. B. The Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs in several Ports are allow'd Poundage for what the Duty amounts to of Foreign Salt imported in their respective Ports: viz. Six-pence per Pound to each, for what Duty is paid in ready Money, and Three-pence per Pound to each, for what is bonded or enter'd for the Fishery: The Three-pence per Pound not to exceed 20 *l.* per Ann. and both together not to exceed 40 *l.* per Ann. to each Person.

NUMBER XXXI.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the STAMP-DUTIES.

		Salaries per Ann.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commissioners,	Richard Shelley,	Esqrs. each	400	0	0
	William Blair,				
	Matthew Kenrick,				
	John Plumpire,				
	John Barnard,				
Secretary,	Wadham Wyndham, Esq;		300	0	0
Receiver,	William Poole, Esq;		500	0	0
Comptroller,	Morgan Vane, Esq;		400	0	0
Secret. 1st Clerk,	Thomas Porter,		130	0	0
2d Clerk,	Robert Dyer,		70	0	0
3d Clerk,	John Brettell,	} each,	60	0	0
4th Clerk,	Samuel Jesse,				
5th Clerk,	William Thistleton,		50	0	0
Receiv. 1st Clerk,	John Carr,		100	0	0
2d Clerk,	Justinian Hill,	} each,	60	0	0
3d Clerk,	George Coltman,				
4th Clerk,	Francis Fludger,		50	0	0
Compt. 1st Clerk,	William Comyns,		100	0	0
2d Clerk,	William James Puller,	} each,	60	0	0
3d Clerk,	Charles Barwell,				
4th Clerk,	Philip Rasleigh,				
Examiner and Ac-	} Samuel Scott,		100	0	0
comptant-Clerk,					
Assistant Clerk to	} William Kirk,		50	0	0
the same,					
Solicitor,	Henry Crawys, Esq;		100	0	0
Clerk of the Secu-	} Philip Pinckney,		70	0	0
rities,					

Register

	Sal. per Annum	s.	d.
Register of War- rants for Stamp- ing	William Lambton,	140	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	John Hudson,	19	0 0
Teller of Stamps,	William Wright,	100	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	James Hamilton,	50	0 0
Warehouse-keeper of Unlt. Parch- ment and Paper,	Charles Marshall,	70	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	Robert Craig,	50	0 0
Warehouse-keeper of Stamp Parch- ment and Paper,	John Twells,	160	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	John Cook,	80	0 0
Packer,	Repps Porland,	50	0 0
Inspect ^{rs} of Courts and Corporati- ons, and Riding Surveyors,	Thomas Steel, John Becke, Benj. Bromhead,	each	100 0 0
Inspector and Sur- veyor of Courts and Corporati- ons within the Bills of Mortal.	William Hopkins,		
Assistant to ditto,	John Stapleton,	50	0 0
House-keeper,	John Carr,	70	0 0
Distributor for London,	John Hudson,	50	0 0
Supervisor of the Stampers,	John Sutherland,	100	0 0
Deputy Supervisor of ditto,	10 } Thomas Egerton,	60	0 0
And as Stamper,	50 }		

Thirty-nine Stampers, each 50l. per Annum.

Lewis Nicholls,	Jonathan Selby,
Peter Berrey,	John Hillyard,
John Hudson,	Henry Catten,
James Atwood,	John Wadd,
John Warren,	John Kingston,
William Harris,	Francis Moore,
George Morris,	Matthew Watton,
John Boyden,	John Everett,
John Howard,	Ferdinand Barber,
John Tooley,	Will. Richardson,
William Palmer,	George Harris,
Edward Starling,	Thomas Fyfield,

William Willatt,
Robert Robinson,
Ethel. Whitmarsh,
William Ayre,
Val. Knight,
Will. Rimmer,
James Bourne,
John Harris,

William Shaw,
Daniel Thomson,
Thomas Cuff,
Vincent Litchfield,
William Dudfield,
William Saunders,
John Hicks.

		Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Rolling-Presses Prin- ters, (3)	{ John Denton, John Shelvocke, George Robson,	each	55	0	0
Layers and Takers of Paper off, on, and from the Rolling- Presses, (7)	{ Thomas Dolley, Edw. Burroughs, Thomas Howard, James Sherriff, John Thompson, Thomas Game, James Fell,	each			
Wetters of Paper for the Rolling-Presses (2)	{ William Davies, George Wilson,	each	50	0	0
Billman, Chamber-keeper, Messenger, Porter,	Thomas Cowper, Luke Allen, George Reynaldson, Francis Mollison,		40	0	0
Watchmen, (2)	{ Gab. Alders, Richard Frost,	each	30	0	0
Enting - Clerk of Cards and Dice,	{ John George, Thomas Williams, Edward Evans, Thomas Higginson, Abraham Walton,		50	0	0
Searchers and Sur- veyors of Cards and Dice, (8)	{ John Arnold, John Crowder, Hugh Phillips, Alexander Brodie,	each	45	0	0
Marker of Dice,	John Pine,		50	0	0
Register of Pamphlets	Robert Harris,		80	0	0
Assistant to ditto,	John Walker,		20	0	0
Inspectors of Gam- ing-Houses, and of Venders of Cards, Dice, and Pam- phlets, (3)	{ Richard Dovey, Gaston Martineau, Robert Craig,	each	20	0	0

N U M B E R XXXII.

*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above
Stairs, under the Lord-Chamberlain.*

THE most Noble Charles
Fitz-Roy, D. of Grafton,
Lord Chamberlain.

The Hon. William Finch, Esq;
Vice-Chamberlain.

The Hon. Col. James Pelham,
Secretary.

Charles Maddockes, Esq; De-
puty-Secretary.

Mr. Robert Griffin, First Clerk.

Mr. Charles Snytt, Second Clerk.

William Burges, Office-keeper.

Lords of His Majesty's Bed-
Chamber.

Earl of Pembroke, Groom of
the Stole.

Earl of Dunmore.

Earl of Lincoln.

Earl of Albemarle.

Earl Cowper.

Lord Paulet.

Lord Viscount Harcourt.

Duke of Manchester.

Earl Waldegrave.

Duke of St. Albans.

Earl of Rochford.

Lord Viscount Falconberg.

Earl of Holderness.

Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

Hon. John Campbell.

Hon. Col. Waldegrave.

Hon. Col. Cornwallis.

Col. Mostyn.

The Hon. Edward Finch.

John Clavering, Esq;

Hon. Colonel William Herbert,

500 l. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen of the Privy-
Chamber.

Sir William Dudley, Bart.

Thomas Brocas, Esq;

Benjamin Moyer, Esq;

Henry Streatfield, Esq;

Joseph Windham, Esq;

Robert Hales, Esq;

Gideon Harvey, Esq;

William Forester, Esq;

Sir John Werden, Bart.

John Matthews, Esq;

Sir George-Bridg. Skipwith,
Bart.

Henry Grafton, Esq;

Jeremy Sambroke, Esq;

John Crew, Esq;

Charles Hayes, Esq;

Sir Thomas Read, Bart.

Thomas Uvedale, Esq;

Moses Raper, Esq;

Nathaniel Hickman, Esq;

John Tryon, Esq;

Humphry Brent, Esq;

Richard Jackson, Esq;

Hitch Young, Esq;

Sir John Smith, Bart.

Robert Bosvile, Esq;

Thomas Clark, Esq;

John Coke, Esq;

Littleton-Pointz Meynell, Esq;

Bartholomew Clarke, Esq;

Edward Conyers, Esq;

Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

Sir John Frederick, Bart.

William Sheppard, Esq;

Sir Moulton Lambert, Knt.

Daniel Houghton, Esq;

Charles Lockier, Esq;

Henry Meriton, Esq;

Christopher Jeaffreson, Esq;

Humphry

Humphry Sturt, Esq;
 Sir Arthur Hallerigg, Bart.
 Robert Apreece, Esq;
 Thomas Worley, Esq;
 Leonard Thompson, Esq;
 Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart.
 Henry Gough, Esq;
 Peter Cartwright, Esq;
 Carew-Harvey Mildmay, Esq;
 Samuel Clerk, Esq;
 Thomas Shallcross, Esq;
 William Stanley, Esq;
 Richard Dalton, Esq;
 John Stones, Esq;
 Thomas-Orby Hunter, Esq;
 Charles Sheffield, Esq;
 Pierce Starkie, Esq;
 Thomas Morris, Esq;
 Sir Edward Pickering.
 Mark Batt, Esq;
 Solomon Dayrolle, Esq;
 William Thompson, Esq;
 John Burnaby, Esq;
 Sir Henry Harper, Bart.
 Thomas Noel, Esq;
 Sir Henry Gough, Bart.
 Samuel Strode, Esq;
 Timothy Earl, Esq;
 Ambrose Rhodes, Esq;

Cup-Bearers.

George Hetling, Esq;
 Gould Clarges, Esq;
 Amand Duperron, Esq;
 Charles Collins, Esq;
 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. each.

Carvers.

Thomas Brereton, Esq;
 John Tilburgh, Esq;
 Robert Tripp, Esq;
 John Carthew, Esq;
 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen-Sewers.

John Hodges, Esq;
 Stephen Mounier, Esq;
 Francis Wace, Esq;
 Edward Whitehouse, Esq;
 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Richard Whitworth, Esq;
 Robert Hemington, Esq;
 John Cope, Esq;
 Sir Francis Clerke.
 200 l. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Hon. Henry Bellanden, Esq;
 Black-Rod,
 Henry de Sauniers,
 Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
 150 l. per Ann. each.
 Sir Thomas Brand, Knt. and
 Embellisher of Letters to the
 Eastern Princes, 60 l. per
 Ann.

Assistant-Gentleman-Usher.

Everard Buckworth, Esq;
 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Wentworth Odiarne, Esq;
 Charles Collins, Esq;
 James Trymer, Esq;
 Edward Capel, Esq;
 73 l. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary.

Francis Boggess, Esq;
 Lawrence Wright, Esq;
 Robert

Robert Tripp, Esq;
George Bodens, Esq;
James Eckerfale, Esq;
Charles Maddockes, Esq;
G. A. Cook, Esq;
Joseph Hudson, Esq;
50 l. per Ann. each.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Hugh Henry.
Mr. Simonity Vincent.
Mr. Charles Crompt.
Mr. Michael Nevill.
Mr. John Humphries.
Mr. John Dollington.
Mr. Benjamin Phillips.
Mr. Thomas Matthews.
38 l. 15 s. 7 d. per Ann. each.

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

Mr. John Collyer.
Mr. Francis Shaw.
Mr. William Mosely.
Mr. Samuel Hurst.
25 l. per Ann. each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. Peter Jenkinson.
Mr. John Dupuis.
Mr. Charles Harrison.
Mr. Thomas Symons.
Mr. William Chambers.
Mr. John Monk.
Mr. Hugh Steel.
Mr. John Baker.
Mr. Edward More.
Mr. Samuel Blackwell.
40 l. per Ann. each.

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. John Gerece.
Mr. Francis Toplady.
27 l. 7 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber.

Mr. Absalom Evans.
Mr. Hen. Mich. Evans.
Mr. Robert Matthison.
Mr. William Ann De Grave.
Mr. John Little.
Mr. Thomas Place.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

James Calthorpe, Esq;
230 l. per Ann.
Paul Whichot, Esq;
Edw. Williams, Esq;
130 l. per Ann. each.
Thomas Fildor, Esq;
Geo. Brictzeck, Esq;
Robert Griffin, Esq;
100 l. per Ann. each.

Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

At St. James's, Thomas Saunders, Esq; 110 l. per Ann.
At Windsor-Castle, Mr. Nicholas Mann, 160 l. per Ann.
At Hampton-Court, and Keeper of the private Lodgings, Mr. John Turner, 200 l. per Ann.
At Kensington, Mrs. Jane Keen, 100 l. per Ann.
At Whitehall, and Clerk of the Removing-Wardrobe, Marshall Ryder, Esq; 160 l. per Ann.
Wardrobe-keeper, and Keeper of the Royal Apartment at Somerset-House, Mrs. Anne Grosvenor, 100 l. per Ann.

Master of the Robes.

Augustus Schutz, Esq;
James Madan, Esq; Yeoman.
Mr. Daniel Tyrell, Page.

Mr. Francis Jones,
Mr. Daniel Macrett, } Grooms.
Mr. Ant. Ryley,
Mr. John Malliet, *Brusher*.
Henry Tyfon, *Messenger*.

Waiters of the Robes.

William Smelt.
Richard Willoughby.
John Malliet, *Clerk*.

Laundress of the Body-Linnen.

Mrs. Margaret Purcel.
Sempstress, ditto, in lieu of all
Bills, 400 l. per Ann.
Scarbber, ditto.
Necessary Woman, Mrs. White.
Ditto at Kensington, Sarah Pritchard.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq;
469 l. 9 s. per Ann.
Deputy, Mr. Ant. Pollett, jun.

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Thomas Jones, Esq;
150 l. per Ann.

Master of the Jewel-Office.

Vacant.

450 l. per Ann.

Thomas Dineley, Esq; *Yeoman*,
106 l. 15 s. per Ann.
2d *Yeoman*, Mr. Robert Mathew.
Mr. Edward Yardley, *Groom*,
105 l. 8 s. 4 d. per Ann.
Mr. Robert Mathew, *Clerk*,
13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clement Cotterel, *Knt*.
Charles Cotterel, Esq; *Assistant*.

Charles Cotterel, Esq; *Marshal*
of the Ceremonies.

Serjeant at Arms at Court.

Sebastian Turst, Esq;
William Sherd, Esq;
Edward Horner, Esq;
Thomas Coke, Esq;
James Hugonin, Esq;
Henry Adam, Esq;
Jos. Smith, Esq;
John Mason, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the
Lord-Chancellor, Francis
Jephson, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the
Lord-Treasurer, Sir Thomas
Allen, Bart.

Serjeant at Arms attending the
House of Commons, Went-
worth Odiarn, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms for the City of
London.

Peter Perry, Esq;

Groom-Porter, Charles-Fitz-Roy
Esq; 550 l. per Ann.
Master of the Revels, Solomon
Dayrolle, Esq;

Thomas Ball, *Yeoman*, 46 l. 12 s.
11 d. per Ann.

Colley Cibber, Esq; *Poet-Lau-*
reat, 100 l. per Ann.

Historiographer in Ordinary,
Jenkin-Thomas Phillips, Esq;
200 l. per Ann.

William Cowper, Esq; *Knight-*
Harbinger.

Messengers of the Great Cham-
ber in Ordinary to his Ma-
jesty.

George Cowell.
John Bowie.

Elias Chalke
John Money.
Christian Kuoni.
John Bill.
Janus Brettall.
Nath. Carrington.
John Parry.
Robert Marter.
Jude Storer.
John Over.
James Webster.
Richard Prichard.
Joseph Walton.
John Driver.
William Ward.
William Brown.
Thomas Over.
Andrew Hollwall.
John Robson.
William Rogers.
James Mofs.
John Hartley.
Lewis Diferan.
Shadrick Vincent.
William Haite.
John Parker.
William Hamlin.
John Thompson.
Rutt de Witt.
Samuel Cox.
William Dick.
Thomas Sharpe.
Francis Howe.
George Collins.
Richard Lucas.
David Price.
James Watson.
Henry Lamb.
Joseph Butson.
at 45 l. per Ann. each.

Messengers in Extraordinary.

Thomas Chandler.
James Cleverley.
Robert Jackson.

*Clerks of the Cheque to the
Messengers in Ordinary.*

Philip Sharpe, Esq;

Henry Cockfedge, Esq;
99 l. 15s. per Ann. each.

*Messengers attending the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer.*

Peter Hill.
Thomas Learmeth.

*Messenger of the Great Ward-
robe, Mr. Richard Port.*

*Messenger to attend the Lord-
Chancellor, Mr. John Craw-
ford.*

*Messenger of the Press, Mr. Sa-
muel Grey.*

MUSICIANS.

*Master of the Musick, Dr. Mau-
rice Green, 200 l. per Ann.*

Mr. James Nichollson.
Mr. John Barnard.
Mr. John Shore.
Mr. James La Serre.
Mr. William Corbet.
Mr. John Jones.
Mr. Thomas Rawlins.
Mr. Henry Burgefs.
Mr. Michael Felting.
Mr. Ferdinando Norton.
Mr. Thomas Jackson.
Mr. Thomas Vincent.
Mr. Arthur Bradley.
Mr. James Williams.
Mr. Talbot Young.
Mr. George Paitt.
Mr. Joseph Abington, *sen.*
Mr. John Lyne.
Mr. John Gregory.
Mr. Thomas Jones.
Mr. Valentine Snow.
Mr. Joshua Thompson.
Mr. George Morgan.
Mr. Edward Gibbs.

40 l. per Ann. each.

*Instrument-Keeper, Mr. William
Norton, 40 l. per Ann.*

*Instrument-Maker, Mr. John
Walsh.*

*Organ-Maker, Mr. Christopher
Shrider, jun.*

Composer

Composer of the Musick for the Chapel-Royal, Dr. Green.

Tuner of the Organs, Mr. Barnard Gates.

Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

Dr. Richard Mead.

Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.

Dr. Wilmot.

300 l. per Ann. each.

Anatomist, Mr. St. André.

Oculist to his Majesty, Dr. Taylor.

Physician to the Household.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, 200 l. per Ann.

Apothecaries to the Person.

Mr. Daniel Graham, 160 l.

Mr. Michael Crane, 320 l. 5 s.

Apothecaries to the Household.

Mr. John Allen,

Mr. Benjamin Charlewood,
160 l. per Ann. each.

SURGEONS.

John Ranby, Esq, Sergeant,
396 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Second Sergeant Surgeon, Caesar Hawkins, Esq; 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Surgeon to the Household, John Andrews, Esq; 280 l.

House-Keepers.

At Newmarket, Samuel Long, Esq;

At Whitehall,
Esq; 650 l. per Ann,

At Windfor-Castle, Mrs. Anne Marriot, 320 l. per Ann.

At Kensington, Mrs. Jane Keen.

At Westminster-Palace, Mrs. Anne Blackerby.

Under House-Keeper at St. James's, Mrs. Denise Blondeau, 100 l. per Ann.

At Hampton-Court, Mrs. Mary Mag. Taylor, 300 l. per Ann.

Under House-Keeper of Somerset House, Mrs. Anne Grosvenor.

Serjeant Trumpeter, John Shore, Esq; 100 l. per Ann.

Court-Drummer, John Clothier, 24 l. per Ann.

Master of the Tennis-Court, Charles Fitz-Roy, Esq;

Locksmith, Mr. Francis Bedwell, 18 l. 5 s. per Ann.

Card-Maker, Mr. Christopher Blanchard.

Embroiderer, Mr. Francis Greene.

Cabinet-Maker, Mr. Benjamin Goodison.

Operator for the Teeth, Mr. Peter Hemmet.

Coffer-Maker, Edward Smith.

Glover, Mr. Rieder.

Cutler, Mr. Jones.

Drugster, Mrs. Eliz. Miles.

Gun-smith, James Wilmore.

Printers, Thomas and Robert Basket.

Harpsichord-Maker, Mr. Joseph Mahoon.

Chocolate-Maker, Mr. Linnen-Draper, Mr.

Shipwright and Barge-builder, Mr. Thomas Searle.

Oar-Maker, Mr. James Smallbridge.

Mathematical Instrument-Maker, Mr. Furrier, Mr. John Gettings.

Leather-gilder, Mr. John Conway.

Mole-toker, Mr. Richard Turner,
8l. 1 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Turner, Mr. Ayliffe,

Chemist, Mr. Thomas Townsend,
100 l. per Ann.

Joiner of the Wardrobe, Mr.
Henry Williams.

Joiner of the Privy-Chamber,
Mr. Gerrard Howard, 19 l.
11 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Serjeant-Skinner.

Painter in Enamel, Mr. Andreas
Henry Groth.

Hatter, Mr. Melchior Wagner.

Perfumers, Mr. Will. Wintle,
and Mr. Henry Coulthurst.

Watch-maker, Mr. Benjamin
Gray, 150 l. per Ann.

Clock-maker, Mr. Francis Ro-
binson.

Surveyor of the Pictures, Vacant.
200 l. per Ann.

Principal Painter, William
Kent, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.

Goldsmith, Mr. Tho. Minors.

Jeweller, Mr.

Bookseller, Bookbinder, and
Stationer, Mr. Edward Castle,
and Mr. William Churchill.

John Thornhill, Esq; Serjeant
Painter of all his Majesty's
Works, &c.

John Pine, Gent. Chief En-
graver of Seals, Stamps, &c.

Master-Bricklayer of all his
Majesty's Buildings, Mr. Flit-
croft.

Keeper of his Majesty's Library,
Vacant.

Hydrographer, Edward Halley,
Esq;

Gardener of Somerset-House,
John Tucker, 50 l. per Ann.

Rat-Killer, John Gower, 48 l.
3 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Strewer of the Herbs, Mrs. Alice
Bill, 24 l. per Ann.

Yeman Arras-Worker, Mr. John
Ellis.

Portitor and Taylor to the Great
Wardrobe, Mr. ——— Hayes.

Taylor of the Robes, George
Restell.

Keeper of the Orchard-Gate in
Channel-Row, Mrs. Dunch.

Master of the Mechanicks, John
Smith, Esq;

Distiller, Mr. Charles Collins.

Pin-maker, Isaac Peach,

Charles Lord Cornwallis, War-
den, Chief Justice in Eyre
of all his Majesty's Forests,
Chases, Parks, and War-
rens on the South Side of
Trent.

Esq; Steward
of all the Lordships, Mayors,
Lands, Tenements, and He-
reditaments to the Manor of
Windsor, and Castle of
Windsor belonging, and of
all the Courts of Records in
the same, and Clerk to the
Constable of the said Castle,
and Keeper of the Seal of the
said Courts.

Earl of Orford, Master of the
Harriers and Fox-Hounds,
2000 l. per Ann.

Duke of St. Alban's, Governor
of Windsor-Castle, Consta-
ble and Keeper of the Park,
Forests and Warrens there,
and Lieutenant of the said
Castle and Forests.

George Berkely, Esq; Master,
Keeper and Governor of St.
Catherine's, near the Tower.

William Kingcot, Esq; Master
or Governor of the Hospital of
St. Lawrence in the Town of
Cirencester, alias Cicester, in
the County of Gloucester.

Charles Duke of Bolton, Bai-
liff of Burley, in New-Fo-
rest, in the County of South-
hampton, and Warden and
Keeper of New-Forest.

John

John Lord Delawar, Master-Forester of the Bailiwick of Frihow in New-Forest, in the County of Southampton.

Francis Burton, Esq; Receiver-General of all Monies which are, or shall be deducted upon the 6d. in the Pound Tax.

Tho. Robt and Charles Petres, Esqrs. Clerks of the Household, as well within Liberties as without.

John King, Esq; Out-Ranger of his Majesty's Forest of Windsor, 600 l. per Ann.

Mr. Robert Nun, Porter of the Outward Port of his Majesty's Castle of Windsor, in the County of Berks, 25 l. per Ann.

Charles, Duke of Grafton, his Majesty's Game-Keeper at Newmarket, and Ranger of Whittlewood-Forest, in the County of Northampton.

Benjamin Hyett, Esq; Constable and Keeper of the Castle of Gloucester.

John Staniforth, Esq; Receiver-General of the Land-Revenues, and other the Rents and Revenues of the Crown within the Counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland, and Archdeaconry of Richmond, and of Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, 180 l. per Ann.

Earl of Cardigan, Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens North of Trent.

John Milles, Esq; Receiver-General of the Crown within the Counties of Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex, and City of London, as also within the Counties of Norfolk

and Huntingdon, and every or any of them.

Mr. John Warner, General Woodward, or Woodward of his Majesty's Woods in the Counties of Northampton and Rutland.

Walter Warburton, Gent. Constable of his Majesty's Castle of Cheiter.

Earl of Holdernels, Bailiff of the Franchise and Liberty of Richmond in the County of York, and Steward of the said Liberty, and Steward of the Forest of Richmond, and Master-Keeper, or Chief Keeper of the said Forest of Richmond, as also Constable or Keeper of Middleham-Castle in the said County of York.

Mr. John Ellis, Keeper of the Lions, Lionesses, and Leopards in the Tower.

Tho. Warburton, Esq; Chancellor and Chamberlain of the Counties of Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, in North-Wales.

Mr. William Jelf, Keeper of the Gawle, call'd the Gawle above the Wood, within the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, and one of the Riding-Foresters, and Aleconner in the said Forest, and Keeper of the Gawle under the Wood, within the said Forest.

Thomas Viscount Weymouth, Keeper of his Majesty's Park, call'd Hyde-Park.

Tho. Meredith, Esq; Keeper of the Original Seal for the Counties of Denbigh and Montgomery in the Principality of Wales, commonly call'd Chamberlain, or Cursitor.

- John Williams, Esq; *Attorney-General of Denbigh and Montgomery.*
E. of Granville, Bailiff, of Jerley.
 Mons. de Saumerez, *Bailiff of Guernsey.*
 Thomas Rous, Esq; *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown in the Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Town of Haverford-West, and Borough of Caermarthen.*
 Henry Penton, Esq; *Carrier of all his Majesty's Letters and Dispatches between his Court, or Palace of Residence, and the first Postage, or Post-Office, 600 l. per Ann.*
 Thomas Viscount Weymouth, *Chief Ranger and Keeper of St. James Park.*
 Henry Finch, Esq; *Surveyor of his Majesty's Works.*
 Thomas Walker, Esq; *Surveyor General of his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Forests, Chases, Parks, Lands, Woods, &c. in England and Wales.*
 Thomas Ripley, Esq; *Comptroller of his Majesty's Works.*
 Duke of Newcastle, *Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majesty's Forest of Sherwood, and the Park of Folewood, in the County of Nottingham.*
 Rt. Hon. Lady Cath. Pelham, *House-keeper of Greenwich-Palace, and Keeper of the Park there.*
 The Hon. John Spencer, Esq; *Keeper of Windsor Great and Little Park.*
 Duke of Ancaster, *Keeper of Waltham Forest.*
 John Turner and Mrs. Mary Taylor, *Keepers of Hampton-Court.*
 Col. Schutz, *Warden of the Stanneries.*
 Richard Arundel, Esq; *Surveyor of the Gardens and Water-Works.*
 John, Duke of Montagu, *Master of Geddington Chase, and Warden of the West Bailiwick in the Forest of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton.*
 John, Earl of Westmoreland, *Warden of the East Bailiwick in the Forest of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton; and he, and Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, Chief Rangers of the said East Bailiwick; and Lord Viscount Hatton, and Lady Goring, Chief Rangers of the West Bailiwick in the said Forest.*
 Duke of Grafton, *Warden and Chief Ranger of Whittlewood Forest in Northamptonshire.*
 George, Earl of Halifax, *Warden and Chief Ranger of Salcey Forest, in the Counties of Northampton and Bucks; and Chief Ranger of Bushy Park, in the County of Middlesex.*
 Earl of Gainsborough, *Warden and Chief Ranger of Forest in the County of Rutland.*
 Ralph Jennison, Esq; *Master of the Buck-hounds, 234 l. per Ann. An Allowance of 20 l. per Ann. to the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel, in lieu of 3 Decr. An Allowance of 4 l. per Ann. in lieu of the like Allowance formerly made upon great Festivals to his Majesty's Servants, the Kings at Arms, Heralds, Pursuivants, &c.*
 To the Dean of the Chapel for 24 Preachers at Whitehall,

who are to be Fellows of the two Universities, 12 out of each, at 30 l. per Ann. each. To his Grace the Duke of Grafton, 60 l. per Ann. for the Pay of three Game-Keepers. John Ranby, Esq; Barber to his Majesty, 170 l. per Ann. To his Majesty's four Game-keepers at Richmond Park, and 10 Miles about 30 l. per Ann. each, and 10 l. for a Livery. Augustus Schutz, Esq; Keeper of the Privy-Purse in Ordinary. Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart. Chamberlain of the Town and Borough of Brecon, and the Counties of Brecon, Radnor, and Glamorgan; and also Steward and Keeper of the Courts-Leet, View of Frank-Pledge, and other Courts whatsoever of the Lordship of Nalain, Caio, Mabelview, Mabelrud, Manordiloe, Kethinock, and of the Forests of Glincothy and Pennant in the County of Caermarthen; and of Steward and Bailiff of the Manors, Lands, Granges and Possessions of the late dissolved Monastery of Talley, in the said County of Caermarthen; and of Steward and Keeper of the Courts-Leet, and View of Frank-Pledge of the Manors,

Lands, Granges, and Possessions of Meyon, otherwise Ma-vonian, Gwinioneth, Uchar-din, otherwise Guinioneth, Youchardin, Iscoyd, Isker-wyn, Gleneglin, Blain, Arian, Silian, and Tallylarne Green in the County of Cardigan; and of Steward of the Lordship and Manor of Brecon, in the County of Brecon.

Robert, Earl of Orford, Ranger and Keeper of New-Park near Richmond, alias Richmond-Park, in the County of Surry.

Nathaniel Booth, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Revenues arising by Fines, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money call'd Green-wax-Money.

Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, Constable of the Castle of St. Bri-enel's in the Forest of Dean in the County of Gloucester, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the said Forest.

Keeper of the Private Armory at Westminster, Mrs. Elizabeth Spence.

John Wynne, Esq; Constable or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of Carnarvon.

Sir Roger Mollyn, Bart. Constable of the Castle of Flint.

John Mason, Master of the Barges, 100 l. per Ann.

N U M B E R XXXIII.

An Account of his Majesty's Chapels-Royal, their Establishments and Salaries:

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
THE Right Reverend Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London, as Dean of the said Chapels-Royal,		200	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Edward Pordage, M. A. as Sub-Dean,		91	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Higget, M. A. as Confessor, or Household Chaplain,		36	10	0

The Priests and Gentlemen in Ordinary, with their respective Months of Waiting, for which they have each of them a Salary of 73 l. per Ann. viz.

Priests in Ordinary.

The Reverend Samuel Chittle, M. A.	The Rev. Ed. Pordage, M. A.
The Rev. Mr. Edward Lloyd,	The Rev. Mr. Baily,
The Reverend Thomas Baker, M. A.	The Rev. John Smith,
The Reverend Mr. Evans.	The Rev. John Higgett,
	The Rev. William Pinckney,
	The Rev. Mr. Fitzherbert.

Maurice Green, Doctor of Musick, Organist and Composer.
Mr. Boyce, Composer.
Mr. Trevor, Organist.

Gentlemen in Ordinary.

Mr. Bernard Gates.	Mr. Mints.
Mr. George Laye.	Mr. Wafs.
Mr William Perry.	Mr. Ladd.
Mr. John Mason.	Mr. Vandernan.
Mr. David Cheriton.	Mr. Denham.
Mr. Prince Gregory.	Mr. Savage.
Mr. Talbot Younge.	Mr. Barrow.
Mr. Francis Rowe.	

Officers of the Vestry in Daily Waiting throughout the Year.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Jonathan Smith, Esq; Serjeant</i>	_____	73	0	0
<i>Jonathan Smith, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque</i>	_____			
<i>Mr. Thomas Langborne, Yeoman</i>	_____	54	15	0
<i>Mr. Richard Norton, Groom</i>	_____	51	12	6
<i>William Bailey, Deputy Groom</i>	_____			
<i>To the Serjeant of the Vestry, for washing Sur-</i>	_____	60	0	0
<i>plices, &c.</i>				
<i>To Ditto, for Whitehall</i>	_____	49	2	0

Establishment for the Children of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Mr. Bernard Gates, Master, to board, &c.</i>	_____	240	0	0
<i>Item, Mr. Bernard Gates. to teach, &c.</i>	_____	20	0	0

Childrens Names.

<i>Hugh Cox,</i>	<i>Samuel Champnes,</i>
<i>John Buswell,</i>	<i>William Monk,</i>
<i>William Shaller,</i>	<i>Richard Randall,</i>
<i>Thomas Dupuis,</i>	<i>Thomas Houghton,</i>
<i>James Abington,</i>	<i>Joseph Walker.</i>

<i>Lutenist to attend on Sundays, and at all other</i>	_____	41	10	0
<i>Times when any of the Royal Family are pre-</i>				
<i>sent, Serjeant Shore</i>	_____			
<i>Violist, to attend in the same manner, Mr. Fel-</i>	_____	40	0	0
<i>lerd</i>				
<i>Bell-ringer, to attend daily, Mr. John Herring</i>	_____	15	4	2
<i>Organ-blower, ditto, Mr. John Ray</i>	_____	20	0	0
<i>Preacher appointed by the Dean to preach at St.</i>	_____	15	0	0
<i>James's Chapel during the Absence of the Court,</i>				
<i>at one Guinea per Sermon, the Reverend Ed-</i>				
<i>ward Pordage, M. A.</i>	_____			
<i>Reader appointed for the said Time, the Reverend</i>	_____	15	0	0
<i>Mr. Higget, a fix'd Salary</i>				

Clerk of the Royal Closet.

<i>The Right Reverend Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Bristol.</i>	_____
<i>His Deputy in May, June, July, and August, Mr.</i>	
<i>In September, October, November, and December, the Honour-</i>	_____
<i>able Mr. Townsend.</i>	
<i>In January, February, March, and April, Mr. Head.</i>	_____

Chaplains

Chaplains in Ordinary to his MAJESTY, 1747.

January.

Dr. Hayter,
Dr. Stebbing,
Dr. Galley,
Mr. Terrick.

July.

Dr. Blomer,
Dr. George,
Dr. Berney,
Dr. Parne.

February.

Mr. Williams,
Dr. Chamberlayne,
Mr. Biscow,
Mr. Friend.

August.

Mr. Kilner,
Dr. Steadman.

March.

Dr. Barton,
Dr. Maurice,
Mr. Tottie,
Mr. Cornwallis.

September.

Dr. Cowper,
Dr. Buckley,
Dr. Johnson,
Mr. Bradshaigh.

October.

Dr. Regis,
Dr. Holmes,
Dr. Briggs,
Mr. Medicott.

April.

Dr. Shuckford,
Dr. Bullock,
Dr. Pyle,
Dr. Whaley.

November.

Dr. Wilson,
Dr. Nicolls,
Mr. Marriott,
Dr. Potter.

May.

Dr. Croxall,
Dr. Drummond,
Mr. Caltbrope,
Dr. Hume.

December.

Dr. Cobden,
Dr. Richardson,
Dr. Heylin,
Dr. Lytleton.

June.

Dr. Young,
Dr. Bearcroft,
Mr. Sleech.

Mr. Hart, Closet-Keeper

To him for washing the Chaplains Surplices, and
other Necessaries for the Closet

Table Coverer to the Chaplains, Mr. Nathaniel
Grove, at 1s. per Diem

41 10 0

50 0 0

18 5 0

Lord Almoner to his MAJESTY.

The most Reverend Lord Bishop of Sarum.

The Reverend Dr. Thomas Wilson, Sub-Almoner.

WHITEHALL-CHAPEL.

		Salaries per Ann. l. s. d.		
Mr. Thomas Case,	}	Reading-Chaplains, each 80 0 0		
Mr. James Richardson,				
Mr. Martin, Chapel-Keeper,		50 0 0		
Mr. Philip Bennet, Closet-Keeper,		50 0 0		

N. B. The Chaplains at *Whitehall* are twenty-four in Number, being Fellows of Colleges in the two Universities, and are allowed 30 l. per Annum each, for preaching one Month in the Year.

FRENCH-CHAPEL.

Anthony Aufere, D. D.	}	Chaplain-Preachers, each 160 0 0		
Mr. John Menard,				
Mr. Peter Rockblawe,				
Mr. Peter Declares, Reader,		100 0 0		

DUTCH-CHAPEL.

Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken,	}	Preachers, each — 100 0 0		
Mr. Phineas-Philibert Pielat,				
Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken, Reader,		30 0 0		
Gabriel Verdier, Sexton and Porter,		15 0 0		

LUTHERAN-CHAPEL.

Mr. Frederick-Michael Zeigenbagen,	}	Preachers, each 200 0 0		
Mr. Henry Alard Butjeater,				
Mr. John-Christian Jacobi, Chapel-Keeper.		60 0 0		
Mrs. Stydel, for cleaning the Chapel,		16 0 0		

NUMBER XXXIV.

His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord-Steward; with their respective Salaries and Board-Wages.

Board of GREEN-CLOTH.

		Sal. per Anu.					
		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household,	}	100	0	0	1360	0	0
Benjamin, Earl Fitzwalter, Treasurer, —	}	123	14	8	1076	5	4
Sir Conyers D'arcy, Comptroller,		107	17	6	1092	2	6
Henry Earl of Lincoln, Cofferer,		100	0	0	400	0	0
John Harris, Esq; Master of the Household, —	}	66	13	5	433	6	0
Sir Tho. Read, Bart.	{ Clerks of the Green Cloth, }	44	6	8	455	13	4
Sir T. Wynne, Bart.							
Sir Tho. Hales, Bart.	{ Clerks Comp- trollers. }	44	6	8	455	13	4
Rt. Hon. Walter Cary, Esq;							

Accounting-House.

Sackville Bale,	{ Yeomen, each	5	0	0	73	0	0
Arch. Campbell,							
John Staples,	{ Grooms, each	2	13	4	54	15	0
Samuel Shaw,							
Edmund Stone, Messenger,		2	13	4	37	6	8
John Wynn,	{ Chamber- Keepers, }	—	—	—	20	0	0
Edw. Billingham,							
Eliz. Fox, Necessary-Woman,							

Bake-House.

Sal. per Ann.	Wages.			Board-Wages.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Holland, <i>Esq; Clerk,</i>	6	13	4	73	6	8
Robert Streatfield, <i>Yeoman,</i>	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Collins,	2	13	4	37	6	8
Anthony Buckner,						
Robert Brooks,						

Pantry.

Paul Lingen, <i>Gent. and Yeoman,</i>	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
John Humston, <i>Yeoman of the</i>	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
<i>Mouth to the Queen</i> —						
Mich. Heathcote,	2	13	4	37	6	8
Stephen Reynolds,						

Buttery.

Peter Campbell, <i>Gent.</i> —	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
John Turner, <i>Yeoman.</i> —	5	0	0	45	0	0
Charles Hayes,	2	13	4	37	6	8
Thomas Lowe,						
George Paschall,						

Cellar.

Samuel Towers, <i>Gent. and Yeoman,</i>	11	8	1½	48	11	10½		
James Strong,	}	<i>Yeomen, each</i>	5	0	0	45	0	0
John Scheene,								
William Smith,								
David Munroe,	}	<i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	37	6	8
Samuel Clark,								
<i>Youngest Groom,</i>								
James Cockburne, <i>Keeper of the</i>	}		100	0	0			
<i>Store-Cellar,</i>								

Spicery.

William Bagshaw, <i>Esq; Clerk,</i>	16	0	0	84	0	0
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Confectionary.

John Fragneau,	5	0	0	45	0	0
Andrew Ferre,						
Richard Robinson, <i>Groom,</i> —	2	13	4	37	6	8

Cwry.

William Beger, <i>Gent. and Yeoman,</i>	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Towers, <i>Yeoman,</i> —	5	0	0	45	0	0
James Meredith,	2	13	0	37	6	8
Jonathan Rayner,						

Laundress.

Laundresses.

	Sal. per Annum.	Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Dorothy Philips, <i>Laundress of the Table and Household Linnen.</i>		20	0	0	100	0	0

King's Dribb-Kitchen.

James Eckerfall, <i>Esq; Chief Clerk,</i>		44	6	8	205	13	4
Edward Arnold, <i>Esq; second Clerk,</i>		11	18	1½	138	11	10½
Charles Brexton, <i>Esq; first Master-Cook,</i>	—	11	8	1½	138	11	10½
Henry Lyon, <i>Esq; second Master-Cook,</i>	—	11	8	1½	100	11	10½
Claude Arnaud, <i>Esq; Master-Cook.</i>							
Joseph Lemarry, <i>Yeoman of the Mouth,</i>	—	5	0	0	55	0	0
John Ayres,	} <i>Yeomen, each</i>	5	0	0	55	0	0
Henry Evans,							
Daniel Durant,							
Anthony Frolling,							
Edward Richardson,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	47	6	6½
Hubert-William Chambers,							
Thomas Griffith,							
Joseph Godding,							
Charles Weston,	} <i>Children, each</i>	2	0	0	38	0	0
Charles Jordan,							
William Waller,							
Youngest,							
Charles Peddy,	} <i>Scourers, each,</i>	2	0	0	38	0	0
David Ried,							
William Withers,							
James Barbu,							
Lewis Catour,	} <i>Turnbroaches, each</i>	—	—	—	30	0	0
John Hobbs,							
Nicholas Crouch,							
Samuel Edmonds,							
Joseph Eatwell,	} <i>Doors-keeper,</i>	—	—	—	30	0	0
Edward Green,							
Griffith Garnon,							
Edward Pullen, <i>Door-keeper,</i>							
Vincent Bene, <i>Soil-Carrier,</i>	—	—	—	—	20	0	0

Queen's Dribb-Kitchen.

William Calhoun, <i>sen. Yeoman of the Mouth,</i>	—	5	0	0	55	0	0
Emanuel Hicks, <i>Yeoman,</i>	—	5	0	0	55	0	0

Alexan-

	Sal. per Ann.	Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		pl.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Alexander Labelle, Grcom,	—	2	13	4	47	6	8
James Goodwin	Children,	2	0	0	38	0	0
John Reeves,							
Deighton Carter,	Scourers,	2	0	0	28	0	0
Samuel Collins,							
John Wheeler,	Turnbroaches,	—	—	—	30	0	0
Isaac Norton,							
Charles Welton,							
Robert Crayford,	—	—	—	—	30	0	0
William Thomas, Door-keeper,	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
Randolph Maulkin, Soil-carrier,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Household-Kitchen.

William Ward, Esq; Master-Cook,	11	8	1½	108	11	10½	
Mark Verdier,	Yeomen, each	5	0	0	55	0	0
Leopold Bunt,							
Thomas Bolton,							
Nicholas Webster,	Grooms, each	2	13	4	47	6	8
John Bayles,							
Richard Davis,							
Edward Moon,	Children, each	2	0	0	38	0	0
George Francis,							
Benjamin Brown,	Scourers, each	2	0	0	28	0	0
Thomas Barret,							
Maurice Roberts,	Turnbroaches, each	—	—	—	30	0	0
Forrester Ford,							
Thomas Stoke,							
William Monk,	Door-keeper,	—	—	—	3	0	0
Daniel Hellaker,							
Cliff Page,	Soil-carrier,	—	—	—	22	0	0
John Rose,							
Thomas Norman,							
William Thomas,							

Larder.

John Whildon,	Yeomen, each	5	0	0	45	0	0
John Everit,							
Thomas Jones,	Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
John White,							
John Bott,							

Buttery.

Robert Wilmot, Esq; Serjeant,	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Henry Powell, Esq; sole Clerk,	6	13	4	113	6	8

	Sal. per Anni.	Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Joseph Lycett, { Yeoman of the Salt-Stores, }		5	0	0	10	0	0

Poultry.

John Skinner, Esq; Clerk,	—	6	13	4	73	6	8
George Ackers, Yeoman,	—	6	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Webster,	{ Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Lewis-Augustus Blondau,							

Scalding-House.

Hugh Parry, Yeoman,	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
James Meredith,	{ Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Daniel Newman,							

Pastry.

John Smith, Yeoman,	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Galloway,	{ Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
William Waller,							
William Roberts, Child,	—	2	0	0	33	0	0
Edward Hodfall, Salfary-Man,	—	—	—	—	38	0	0
Jof. Hill, Furner,	—	—	—	—	30	0	0

Scullery.

William Poppleton,	{ Yeomen, each	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Blackman,							
James Cockburne,	{ Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
William Waters,							
Robert Chambers,	{ Pages, each	2	0	0	33	0	0
Thomas Winwood,							
William Humphreys,	{ Children, each	2	0	0	33	0	0
William Taylor,							
William Rice,	{ Pan-keepers, each	—	—	—	30	0	0
Robert Emms,							
John Wynn,	{ Pan-keepers, each	—	—	—	30	0	0
Benjamin Bucknall,							
Isaac Tunks,	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
William Thomas, Pewter-Scourer,	—	—	—	—	31	17	6
Sarah Allen, Servant,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Wood-Yard.

Edward Parfons, Esq; Clerk,	—	6	13	4	73	0	0
Sackville Bale, Yeoman,	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Hewett,	{ Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
John Thompson,							

Barbingers.

Harbingers.

	Sal. per Ann.	Wages,			Board-Wages,		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Charles Gibbon, Gent. Herbinger,		11	8	1½	0	0	0
Robert Parsons	}	Yeomen, each	5	0	0	45	0
Thomas Stones,							
John Tyler,							
Henry Bright,							
Lewis-Augustus Blondeau,							

Almoner.

John Eddows, Yeoman,	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Turner, Groom,	—	2	13	4	37	6	8

Doctors at the Gate.

Walter Harris, Serjeant,	—	}	Yeomen, each	5	0	0	45	0	0
Joseph Armitage,									
Mat. Strickland,									
Thomas Johnson,									
William Cotton,									
William Apsley,	}	Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8	0
Benjamin Granger,									
William Gardiner,									

For a Servant each, 10 l. per Ann.

At Somerset-House.

Hugh Maſon,	—	—	—	—	40	6	6
Francis Matthews,	—	—	—	—	30	0	6
Robert Tournay,	—	—	—	—	20	6	6

Cartakers.

Israel May,	}	Yeomen, each	5	0	0	45	0	0
Jonathan Hanbury,								
Nich. Meebourn,	}	Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Newland Martin,								
John Holbeck,								

Mail-Cartakers.

Francis Green,	}	each	—	2	13	4	0	0	0
Peter Metcalf,									
Simon Boswell,									
John Martin,									

Officers of the Hall.

William Paul,	}	Daily Waiters, each	2	0	0	28	0	0
John Philipps,								

Marshall.

Marshalsea.

	Sal. per Annum	Wages.			Board Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshal,		—	—	—	26	0	0
John North,	} Marshal's Men; each				20	0	0
Thomas Cartwright,							
Edward Huddle,							
James Calfe,							
Edward Lynn,							
Peter Gwynn,							

Uerge.

Robert White, Coroner,	—	6	13	4	23	6	1
Jegon Wellard, Clerk,	—	6	13	4	23	6	8
James Sayer, Cock and Crier,	—	—	—	—	20	0	0

Bread-bearer.

Christopher Pferinger	—	4	0	0	26	0	0
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Wine-Porters.

John Ampson,	}	each ———	4	0	0	0	0
Edward Reckets,							
Moseley Bennet, Keeper of the	}	———				27	0
Park-Gate at Kensington,							
Henry Godd, for keeping Fire Buckets in Repair,	—	—	—	—	—	30	0
Clift Page, Turncock at Kensington,	—	—	—	—	—	25	0
Thomas Rickson, Bell-ringer at Kensington,	—	—	—	—	—	25	0
Charles Parratt, Watchman at St. James's,	—	—	—	—	—	27	7
Cleaner of the Sess-Pools,	—	—	—	—	—	10	0
Clark Winchester, for feeding and breeding	}	———				200	0
Pheasants at Hampton-Court,							
Robert Packer, Cistern-Cleaner,	—	—	—	—	—	55	10

Table Deckers.

Claude Schultz, to the Lords of the Bed-Chamber,	—	20	0	0
George Turner, to the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber,	—	20	0	0
Jonathan Rayner, to the King's Gentlemen-Waiters,	—	18	5	0
James Butcher, to the Officers of the Guard,	—	18	5	0
Nathaniel Grove, to the Chaplains,	—	18	5	0

Clerks

Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. John Skinner, Mr. Philip Parsons,
Mr. Thomas Salter, Mr. James Delaune.

To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, James Davison.

To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Charles Cary.

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Durbeyors.

Fishmongers, Mary Broughton, Jesse Turner and William Arnold.

Poulterers, Anthony Wibird, Charles Nicols.

Linnen-Draper, John Day.

Grocers, Elizabeth Miles, John Fletcher.

Oilman, Edward Lyde, Elizabeth Miles.

Brewer, Mrs. Sarah Hucks.

Butchers, James Ravener, John Wall.

Purveyors of the Bacon, William Wayte, John Snowden and Samuel Bowling.

Brasier, } Robert Sparkes.

Ironmanger, }

Pewterer, Mrs. Nichollson.

Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Bradford, and Thomas Cuthbert.

Wax-Chandler, Peter Brushell.

N U M B E R XXXV.

*His M A J E S T Y's Honourable Band of
Gentlemen-Pensioners.*

But the original Institution, Nature, Design, and Quality, of
this Honourable Band, cannot be more justly represented,
than in the following Letter from Lord George Hunſden, to
King James, before he came into England, upon the Death
of Queen Elizabeth.

Most Mighty and most Gracious Liege and Sovereign,

“ Among many other Honours and Duties which I do owe
“ unto the Memory of my late deceased Sovereign,
“ this is not the least; that it pleased Her Majesty, upon the
“ Decease of my Lord and Father, and who also enjoyed the

“ same

"same honourable Office, to grace me with the Captainship of
 "her Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners; which Place and Dignity
 "I have, to this present, enjoy'd: For the further Continuance
 "whereof, I humbly desire to understand your Majesty's Direc-
 "tion, and withal do think it a Matter agreeable to my Duty and
 "Allegiance, plainly and truly to inform your Majesty of the In-
 "stitution, Nature, Quality, and Service of this honourable Band.
 "They are, in all, fifty Gentlemen, besides myself, Lieutenant,
 "Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Checque, and Gentleman Har-
 "binger, chosen out of the best and ancientest Families of Eng-
 "land, and some of them Sons to Earls, Barons, Knights, and
 "Esquires, Men thereunto especially recommended for their Wor-
 "thiness and Sufficiency, without any Stain or Taint of Disho-
 "nour, or Disparagement in Blood. Her Majesty, and other
 "Princes, her Predecessors, have found great Use of their Ser-
 "vice, as well in the Guard and Defence of their Royal Persons,
 "as also in sundry other important Employments, as well Civil
 "as Military, at Home and Abroad; insomuch as it hath served
 "them always as a Nursery, to breed up Deputies of Ireland,
 "Ambassadors into foreign Parts, Counsellors of State, Captains
 "of the Guard, Governors of Places, and Commanders in the
 "Wars, both by Land and Sea: Withal, I cannot omit to sig-
 "nify to your Majesty their Alacrity and Affection wherewith,
 "upon the Decease of her Highness, they did embrace your
 "Majesty's Title and Cause; insomuch, that upon my Motion,
 "they did most willingly offer themselves to a strong and settled
 "Combination, by solemn Oath and Vow, to defend and prose-
 "cute your Majesty's lawful Right and Title by themselves, their
 "Friends, Allies, and Followers (being no contemptible Portion
 "of this Kingdom) to the last Drop of their Blood, and against
 "all Impugners whatsoever: With which humble and dutiful
 "Desires of theirs to serve your Majesty, I thought it my Part
 "and Duty to acquaint you, and withal humbly desire to know
 "your Majesty's Pleasure and Resolution as concerning them. I
 "have caused them to remain all about the Court, with their
 "Horses, Armour, and Men, to attend the Body of our late
 "Royal Mistress; and being generally all desirous to wait upon
 "your Majesty at your Entry into this Kingdom, as those that
 "would be loth to be second to any in all obsequious and ser-
 "viceable Duties to your Majesty, wherein I humbly desire your
 "Majesty's further Direction.

And even desire Almighty God, &c.

The Rules and Orders made by several Kings of England, in relation to the Duties and Government of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, containing in Substance, that,

THE Band of Pensioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner, to be his nearest Guard and principal Military Care of his Household, and is to consist of the Sons of Noble-men and Gentlemen, chosen out of the best and ancientest Families of the Realm, Men thereunto especially recommended for their Worthiness and Sufficiency, without any Stain or Taint of Dishonour or Disparagement in Blood, and it has served as a Nursery, in which has been bred up Deputies of Ireland, Ambassadors into Foreign Parts, Counsellors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of Places, and particularly Commanders in the Wars.

Every Gentleman-Pensioner, at his Admission into the Band, takes an Oath, by which he binds himself,

1. To be a true and faithful Subject and Servant to the King.
2. Truly and diligently to give his Attendance in the Quality of one of his Majesty's Gentlemen-Pensioners.
3. Not to be retained to any Person whatsoever, by Livery, Badge, Promise, or otherwise, but to the King only.
4. To disclose Treason, or any other thing that he shall know of, that may be hurtful to the King.
5. Whenever requir'd, to be provided with three double Horses, and Harness for himself and Servants, to serve the King in Time of Need, or otherwise, at the King's Pleasure, at the Commandment of the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer of the Band.
6. Truly and diligently to keep all and every such Articles, Rules and Ordinances, that are or shall be set forth by the King, for the Government of the Band.
7. To be obedient to the Captain and other Officers of the Band, and at all Times to observe and keep their Commandments in whatever concerns the King's Service.
8. Not to disclose any Secret they shall be intrusted with by the King, their Captain, or other Officers.
9. Diligently to give their Attendance upon the King in such wife as they shall be commanded by their Captain or other Officers.
10. Not to depart from Court, without Leave.

11. To make their Muster in such Harness, and other Habilliments of War, and upon such Horses, as shall be their own proper Goods.

12. Not to muster with any other Man's Servants in lieu of his own, but with such only as shall be retained with himself to serve the King.

The Articles, Rules, and Ordinances, made by King Henry VIII. King Charles I. King Charles II. and King James II. contain,

I. That the Band of Pensioners are the King's nearest Guard, and are to have daily Access into his Presence-Chamber.

II. That none be admitted into the Band but the Sons of Noblemen, Gentlemen of Blood, and of the best Families of the Kingdom; or Persons, who by their Valour and good Conduct in the Wars, have distinguish'd themselves as Commission-Officers in the Army, and who shall, for the Term of six Months at least, have served at their own proper Costs, as Gentlemen at Arms, or Pensioners Extraordinary in the Band.

III. That none that is or shall be a Servant, or retained to any Person or Persons whatever, by Oath, Badge, Promise, or otherwise, but to the King, shall be of the Band.

IV. That the Gentlemen-Pensioners in Ordinary, and the Gentlemen at Arms, or Pensioners Extraordinary of the Band, shall be advanc'd to be Commission-Officers in the Army, preferably to all other Persons whatsoever.

V. That such of the Gentlemen as shall not be dispensed with, shall be in the King's Presence-Chamber every Holiday, by Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and every other Day by Ten o'Clock; with their Axes ready, to know what shall be commanded them.

VI. In the King's Progress, or other Remove, or when he rides, the Gentlemen shall keep such Places as shall be appointed for them.

VII. They shall at all Times be obedient to their Officers, and shall perform all such Services, as well in the King's Chamber, as in all other Places where it shall be the King's Pleasure to be served by them.

VIII. If any Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary fail in his Attendance, he shall be chequed for the first Default, with the Loss of three Days Wages; for the second Default with the Loss of six Days Wages; and for the third Default, with the Loss of fifteen Days Wages.

IX. Every Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary shall have his Axe borne after him, by a sufficient Man, to the Place where he ought of Duty to bear it himself, under the King's Displeasure, and Penalty of the Checque.

X. Every Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary shall, whenever he is requir'd, upon fourteen Days Notice to be given him by the Captain, or other commanding Officer of the Band, sufficiently furnish and provide himself with three great Horses, proper Arms and Furniture for himself and two Servants; and every Gentleman at Arms, or Pensioner Extraordinary, shall furnish and provide himself with one great Horse, with proper Arms and Furniture, to serve the King wherever he shall be commanded, under the Penalty of forfeiting ten Days Wages for the first Default, a Month's Wages for the second Default; and for the third Default, to be clearly expelled and put out of the Place of a Gentleman-Pensioner.

XI. The Captain and other Officers of the Band are always to foresee, that there shall not be absent. at any one Time above half the Band, and that the other half be, at all Times, in such Readiness, that when Warning shall be given them by their Officers, they do repair to the Court, and give such Attendance as shall be required of them.

XII. The whole Band are to attend at the four principal Feasts of the Year, viz. *Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All-Hallows, St. George's Feast*, and the Anniversary of the King's Coronation, under Penalty of the Checque.

XIII. The accustom'd Oath is to be taken by every Gentleman-Pensioner at his Admission into the Band.

XIV. The Habits and Arms of the Gentlemen shall be such as the King or the Captain shall appoint.

XV. The Band is to be Muster'd, Trained and Exercised in Military Discipline, every Quarter, or Monthly, or as often as the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer shall think it necessary.

Originally the Gentlemen-Pensioners had but 50 *l.* a Year Salary, and a Table was allowed them at Court; but in the Time of King *James*, their Table was taken away, and in lieu thereof they had daily Board-Wages allowed them, amounting to 50 *l.* a Year, which made their Salaries 100 *l.* a Year, as at present.

A LIST of the Officers and Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Buckingham, Capt'd.
Sir William Wynne, Knt. Lieutenant.

The Honourable Harbottle Grimston, Esq; Standard-Bearer.
George Turner, Esq; Clerk of the Checque.

Sir Andrew Chadwicke, Knt.

George Maddison,
Henry Allen,
William Houghton,
Ralph Thorowgood,
Owen Jones,
Arthur Asgill,
William Hoskins,
Michael Garnault,
John Blagney,
John Emerson,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas Pennyng,
William Tatam,
John Ferrett,
William Baker,
Littlegroom Nicholas,
Gerrard Hatley,
Francis Paddey,
John Thompson,
Samuel Aveline,

} Esqrs.

Henry Longland,
Thomas Langley,
John Mist,
Mark Charouneau,
William Tooke,
Joseph Wise,
Philip Legge,
Richard Wool,
Jonathan George,
Joseph Keeling,
David Reid,
Edward Combes,
Peter Parquot,
John Feast,
Robert England,
William Deacle,
Richard Brown,
Francis Deze,
Henry Bingley,

} Esqrs.

Salisbury Cade, Esq; Pay-Master.
Mr. John Bap, Gentleman-Harbinger.
Mr. Thomas Duncomb, Ax-Keeper and Messenger.

N U M B E R X X X V I .

*The Officers of His Majesty's Mint.***S** I R *Andrew Fountaine*, Knt. Warden.*William Cbetwynd*, Esq; Master and Worker.The Right Honourable *Henry Lord Aylmer*, Comptroller.*Hopton Haynes*, Esq; His Majesty's Assay-Master.*John Phillips*, Esq; Weigher and Teller.*George Selwyn*, Esq; Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons.*Thomas Hill*, Esq; King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.*Mr. Richard Morgan*, Gent. Deputy-Warden.*Henry Vander Esch*, Esq; Deputy-Master and Worker, and Purveyor.*Mr. Antonie Pollet*, Deputy-Comptroller.*Joseph Ashton*, Esq; Deputy to the Warden for prosecuting Clippers and Coiners.*Mr. Joseph Haywood*, Master-Melter.*Mr. Joseph Harris*, the Master's Assay-Master.*Mr. John Tanner*, 1st*Mr. John-Ralph Oaks*, 2d*Mr. James-Anthony Daffier*, 3d

} Engravers.

Mr. ——— Sandell, Deputy to the Weigher and Teller.*Mr. ——— Bassett*, Deputy to the Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons.*Mr. ——— Porter*, Deputy to the King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.*Mr. John Beresford*, Clerk to the Warden.*Mr. ——— Needham*,*Mr. ——— Lucis*,

} Clerks to the Master.

Mr. John Sandall, Porter.*Mr. Ruben Fletcher*, Dye-Forger.*Mr. William Vaughan*, Surveyor of the Press.*Keeper of the Records in the Tower.**David Polhill*, Esq;*George Holmes*, Esq; Chief Clerk.

N U M B E R XXXVII.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, and his Officers.

JOHN Duke of Mantague, Master, 2000*l.* per Ann.
 Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy.
 John Halls, Esq; Comptroller.
 Thomas-Lee Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Wardrobe.
 Marshall Ryder, Esq; Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.
 Mr. Thomas Dummer, jun. and James Chamberlayne, Clerks in
 the Wardrobe.
 William Reason, Upholsterer.
 Thomas Burfaat, Packer.
 Robert Car, and Thomas Bell, Mercers.
 Francis Green, Embroiderer.
 Emanuel Haye, Taylor.
 David Forfar, Hatter.
 Henry Williams, Joiner and Chair-maker.
 John Mallory, Gold-Laceman.
 Tempest Hey, Silk-Laceman.
 Edward Smith, Coffer-maker.
 Benjamin Goodison, Cabinet-maker.
 Peter Barbar, Stationer.
 Richard Coake, Linnen-draper.
 Hannab Dadson, Glover.
 John Ellys, Yeoman Arras-worker.
 John Grant, Herald-Painter.
 Mary Hawkins, Pike-maker.
 Hellen Child, Belt-maker.
 Frances and Mary Williams, Feather-dressers.
 William Partal, Store-keeper.
 James Batson, Serjeant-Skinner.
 Richard Part, Messenger.
 Letitia Garlick, Sempstres and House maid.
 Brian Philipson, Porter.
 Henry Gallaway, Running-Porter.
 Thomas Paris, Hosier.
 Susannah Pearce, Cap and Bonnet-maker.

N U M B E R XXXVIII.

A LIST of the several Officers, and one Hundred Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body.

Salaries per Annum. l. s. d.

T HE Right Honourable Hugh Lord Viscount		1000	0	0
Falmouth, Captain	—			
Edward Legrand, Esq;	— Lieutenant,	500	0	0
Savile Cockayne, Cust. Esq;	— Ensign	300	0	0
Ditto	— Clerk of the Cheque.	150	0	0
Peter Fenoulhet, Esq;	} Corporals, each	150	0	0
Ralph Congreve, Esq;				
Samuel Horsey, Esq;				
George Nelthorpe, Esq;				
Richard Husley, Esq; of the Temple, Secretary				

1.

Robert Janaway, *Usher*,
 Thomas Syms,
 Richard Walker,
 William Johnson,
 John Body,
 James Arrow,
 David Nell,
 Thomas Finch,
 John Broughton,
 Joseph Coggin,
 Andrew Eales,
 Richard Vaughan.

2.

Samuel Spencer, *Usher*,
 Edward King,
 Jacob Coles,
 John Kenedy,
 John Fitzwalter,
 John Clarke,
 John Burchall,
 John Flower,
 Henry Petkin,
 William Perkins,
 Edward Parance,

John Lloyd.

3.

James Coppin, *Usher*,
 John Wilkinson,
 Peter Lawrence,
 Thomas Wale,
 William Cooke,
 Thomas Hoare,
 John Bateman,
 Anthony Hayes,
 David Richards,
 John Addison,
 William Smart,
 William Kite.

4.

Nicholas Gurr, *Usher*,
 John Ireland,
 William Moodie,
 Thomas Lowe,
 Henry Street,
 Robert Blakely,
 Peter Campbell,
 Charles Speed,
 William Bartee,

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John Butt,
William Fryer,
William Todkill,

William Jones.

5.
Thomas Sparrow, *Usher*,
Hugh Marshall,
Richard Marsh,
Samuel Hurst,
Peter Johnson,
William Laberan,
Thomas Tweedy,
John Tupman,
William Baker,
John Hooker,
Thomas Shipway,
Francis Jackson,

7.
George Dearden, *Usher*,
Charles Headen,
Richard Webb,
Edward Talbot,
Thomas Cooke,
Joseph Blackman,
Richard Morris,
William Higgs,
Thomas Reese,
Alexander Sunderland,
Anthony Bufdieck,
Joseph Kendrick.

6.
William Coats, *Usher*.
John Faulkner,
John Cookson,
Richard Miles,
Samuel Hutchins,
George Bambrough,
John Haynes,
Walter Carter,
Samuel Clarke,
James Bourne,
Joseph Walton,

8.
James Goodfriend, *Usher*,
Joseph Shephard,
John Smith,
Charles Manche,
John Scott,
Richard Stephens,
Francis Stockton,
John Mitchell,
Thomas Aylwin,
John Clary,
Robert Whitehead,
Robert Harris.

To each of these Yeomen, 39*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per Annum.

To each of the Ushers, 10*l.* 0 0, per Annum more.

Thomas Sparrow,	}	Yeoman Hangers, at 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum each.
William Coats,		
Nicholas Gurr,		
Thomas Cooke,		
John Broughton,		
Alexander Sunderland,	}	Yeomen Bedgoers, at 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum each.
James Coppin,		
William Cooke,		

These four superanuated Men have 25*l.* per Annum each. instead of Clothes.

George Walker,	Francis Dawes,
John Flower,	Daniel Teefs.

Chamber-Keepers, Firemakers, and Messengers.

Sarah Goddin,	James Whitehead.
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NUMBER XXXIX.

A LIST of the Officers and Servants of his Majesty's Stables, viz.

MASTER of the HORSE,		Salaries per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
C HARLES Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny,			1266	13	4
Gentleman of the Horse,					
Honourable William Keppell, Esq;			256	0	0
Avenar and Clerk-Marshal, Edm. Char. Blomberg, Esq;			260	0	0
Equerries,	Edm. Charles Blomberg, Esq;		each	300	0 0
	Colthrop Clayton, Esq;				
	William Elliot, Esq;				
	John Mordaunt, Esq;				
	Thomas Worsley, Esq;				
Pages of Honour,	George Bridges Brudenell, Esq;		each	260	0 0
	William Tryon, Esq;				
	Charles Knollis, Esq;				
	Hon. George West, Esq;				
Equeries of the Crown Stable,	Thomas Brudenell, Esq;		each	256	0 0
	Solomnn Durell, Esq;				
Serjeant of the Carriages, Henry Foster				86	0 0
Yeoman of the Carriages, Baptist May,				36	0 0
Supervisor of the Highways, Edward Cole, Esq;				82	0 0
Riding Surveyor, Thomas Bowen, Esq;				30	0 0
Yeomen Riders,	Michael Burton,		each	130	0 0
	Francis Sandos,				
Clerk of the Avery, Solomon Stevenson, Esq;				125	0 0
Clerk of the Stables, James Adams, Gent.				224	0 0
Store-Keeper, Owen Mac Sawiny, Esq;				93	0 0
Esquire Sadler, Henry Godde,				58	0 0
Yeoman Sadler, Edward Trewwith				36	0 0
Serjeant Farrier, William Merrick,				98	0 0
Marshal Farrier, Ditto,				50	0 0
Yeoman Farrier, Joseph Clerkson				36	10 0
Coach-Maker, Richard Budworth,				36	0 0
Purveyors, and Granitors.	Richard Buckner,		each	188	0 0
	William Clayton,				
Riding Purveyor, Edward Sedgwick, Esq;				200	0 0

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Mews-keeper,	John Stechman, Thomas Bowen, Esq; at Somerset-House, Samuel Thornley, at St. James's,	36	0	0
Stable-keepers,	John Hobbs, at Kensington, Henry Chelton, at Hampton- Court, John Turner, at Newmar- ket.	each 36	0	0
Twelve Foot- men.	Alexander Ross, Stephen Crow, William Cole, William Darlington, David Cocks, George Fothergill, Henry Forbes, Anthony Midhurst, John Cliff, George Payne, Francis Marsh, Peter Marshall, Bernard Mowinckle, Body- Coachman,	each 53	0	0
Four Coachmen,	Thomas Oake, Edward Holloway, John Sanduson. George Kilburne,	each 65	0	0
Four Postilions,	Thomas Brooke, John Pecey. William Howcroft,	each 30	0	0
Four Helpers,	William King, John Creucher, William Harratt, Nicholas Smith, Edward Cullis, Philip Godson, William Beddow,	each 30	0	0
Chairmen,	Christ. Bayes, Tho. Horselman, George Bark, Her. Wietfeldt, Hump. Curtis, Will. Macey, W. Collinridge, Tho. Fowtather, Joseph Budd.	each 42	0	0
Grooms,		each, 36l. for a Horse 24l.	60	0

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Hobby-Grooms, { <i>George Hailes,</i> <i>William Lucas,</i> <i>John Wilkinson,</i> }	each	60	0	0
Bottle-Groom <i>Thomas Cape,</i>		82	0	0
Gentleman-Armourer, <i>James Barbar,</i>		31	0	0
Page of the Back-Stairs, <i>Cruscophilus Chitty,</i>		31	0	0
Porter of the Mews, <i>Ewan Bowen,</i>		18	0	0
Messenger, <i>Sweet,</i>		15	0	0
<i>Thomas Panton, Esq;</i> for keeping six Running- Horses at <i>Newmarket,</i>		600	0	0
At <i>Hampton-Court,</i> { <i>Thomas Smith,</i> two Studd-Grooms { <i>Cuthbert Slott,</i> }	each	36	0	0
Four Studd-Helpers { <i>Jasper Smith,</i> <i>James Gregory,</i> <i>Matthew Robinson,</i> <i>John Coats,</i> }	each	30	0	0

N U M B E R X L.

*Commissioners of his Majesty's Board of Works, and
all the Officers thereunto belonging.*

THE Hon. *Hen. Finch, Esq;* Surveyor of his Majesty's Works,
Thomas Ripley, Esq; Comptroller and Surveyor of his Ma-
jesty's private Roads.

William Kent, Esq; Master-Mason.

Henry Flitcroft, Esq; Master-Carpenter.

Denzil Onslowe, Esq; Paymaster.

Isaac Ware, Esq; Secretary.

Clerks.

John Stroubridge, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Works, and Clerk Ingrosser.

*Thomas Kynaston, Clerk of the Works of the Tower and Denmark-
House.*

John Vardy, ditto at Whitehall, St. James's, Westminster.

Henry Stallard, ditto, at Richmond and Kew.

Thomas Du Biffon, ditto at Winchester.

Ambrose Payne, ditto at Newmarket.

Stephen Wright, ditto at Hampton-Court.

Henry Joynes, ditto at Kensington.

Richard Biggs, ditto at Windsor-Castle.

James Payne, ditto at the Mews.

Roger Morris, ditto at Richmond-New-Lodge.

William Robinson, ditto at Greenwich-Palace.

Isaac Ware, Clerk to the Board, and Clerk-Itinerant.

Thomas Kynaston, Clerk to the Comptroller and Paymaster.

Artificers

Artificers by Patent.

Thomas Howlett and Joseph Pratt, Master-Bricklayers.
 James Richards, Master-Carver.
 Richard Minns, Master-Glasier.
 John Smallwell, Master-Joiner.
 John Thornhill, Serjeant-Painter.
 George Worral, Master-Plaitterer.
 John Dwall, Serjeant-Plumber, and Keeper of the Waters at Hampton-Court.
 Thomas and Robert Hardy, Purveyors.

Other Artificers.

Henry and Richard Stenton, Bricklayers at the Tower, Mews and St. James's.
 John Barnard, Carpenter at the Tower, Mews, and at Windsor.
 John Philips, Carpenter at Whitehall, St. James's, Westminster, and Kensington.
 William Rice, Carpenter at Hampton-Court.
 William Fenner, Carpenter at Windsor.
 John Davis, Clockmaker.
 Widow Newsham and George Ragg, Engine-makers.
 Leonard Philips, Engine-keeper at Whitehall.
 Charles Mason, Engine-keeper at St. James's.
 Henry Mills, Taker-care of the Water-Engine at Windsor, that supplies the Castle with Water.
 Charles Carne, Glazier at St. James's, Hampton-Court, Kensington, Richmond and Kew.
 Rowland Davis, Glazier at Windsor.
 George Marsden, Joiner at St. James's and Hampton-Court.
 George Dixon, Joiner at Windsor.
 Henry Keene, Joiner at the Mews.
 James Arrow, Joiner at Richmond.
 James Hall, Joiner at Greenwich.
 Philip Nind, and Richard Molineux, Iron-mongers.
 Thomas Patterson, Mat-layer and Turner.
 Andrews Jelfe, Mason.
 Thomas Windsor, Mason at Windsor.
 Thomas Abbot, Painter at Richmond and Kew.
 Thomas Phillips, Paviour.
 George Weston, Plaisterer at Denmark-house.
 Thomas Clark, Plaisterer at St. James's and Hampton-Court.
 James Holmes, Plumber at Windsor.
 Joseph Kelham, Pump-maker.
 Benjamin Holmes and Thomas Wagg, Blacksmiths.
 John Davis, Blacksmith at Windsor.
 Richard Hughes, Slater.
 Thomas Walker, Tinman.
 John Perryer, Office-keeper.
 Richard Reynolds, Messenger.

Officers belonging to his Majesty's Royal Gardens.

Hon. *Thomas Harvey, Esq;* Superintendant of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters.

Master Gardeners, { *Samuel Milward, for St. James's and Kensington.*
George Lowe, for Hampton-Court.
Thomas Greening, for Richmond.
John Kent, for Windsor and Newmarket,

N U M B E R X L I.

Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, with the Principal Officers under them, &c.

J O H N, Earl of Sandwich,
 Lord Vere Beauclerk.
George Lord Anson,
William Viscount Barrington,

Lord Duncannon,
Welbore Ellis, Esq;
John Stanhope, Esq;

		Salary per Annum.	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Corbet, Esq;	}	Secretaries, each —	800	0	0
John Cleveland, Esq;					
Anthony Ryan, Esq; Solicitor			400	0	0
Clerks.					
Andrew Ram,			200	0	0
J. Milnes,			150	0	0
J. A. Borradaile,			120	0	0
G. A. Burebet,			100	0	0
C. Fearn,			80	0	0
E. Philips,			70	0	0
T. R. Blankley,			60	0	0

Extraordinary Clerks.

<i>J. Alcock,</i>	} each, per Annum —	50	0	0
<i>D. Guion,</i>				
<i>T. Hopwood,</i>				
<i>J. French,</i>				
<i>H. Hastings,</i>				
<i>R. Jones,</i>				
<i>J. Lloyd,</i>				
<i>T. Oakes,</i>				
<i>J. Corbet,</i>				
<i>W. Hickes,</i>				
<i>T. Howison,</i>				

Assistants to ditto.

	Salary per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
J. Wooly,	—	40	0	0
B. Gough,	—	30	0	0
H. Mears, Porter,	—	30	0	0
Rachael Purcher, House-keeper,	—	40	0	0
Elizabeth Johnson, Necessary Woman,	—	25	0	0
Three Watchmen, each per Ann.	—	20	0	0
Gardiners, per Ann.	—	30	0	0

NUMBER XLII.

A LIST of the Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

RIGHT Hon. Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir Chaloner Ogle,	}	Admirals of the White.
James Stuart, Esq;		
Hon. George Clinton,		
William Rowley, Esq;	}	Admirals of the Blue.
William Martin, Esq;		
Isaac Townsend, Esq;		
Lord Vere Beauclerk,	}	Vice Admirals of the Red.
Lord Anson,		
Perry Mayne, Esq;	}	Vice Admirals of the White.
Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath,		
Hon. John Byng, Vice Admiral of the Blue.		
Henry Osborn, Esq;	}	Rear Admirals of the Red.
Thomas Smith, Esq;		
Thomas Griffin, Esq;		
Sir Edward Hawke, Knt. of the Bath,	}	Rear Admirals of the White.
William Chambers, Esq;		
Charles Knowles, Esq;		
Hon. John Forbes,	}	Rear Admirals of the Blue.
Hon. Edward Boscawen,		

N U M B E R XLIII.

A General LIST of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Pay.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, 1 Sept. 1741

NAMES.	SENIORITY	
R ichard Haddock	20 Dec.	1712
Bennet Allen	27 Feb.	1698
Richard Hughes	19 June	1700
Charles Smith	12 Oct.	1700
Humphry Pudner	10 July	1700
Robert Harland	24 March	1700
Walter Piggot	13 Nov.	1700
James Gunman	20 Dec.	1700
Charles Brown	18 March	1700
Thomas Jacob	26 April	1700
Philip Vanbrugh	27 Nov.	1700
John Fletcher	7 March	1700
Sir Edward Blacket, Bart.	1 Jan.	1700
Robert Harward	1 Jan.	1700
Tyrwit Cayley	1 Jan.	1700
Edward Falkingham	26 Feb.	1700
Francis Hume	24 July	1700
Alexander Geddes	15 Nov.	1700
Thomas Willyams	9 July	1700
Francis Blake Delaval	26 March	1700
William Davies	30 June	1700
Humphry Orme	1 June	1700
John Weller	7 April	1700
Matthew Confett	19 April	1700
Samuel Brathwait	28 Jan.	1700
Francis Danfays	25 Jan.	1700
Samuel Mead	29 Aug.	1700
William Miller	18 Nov.	1700
William-Henry Fleming	26 July	1700
Israel Sparks	9 April	1700
Cornelius Mitchell	14 June	1700
John Wingate	6 April	1700
William Parry	18 April	1700
John Towry	7 Nov.	1700
Edmund Williams	2 April	1700
John Durell	8 Nov.	1700
James Compton	13 Dec.	1700
Nicholas Robinson	8 May	1700

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NAMES.			SENIORITY.	
Thomas Trefusis	— — —	— — —	25 Dec.	1736
Thomas Fox	— — —	— — —	6 Aug.	1737
Harcourt Master	— — —	— — —	3 Jan.	1737
Charles Watfon	— — —	— — —	14 Feb.	1737
Digby Dent	— — —	— — —	9 June,	1738
Temple West	— — —	— — —	13 June,	1738
George Pocock	— — —	— — —	1 August,	1738
Thomas Cooper	— — —	— — —	14 Nov.	1738
Hon. George Townshend	— — —	— — —	30 Jan.	1738
Edmund Strange	— — —	— — —	14 Feb.	1738
John Wynnell	— — —	— — —	14 June,	1739
Peter Lawrence	— — —	— — —	16 July	1739
James Rycant	— — —	— — —	10 Aug.	1739
James Lloyd	— — —	— — —	30 Aug.	1739
Savage Mostyn	— — —	— — —	17 Dec.	1739
Francis Holburne	— — —	— — —	15 Feb.	1739
Henry Harrison	— — —	— — —	28 Feb.	1739
Edward Peyton	— — —	— — —	4 April,	1740
James Rentone	— — —	— — —	17 April	1740
Robert Allen	— — —	— — —	8 May,	1740
Thomas Cotes	— — —	— — —	12 May,	1740
William Lisle	— — —	— — —	28 May,	1740
Matthew Michell	— — —	— — —	30 June,	1740
Thomas Limeburner	— — —	— — —	11 July,	1740
Robert Pett	— — —	— — —	15 July,	1740
Brad. Thompson	— — —	— — —	15 July,	1740
Thomas Frankland	— — —	— — —	15 July,	1740
Harry Powlett	— — —	— — —	15 July,	1740
Charles Wager Purvis	— — —	— — —	18 July,	1740
R. H. L. Mon. Bertie	— — —	— — —	18 July,	1740
Peter Osborn	— — —	— — —	28 July,	1740
Solomon Gideon	— — —	— — —	6 Sept.	1740
Robert Maynard	— — —	— — —	22 Sept.	1740
Roger Martin	— — —	— — —	24 Sept.	1740
Harry Norris	— — —	— — —	26 Sept.	1740
Benjamin Young	— — —	— — —	27 Sept.	1740
Ellex Holcombe	— — —	— — —	12 Oct.	1740
Richard Hughes	— — —	— — —	24 Oct.	1740
Hon. George Murray	— — —	— — —	3 Nov.	1740
Richard Edwards	— — —	— — —	4 Nov.	1740
Sir William Hewett, Bart.	— — —	— — —	24 Nov.	1740
Charles Colby	— — —	— — —	12 Jan.	1740
Nathaniel Watfon	— — —	— — —	16 Jan.	1740
Henry Swaysland	— — —	— — —	22 Jan.	1740
David Cheap	— — —	— — —	19 Feb.	1740
Hon. John Hamilton	— — —	— — —	19 Feb.	1740
Edward Herbert	— — —	— — —	5 March	1740
			John	

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

John Brett	25 March	1741
Thomas Brodrick	25 March	1741
Daniel Hore	10 April	1741
Thomas Pye	13 April	1741
Henry Godsalve	17 May	1741
Henry Ward	25 May	1741
Henry Dennis	6 June	1741
Benjamin Fenwick	8 June	1741
George Cockburne	11 June	1741
Thomas Tucker	17 July	1741
Charles Hardy	10 Aug.	1741
Sheldrake Laton	25 Aug.	1741
Rt. Hon. George Earl of Northesk	25 Aug.	1741
Rupert Waring	16 Sept.	1741
Hon. Henry Aylmer	18 Sept.	1741
Charles Saunders	26 Sept.	1741
Robert Young	1 Oct.	1741
Joseph Hamar	22 Oct.	1741
John Lovett	16 Nov.	1741
Frederick Rogers	2 Dec.	1741
Thomas Lake	2 Dec.	1741
Hon. George Dawnay	8 Jan.	1741
Charles Steevens	11 Jan.	1741
John Pritchard	5 Feb.	1741
Phillip Durell	6 Feb.	1741
Charles Holmes	20 Feb.	1741
Elliot Smith	25 Feb.	1741
Samuel Cornish	12 March	1741
Sir Charles Molloy	6 April	1742
Philip Carteret	10 May	1742
Thorpe Fowke	24 May	1742
Francis Geary	30 June	1742
John Crookthanks	3 July	1742
James Hodfoll	24 July	1742
Smith Callis	9 August	1742
John Wickham	1 Nov.	1742
George-Brydges Rodney	9 Nov.	1742
Robert Erskine	13 Nov.	1742
Merrick de L'Angle	13 Nov.	1742
William Burnaby	9 Dec.	1742
William Fielding	11 Jan.	1742
Edward Dodd	25 Jan.	1742
Samuel Goddard	1 Feb.	1742
John Pitman	8 Feb.	1742
Peter Toms	12 Feb.	1742
Richard Watkins	24 Feb.	1742
Thomas Sturton	28 March	1743

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NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Polycarpus Taylor	2 May 1743
James Young	16 May 1743
William Marsh	25 May 1743
Edward Pratten	2 June 1743
George Stepney	11 June 1743
William Boys	25 June 1743
John Watkins	4 Aug. 1743
Arthur Scott	4 Aug. 1743
Warwick Calmady	30 Sept. 1743
Peirce Brett	30 Sept. 1743
Charles Powlett	10 Oct. 1743
Charles Catford	14 Oct. 1743
John Moore	24 Dec. 1743
Richard Tyrrell	26 Dec. 1743
John Simcoe,	28 Dec. 1743
Richard Chadwick	16 Jan. 1743
Frederick Cornwall	11 Feb. 1743
Rt. Hon. Alexander Lord Colvill	6 March 1743
Rt. Hon. Lord T. Bertie	14 March 1743
James Douglas	19 March 1743
Thomas Hanway	5 April 1744
George Elliot	12 May 1744
Thomas Harrison	5 June 1744
Edward Spragge	11 June 1744
Edmond Toll	14 June 1744
Richard Collins	7 July 1744
Thomas Mogg	16 July 1744
Blumfield Barradall	18 July 1744
Ormond Tomson	26 July 1744
John Bentley	1 Aug. 1744
William Gordon	4 Aug. 1744
Hon. George Edgcumbe	19 Aug. 1744
Robert Swanton	27 Aug. 1744
Thomas Somers	4 Sept. 1744
Lachlin Leslie	8 Sept. 1744
James Osborne	28 Sept. 1744
William Parry	2 Oct. 1744
John Hardy	17 Oct. 1744
Richard Haddock	7 Nov. 1744
John Bowdler	8 Nov. 1744
Patrick O Hara	16 Nov. 1744
Coningsby Norbury	17 Nov. 1744
Hon. Augustus Keppel	11 Dec. 1744
John Amherst	29 Dec. 1744
Hon. William Farmor	12 Jan. 1744
Edward Rich	28 Jan. 1744
Peter Denis	9 Feb. 1744

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

Richard Jasper	13 Feb.	1744
Hon. Arch. Stuart	20 Feb.	1744
Edmund Horne	22 Feb.	1744
Arthur Forreft	9 March	1744
Richard Tiddeman	9 March	1744
Robert Hughes	2 April	1745
Hugh Bonfoy	12 April	1745
Timothy Nucella	12 April	1745
Robert Jefferis	1 May	1745
Hon. William Montague	23 May	1745
Arthur Gardiner	27 May	1745
Lionel Daniel	28 May	1745
John Lloyd	30 May	1745
Robert Man	22 June	1745
Clark Gayton	6 July	1745
Roger Adams	12 July	1745
Thomas Stanhope	12 July	1745
John Hume	20 July	1745
Henry Rosewell	21 July	1745
Justinian Nutt	12 Aug.	1745
John Orme	20 Aug.	1745
Samuel Maisterfon	26 Aug.	1745
John Hill	26 Aug.	1745
Henry Cosby	26 Aug.	1745
Henry Dyve	2 Sept.	1745
William Bladwell	17 Sept.	1745
John Barker	19 Sept.	1745
Richard Spry	23 Sept.	1745
Thomas Noel	12 Nov.	1745
John Weller	29 Nov.	1745
John Fowler	2 Dec.	1745
Lucius OBrien	3 Dec.	1745
Thomas Fincher	6 Dec.	1745
Hon. William Bateman	27 Dec.	1745
John Montagu	15 Jan.	1745
Abel Smith	22 Jan.	1745
Cotton Dent	23 Jan.	1745
Charles Knowler	23 Jan.	1745
William Harman	26 Jan.	1745
Thomas Craven	8 Feb.	1745
Thomas Allifon	9 Feb.	1745
Robert Harland	19 March	1745
Edward Falkingham	26 March	1745
Thomas Innes	3 April	1745
Jervis Henry Porter	3 April	1745
Hon. Richard Howe	10 April	1745
Andrews Jelfe	14 April	1745

Washington

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NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Washington Shirley	19 April 1746
Samuel Faulkner	21 April 1746
John Douglas	22 April 1746
Hugh Pigot	22 April 1746
Julian Legge	6 May 1746
Molineux Shuldham	12 May 1746
Robert Wellard	31 May 1746
James Webb	25 June 1746
Anthony Kerly	2 July 1746
Henry Huish	12 July 1746
John Cokburne	19 July 1746
Joseph Knight	31 July 1746
Thomas Knowler	11 Aug. 1746
O'Brien Dudley	11 Aug. 1746
John Vaughan	11 Aug. 1746
John Lloyd	4 Sept. 1746
Charles Proby	17 Sept. 1746
John Fergusone	6 Oct. 1746
Robert Duff	23 Oct. 1746
John Reynolds	30 Oct. 1746
Frederick Hyde	11 Nov. 1746
Hugh Palliser	25 Nov. 1746
Charles Wray	9 Dec. 1746
Hon. John Byron	30 Dec. 1746
Hon. Aug. John Hervey.	15 Jan. 1746
George Mackenzie	24 Jan. 1746
Mathew Barton	7 Feb. 1746
Peter Parker	6 May 1747
Patrick Baird	27 May 1747
Richard Gwynn	27 May 1747
Hon. Samuel Barrington	29 May 1747
Mariot Arbuthnot	22 June 1747
Robert Roddam	9 July 1747
Samuel Marshall	17 July 1747
William Cust	18 July 1747
William Brett	18 July 1747
Robert Askew	21 Aug. 1747
William Saltern Willett	1 Oct. 1747
Matthew King	23 Oct. 1747
Thomas Howe Huchenfon	23 Nov. 1747
John Campbell	23 Nov. 1747
Christopher Hill	5 Dec. 1747
James Gambier	5 Dec. 1747
Michael Everitt	23 Dec. 1747
William Lloyd	12 Jan. 1747
James Scott	29 Jan. 1747
Robert Haldane	24 Feb. 1747

MASTERS and COMMANDERS.

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

D avid Urry	—	5 June	1709
John Boyce	—	4 Oct.	1709
Sir George Stewart, Bart.	—	8 Nov.	1710
Richard Thomas	—	11 Jan.	1727
John Dumaresq	—	2 Jan.	1728
Ralph Archbould	—	28 Jan.	1730
John Cooke	—	8 Nov.	1734
John Best	—	5 May	1735
James Gascoigne	—	26 Sept.	1735
L'Estrange Mordaunt	—	1 March	1739
John Strutt	—	1 March	1739
Isaac Barnard	—	1 March	1739
Silvester Kennedy	—	28 April	1740
John Willyams	—	18 July	1740
Thomas Pellatt	—	29 July	1740
Abraham Gould	—	17 Dec.	1740
James Broadley	—	5 March	1740
Christopher Middleton	—	5 March	1740
Charles Wimbleton	—	23 April	1741
James Newnam	—	29 May	1741
John-James Gaches	—	6 June	1741
John Opie	—	25 June	1741
Arthur Upton	—	1 Sept.	1741
William Parkinson	—	18 Jan.	1741
John Willson	—	10 Feb.	1741
Abraham Duncomb	—	11 March	1741
Thomas Hemming	—	16 May	1743
Fyfield Coe	—	16 Aug.	1743
William Drake	—	18 Oct.	1743
Henry Marsh	—	6 March	1743
Edward Clark	—	14 April	1744
David Brodie	—	6 June	1744
Matthew Buckle	—	16 July	1744
James Campbell	—	4 Sept.	1744
William Thomas	—	13 Oct.	1744
Edward Keller	—	20 Nov.	1744
Thomas Hill	—	23 Nov.	1744
John Loving	—	12 Jan.	1744
John Armiger	—	28 Jan.	1744
William Kinsey	—	13 Feb.	1744
Thomas Cleland	—	20 Feb.	1744
George Tindal	—	11 March	1744
James Galbraith	—	13 March	1744
Richard Knight	—	4 April	1745
			Hon.

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 149

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

Hon. Richard Barry	—	—	11 April	1745
Thomas Blofs	—	—	14 May	1745
Thomas Dove	—	—	18 May	1745
Richard Carteret	—	—	18 May	1745
Philip Tom	—	—	19 June	1745
Richard Farish	—	—	19 June	1745
Charles Brown	—	—	24 June	1745
Thomas Knackston	—	—	12 July	1745
Thomas Latham	—	—	15 July	1745
Nathaniel Stephens	—	—	21 July	1745
John Hyde	—	—	26 August	1745
Edmund Townley	—	—	26 August	1745
Charles Upton	—	—	30 Aug.	1745
Thomas Wells	—	—	27 Sept.	1745
Joseph Soanes	—	—	3 Dec.	1745
Jonathan Ruffel	—	—	27 Dec.	1745
John Rowzier	—	—	27 Dec.	1745
Henry Barnsley	—	—	10 Jan.	1745
Ambrose Seccombe	—	—	23 Jan.	1745
Edward Parker	—	—	28 Jan.	1745
William Fortescue	—	—	8 Feb.	1745
Warren Belitha	—	—	19 March	1745
Stephen Colby	—	—	30 March	1746
John Knight	—	—	3 April	1746
Peter Robertson	—	—	3 April	1746
Leonard Marshall	—	—	17 April	1746
Edward Jekyll	—	—	21 April	1746
Leonard Bellamy	—	—	22 April	1746
William Pettigrew	—	—	30 May	1746
William Brown	—	—	2 June	1746
Elias Bate	—	—	25 June	1746
John Storr	—	—	3 July	1746
Gilbert Young	—	—	3 July	1746
Robert Grant	—	—	3 July	1746
John Legge	—	—	19 July	1746
Carr Scrope	—	—	11 Aug.	1746
John Evans	—	—	20 Aug.	1746
Jos. Veale	—	—	30 Aug.	1746
Mark Millbank	—	—	13 Sept.	1746
Jervis Maplesden	—	—	6 Oct.	1746
William Preston	—	—	20 Oct.	1746
Thomas Riggs	—	—	23 Oct.	1746
James Butler	—	—	11 Nov.	1746
Thomas Ward	—	—	15 Jan.	1746
John Wynne	—	—	20 Jan.	1746
Thomas Cookson	—	—	24 Jan.	1746
Richard Dorril	—	—	2 March	1746

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

John Hollwall	—	4 April 1747
William Holburne	—	21 April 1747
Alexander Campbell	—	28 April 1747
Edward Barbar	—	18 May 1747
John Hale	—	27 May 1747
John Midwinter	—	5 June 1747
Edward Crickett	—	22 June 1747
George Vachell	—	9 July 1747
James Hackman	—	9 July 1747
Richard Edwards	—	3 August 1747
Charles Balfour	—	11 Sept. 1747
Vincent Pearle	—	11 Sept. 1747
Robert Wilfon	—	21 Sept. 1747
Thomas Hanbury	—	23 Oct. 1747
Thomas Saumarez	—	23 Nov. 1747
Matthew Whitwell	—	5 Dec. 1747
Edward Vernon	—	5 Dec. 1747
John Ballett	—	18 Jan. 1747
George Hudson	—	16 Feb. 1747
Edward Le Crafs	—	24 Feb. 1747

NUMBER XLIV.

A General LIST of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions.

William Carr	—	11 May 1699
George Crowe	—	1 March 1705
Henry Power	—	14 Dec. 1708
Sir Thomas Longueville, Bart.	—	3 June 1709
William Mabbot	—	15 April 1711
John Markett	—	16 Oct. 1711
William Ellerker	—	26 Oct. 1714
Henry Osborne	—	6 June 1719
Matthew Fortescue	—	4 April 1720
Richard Stevens	—	12 April 1720
John Wearg	—	29 May 1720
Nathaniel Orris	—	23 June 1720
Roach Faulknor	—	20 Oct. 1720
Charles Pyot	—	22 June 1726
John Warden	—	28 Oct. 1726
William Reed	—	16 Jan. 1727
Alexander Michell	—	14 June 1731
Thomas Bedford	—	15 June 1731

William

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NAMES.	SENIORITY.
William-Henry Masclary	3 July 1731
William Collins	2 March 1733
John Watfon	2 March 1733
George Grant	2 March 1733
William Galloway	2 March 1733
Hugh Forbes	13 March 1733
Robert Kerr	30 March 1734
Robert Robertson	5 May 1735
Henry Page	25 June 1735
James Monypenny	17 Oct. 1735
Bosville Williams	27 July 1736
James Kinkaid	30 July 1736
John Brand	7 April 1737
Thomas Griffin	26 April 1737
William Baker	1 May 1738
Thomas Baker	23 May 1738
Jonathan Williams	29 Nov. 1738
Abraham North	24 Feb. 1738
Thomas Ruffin	2 April 1739
George Hill	25 June 1739
Henry Angel	25 June 1739
Hanover Herne	3 July 1739
William Powlett	12 July 1739
Alexander Innes	26 July 1739
Charles Davids	14 Aug. 1739
John Eeles	14 Aug. 1739
Nicholas Cooper	31 Aug. 1739
Robert Baynes	31 Aug. 1739
John Brown	31 Aug. 1739
Francis Arundell	31 Aug. 1739
Richard Davis	31 Aug. 1739
George Ryall	31 Aug. 1739
Richard Matthew	14 Sept. 1739
John Sbirel	30 Sept. 1739
John Donkley	12 Oct. 1739
Peter Cowe	1 Nov. 1739
Sampson Salt	16 Nov. 1739
Edward Robinson	4 Dec. 1739
Est Mihell	4 Dec. 1739
Baker Hebden	22 Jan. 1739
Robert Coleman	5 Feb. 1739
Thomas Trenwith	15 Feb. 1739
William Hackman, sen.	18 Feb. 1739
George Ireland	25 Feb. 1739
Arthur Vaughan	1 March 1739
John Neale	3 March 1739
John Badcock	3 March 1739

NAME S.	SENIORITY.
Samuel Graves	— 3 March 1739
Charles Greenwood	— 4 March 1739
Robert Mason	— 4 March 1739
William Long	— 4 March 1739
James Strahan	— 4 March 1739
Roger Jones	— 4 March 1739
Samuel Pitchford	— 4 March 1739
Penhallow Cuming	— 4 March 1739
John Williams	— 4 March 1739
William Beale	— 4 March 1739
William Manwaring	— 4 March 1739
Robert Taylor	— 4 March 1739
Francis Wyatt	— 13 March 1739
Robert Arnott	— 4 April 1740
James Wager	— 10 April 1740
Joseph Roberts	— 21 April 1740
Tho. Woolley Pickering	— 8 May 1740
William Mantell	— 8 May 1740
John Moore	— 12 May 1740
Humphrey Rawlings	— 12 May 1740
Eber Elwall	— 28 May 1740
William Cooper	— 23 June 1740
James Cumming	— 11 July 1740
John Bray, sen.	— 14 July 1740
Richard Blighe	— 16 July 1740
Edward Hughes	— 16 July 1740
William Leaver	— 25 Aug. 1740
Thomas Smith, sen.	— 29 Aug. 1740
James Donaldson	— 2 Sept. 1740
George Durell	— 2 Sept. 1740
Francis Stewart	— 17 Sept. 1740
Alexander Bruce	— 22 Sept. 1740
Francis Nicholls	— 27 Sept. 1740
John Rankin	— 27 Sept. 1740
John Tubman	— 27 Sept. 1740
Charles Baker	— 12 Oct. 1740
Samuel Couchman	— 24 Oct. 1740
John Saunders	— 31 Oct. 1740
James Burcher	— 19 Nov. 1740
Michael Taylor	— 27 Dec. 1740
Thomas Crosse	— 10 Jan. 1740
Richard Kempenfelt	— 10 Jan. 1740
John Bishop	— 14 Jan. 1740
Alexander Brodie	— 16 Jan. 1740
James Hobbs	— 16 Jan. 1740
James Randell	— 16 Jan. 1740
James Cooke	— 21 Jan. 1740
	— 2 Feb. 1740

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 153

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Louis Lafinby	— 2 Feb. 1740
Jacob Read	— 2 Feb. 1740
Francis Saunders	— 2 Feb. 1740
David Edwards	— 2 Feb. 1740
Edward Mountford	— 2 Feb. 1740
John Harrison	— 2 Feb. 1740
William Mawman	— 2 Feb. 1740
William Griffith	— 5 Feb. 1740
Thomas Foley, sen.	— 19 Feb. 1740
William Cowan	— 21 Feb. 1740
Thomas Hankerson	— 21 Feb. 1740
John Clark	— 21 Feb. 1740
John Moodie	— 21 Feb. 1740
James-John Purcell	— 21 Feb. 1740
Richard Brown	— 21 Feb. 1740
James Hume	— 21 Feb. 1740
Cornelius Smelt	— 21 Feb. 1740
William Burr	— 21 Feb. 1740
Wheeler Hoult	— 21 Feb. 1740
John Hatch	— 21 Feb. 1740
Edward Medley	— 24 Feb. 1740
Robert Craig	— 27 Feb. 1740
Paul Lovelace	— 6 March 1740
William Chads	— 6 March 1740
Thomas Frazer	— 6 March 1740
Peter-Franklin Brooking	— 13 March 1740
Thomas Churchill	— 13 March 1740
William Stewart	— 17 March 1740
John Roberts	— 20 March 1740
William Bennett	— 26 March 1741
Mark-Tiddeman	— 27 March 1741
James Ericks	— 27 March 1741
Pierpoint Walton	— 27 March 1741
Thomas Oakley	— 4 April 1741
Joseph Willis	— 13 April 1741
Samuel Powell	— 13 April 1741
Reginall Cock	— 13 April 1741
William Jacobs	— 13 April 1741
Robert Middleton	— 13 April 1741
John Selden	— 13 April 1741
John Lacey	— 14 April 1741
Alexander Blyth	— 14 April 1741
Thomas Andrews	— 17 April 1741
John Dennis	— 21 April 1741
Robert Miller	— 23 April 1741
Alexander M'Cartie	— 27 April 1741
Salkeld-John Proctor	— 29 April 1741

George

MEMBERS.
SENIORITY

George Legge	6 May 1741
John Rushworth	12 May 1741
William Williams, <i>sen.</i>	25 May 1741
George Bromfield	26 May 1741
Peter Rawlins	29 May 1741
James Logie	29 May 1741
Thomas Wentworth	30 May 1741
James Simpson	30 May 1741
Berkeley Seymour	9 June 1741
Andrew Cockburne	11 June 1741
Broderick Hartwell	12 June 1741
Thomas Foley, <i>jun.</i>	18 June 1741
John Ruffel	24 June 1741
John Wheelock	26 June 1741
Coll Mackdonald	26 June 1741
John Reynolds	27 June 1741
William Cleland	6 July 1741
Thomas Neilson	21 July 1741
Thomas Lempriere	11 August 1741
Edmund Turner	21 Aug. 1741
William Le Febvre	22 Aug. 1741
James Gilchrist	28 Aug. 1741
Dennis Every	2 Sept. 1741
Jonas Bonnyman	4 Sept. 1741
John Hughes, <i>sen.</i>	7 Sept. 1741
Witteronge Taylor	7 Sept. 1741
John Jones	8 Sept. 1741
Archibald Darroch	9 Sept. 1741
Thomas Leigh	16 Sept. 1741
Henry Prettie	28 Sept. 1741
Robert Faulkner	5 Oct. 1741
Charles Garenciers	12 Oct. 1741
George Seton	28 Oct. 1741
Francis Gaines	31 Oct. 1741
James Blair	3 Nov. 1741
Phineas Seymour	4 Nov. 1741
John Facey	10 Nov. 1741
Benjamin Young	20 Nov. 1741
Anthony Atkinson	28 Nov. 1741
William Smith	10 Dec. 1741
John Jermy	2 Jan. 1741
Thomas Hallum	6 Jan. 1741
Ambrose Cramer	12 Jan. 1741
Samuel Spencer	21 Jan. 1741
Edward Wheeler	23 Jan. 1741
John Hinxman	6 Feb. 1741
Thomas Durell	6 Feb. 1741

Book III. OF GREAT-BRITAIN. 1755

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Matteate Brady	8 Feb. 1741
Alexander Wilkie	16 Feb. 1741
William Coald	20 Feb. 1741
Alexander Gordon	25 Feb. 1741
William Johnson	25 Feb. 1741
Thomas Trevethick	27 Feb. 1741
John Carkett	11 March 1741
William Thompson	12 March 1741
William Holmes	16 March 1741
George Beed	16 March 1741
Edmund Hunt	16 March 1741
John Brewfe	17 March 1741
George Blanckley	18 March 1741
Edward Gascoigne	30 March 1742
John Smith (1st)	3 April 1742
William Norton	7 April 1742
Thomas Winter	17 April 1742
Thomas Sliford	17 April 1742
Robert Bollard	23 April 1742
Henry Trant	20 April 1742
Charles Gugelman	25 May 1742
Ezekiel Cofentine	26 May 1742
Richard Norbury	28 May 1742
John Gardiner	29 May 1742
Francis Davis	1 June 1742
John Dunkley	2 July 1742
Cheney Hurt	22 July 1742
Henry-John Philips	6 Aug. 1742
John Armstrong	23 Aug. 1742
John Botterell	4 Sept. 1742
George Darby	7 Sept. 1742
Richard Bargas	24 Sept. 1742
Henry Christian	1 Oct. 1742
Henry Rose	11 Oct. 1742
William Birch	14 Oct. 1742
Charles Hardy	16 Oct. 1742
James Grant	27 Oct. 1742
George Smith	5 Nov. 1742
Littleton Hill	9 Nov. 1742
Paul Ourry	13 Nov. 1742
Charles Chasemore	23 Nov. 1742
Joseph Bucknall	29 Jan. 1742
James Kirk	29 Jan. 1742
Thomas Mannings	4 Feb. 1742
John Falkingham	20 Feb. 1742
John Guilliard	4 March 1742
Frederick Booth	17 March 1742

Nicholas

NAMES.

SENIORITY

Nicholas Trefillian	28 March	1743
Swift Brackley	2 April	1743
Hamilton Gore	2 April	1743
William Newson	4 April	1743
David Hay	4 April	1743
Charles Lloyd	17 April	1743
Jeremiah Harmer	25 April	1743
Weston Varlo	16 May	1743
Benjamin Wells	31 May	1743
John Bladen	1 June	1743
Thomas Prescott	3 June	1743
Joseph Peyton	4 June	1743
Francis Clerke	16 June	1743
Charles Lucas	20 June	1743
Thomas Symmers	21 June	1743
Joseph Gage	22 June	1743
George Blyke	22 June	1743
Thomas Graves	25 June	1743
Benjamin Marlow	25 July	1743
Thomas Christian	12 Aug.	1743
Matthew Moore	15 Aug.	1743
Charles Loeffs	24 Aug.	1743
John Husley	24 Aug.	1743
John Bray, jun.	28 Aug.	1743
John Faulknor	28 Aug.	1743
Francis Burslem	17 Sept.	1743
Charles Hawkins	17 Sept.	1743
Thomas Evans	25 Sept.	1743
William Williams, jun.	25 Sept.	1743
William Langdon	31 Sept.	1743
Thomas Owen	3 Oct.	1743
Benjamin Heron	3 Oct.	1743
Daniel Jarvis	7 Oct.	1743
Richard Higgs	10 Oct.	1743
John Lockhart	21 Oct.	1743
John Skyrme	3 Nov.	1743
Joseph Carew	16 Nov.	1743
Richard Teale	7 Dec.	1743
James Sayer	19 Dec.	1743
George Allan	23 Dec.	1743
William Cock	24 Dec.	1743
John Crispo	26 Dec.	1743
James Mackie	29 Dec.	1743
John Lind	4 Jan.	1743
Charles-Cathcart Grant	12 Jan.	1743
James Allan	14 Jan.	1743
William-Ley Rooke	14 Jan.	1743

Richard

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 157

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Richard Hinde	14 Jan. 1743
John Baffard	18 Jan. 1743
John Popkins	1 Feb. 1743
William Harris	2 Feb. 1743
Richard Robarts	3 Feb. 1743
Nicholas Vincent	3 Feb. 1743
Michael Kearny	6 Feb. 1743
John Young, sen.	11 Feb. 1743
Bellew Taton	21 Feb. 1743
James Cuninghame (1st)	22 Feb. 1743
John Carey	6 March 1743
George Gayton	6 March 1743
Owen Edwards	14 March 1743
James Jones	15 March 1743
Matthew Wallis	16 March 1743
William Meldrum	19 March 1743
Francis Osborne	27 March 1744
William Dumaresque	29 March 1744
Christopher Coles	31 March 1744
Robert Farmar	2 April 1744
Alexander Skene	12 April 1744
Richard Clements	12 April 1744
Arthur Haven	14 April 1744
John Aikenhead	14 April 1744
Henry Byng	17 April 1744
Wildy French	18 April 1744
James Worth	20 April 1744
Thomas Jones	20 April 1744
Peter Carteret	20 April 1744
Edward Ham	21 April 1744
Robert Tilliard	21 April 1744
William Underdown	24 April 1744
Charles Claus	25 April 1744
John Moutray	12 May 1744
Samuel Gibbs	12 May 1744
Richard Pascoe	23 May 1744
Richard Kyrby	24 May 1744
Richard Manley	25 May 1744
Henry Cowel	31 May 1744
Thomas Barker	2 June 1744
William Goostrey	5 June 1744
Edward Thornbury	6 June 1744
Anthony Fortye	6 June 1744
William Moon	6 June 1744
George Sellers	7 June 1744
Francis Richards	8 June 1744
James Gardner	8 June 1744
	John

John Candler	15 June	17
George Peard	15 June	17
Thomas Wye	25 June	17
William Shackerly	26 June	17
William Runfaman	7 July	17
Hen. Richard Dubois	7 July	17
Robert Haswell	8 July	17
William Gough	10 July	17
Andrew Laing	14 July	17
Alexander Irvine	14 July	17
John Mathias	17 July	17
Jeremiah Walton	18 July	17
James Johnston	25 July	17
Nicholas Coode	27 July	17
John Bagster	28 July	17
William Beamish	7 Aug.	17
John Bridges	12 Aug.	17
James Brydges	18 Aug.	17
Thomas Burnett	20 Aug.	17
James Kirkpatrick	29 Aug.	17
Edward Clark	29 Aug.	17
George Bryant	29 Aug.	17
Thomas Hammond	4 Sept.	17
Patrick Drummond	4 Sept.	17
John Hodges	8 Sept.	17
William Binks	15 Sept.	17
John Trehearne	17 Sept.	17
John Bover	19 Sept.	17
Benjamin Morrett	29 Sept.	17
Thomas Cuninghame	6 Oct.	17
William Williamson	6 Oct.	17
Isaac Hoy	6 Oct.	17
John Gordon	6 Oct.	17
James Furneaux	15 Oct.	17
John Warden	18 Oct.	17
Thomas Compton	28 Oct.	17
Samuel Tilley	16 Nov.	17
John Cormack	20 Nov.	17
Robert Ritchie	21 Nov.	17
John Walsh	23 Nov.	17
John Fortescue	24 Nov.	17
John Martin	12 Dec.	17
Archibald Kennedy	16 Dec.	17
James Balfour	17 Dec.	17
James Mackenzie	19 Dec.	17
John Gillis	19 Dec.	17
John Boles	2 Jan.	17

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

John Goard	—	16 Jan.	1744
Dennis Downing	—	16 Jan.	1744
Hyde Parker	—	16 Jan.	1744
John Osborne	—	22 Jan.	1744
Isaac Marsh	—	29 Jan.	1744
William Perkins	—	29 Jan.	1744
James Hovell	—	31 Jan.	1744
James Smith (1st)	—	1 Feb.	1744
John Dalrymple	—	1 Feb.	1744
Isaac George Falconer	—	12 Feb.	1744
James Cooper	—	14 Feb.	1744
Isaac Ourry	—	14 Feb.	1744
Thomas Pemble	—	15 Feb.	1744
John Ballvaird	—	16 Feb.	1744
Henry Scott	—	20 Feb.	1744
Robert Carkett	—	26 Feb.	1744
John Hallam	—	26 Feb.	1744
Robert Gordon	—	1 March	1744
Simon Turner	—	1 March	1744
Robert Gideon	—	7 March	1744
Morris Suckling	—	8 March	1744
John Clapp	—	8 March	1744
Stewart Powel	—	15 March	1744
Richard Priestwood	—	29 March	1745
Thomas Bailie	—	29 March	1745
James Puddicombe	—	15 April	1745
Stephen Tipper	—	18 April	1745
Archibald Seaton	—	22 April	1745
William Foster	—	26 April	1745
James Paterson	—	10 May	1745
George Gentil	—	12 May	1745
John West	—	18 May	1745
William Leitch	—	18 May	1745
Thomas Warwick	—	18 May	1745
Housman Broadley	—	18 May	1745
William Coney	—	18 May	1745
Robert Frankland	—	18 May	1745
Morgan Jones	—	23 May	1745
Joshua Loring	—	23 May	1745
George Ogilvie	—	23 May	1745
Daniel Rainier	—	25 May	1745
James Storch	—	30 May	1745
John Peighin	—	2 June	1745
Charles-Turner Edwards	—	6 June	1745
Jeremiah Coultas	—	7 June	1745
John Hughes, jun.	—	7 June	1745
John-Carter Allen	—	14 June	1745

William

NAMES.

SENIORITY

NAMES.	SENIORITY
William Lowfield	19 June 1745
James Orrok	19 June 1745
John Rous	22 June 1745
Humphrey Gillbee	24 June 1745
James Stevens	24 June 1745
William Philips	26 June 1745
Peter Brown	26 June 1745
Robert Hathorn	1 July 1745
Thomas Imrie	5 July 1745
George Balfour	5 July 1745
Bon Gardner	7 July 1745
Samuel Taylor	7 July 1745
James Munro	8 July 1745
Charles Roome	13 July 1745
James Watson	13 July 1745
William M ^c Cleverty	13 July 1745
John Murray	13 July 1745
Joseph Salmon	13 July 1745
Robert Brent	18 July 1745
Boyle Hyde	19 July 1745
John Ball	20 July 1745
Thomas Skone	21 July 1745
George Stancombe	25 July 1745
Benjamin Jenkins	25 July 1745
Charles Henly	27 July 1745
John Green	27 July 1745
Taylor Penny	6 Aug. 1745
Joshua Wheldon	9 Aug. 1745
John Mathison	17 Aug. 1745
William Pratt	20 Aug. 1745
Francis Swainston	21 Aug. 1745
William Hayman	26 Aug. 1745
Thomas Francis	27 Aug. 1745
Samuel M ^c Kinley	27 Aug. 1745
Dan. Molx. Cook	27 Aug. 1745
John Rogers	29 Aug. 1745
Hilton Crif. Wybergh	29 Aug. 1745
John Brock	2 Sept. 1745
Philip Worth	3 Sept. 1745
John Angier	4 Sept. 1745
William Greenwood	7 Sept. 1745
Thomas Morfe	17 Sept. 1745
John Archer	23 Sept. 1745
Hon. James Wemys	26 Sept. 1745
Edward Hooper	28 Sept. 1745
David Pryce	30 Sept. 1745
John Thane	1 Oct. 1745

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

John Atkins	—	3 Oct.	1745
John Payne	—	10 Oct.	1745
Roger Wills	—	12 Oct.	1745
Benjamin Neilson	—	16 Oct.	1745
John Young, jun.	—	17 Oct.	1745
David Miller	—	18 Oct.	1745
Henry Moyle	—	23 Oct.	1745
Stephen Hammick	—	25 Oct.	1745
Richard Sloper	—	28 Oct.	1745
Henry Speke	—	2 Nov.	1745
Henry Smith	—	2 Nov.	1745
Charles Middleton	—	5 Nov.	1745
Andrew Dishington	—	5 Nov.	1745
Thomas Ewbank	—	13 Nov.	1745
Chr. Jarvis Hurt	—	14 Nov.	1745
Chaloner Ogle	—	19 Nov.	1745
Christopher Bassett	—	22 Nov.	1745
John How	—	22 Nov.	1745
John Atkinson	—	29 Nov.	1745
Thomas Taylor	—	29 Nov.	1745
Joseph Fraine	—	2 Dec.	1745
Alexander Balfour	—	4 Dec.	1745
Ridgway Sheward	—	4 Dec.	1745
Mic. Hen. Pascal	—	9 Dec.	1745
William Hewett	—	17 Dec.	1745
Humphrey Sainthill	—	1 Jan.	1745
Hugh Mackay	—	2 Jan.	1745
Sabine Deacon	—	2 Jan.	1745
Charles Stuart	—	11 Jan.	1745
John Spiller	—	11 Jan.	1745
Patrick Mouat	—	20 Jan.	1745
George Wood	—	20 Jan.	1745
John Burges	—	23 Jan.	1745
William Shurmur	—	23 Jan.	1745
Joseph Myres	—	24 Jan.	1745
Bellwell Lyon	—	25 Jan.	1745
John Rawlinson	—	26 Jan.	1745
John Hall	—	26 Jan.	1745
John King	—	26 Jan.	1745
James Innes	—	26 Jan.	1745
John Hawford	—	28 Jan.	1745
Richard Vavasor	—	30 Jan.	1745
David Lyell	—	6 Feb.	1745
Joseph Fofs	—	7 Feb.	1745
James Teape	—	12 Feb.	1745
John Staunton	—	14 Feb.	1745
John Boyd	—	15 Feb.	1745

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Alexander

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

Alexander Bredner	15 Feb.	1745
Probert Morgan	15 Feb.	1745
Walter Stirling	18 Feb.	1745
Thomas Cobby	4 March	1745
Robert Carew	4 March	1745
William Kite	7 March	1745
Roger Edwards	7 March	1745
William Pevey	7 March	1745
Arthur Grigg	20 March	1745
Samuel Baker	30 March	1746
Mark Robinson	30 March	1746
Lewis Davies	2 April	1746
Robert Stewart	2 April	1746
David Boog	3 April	1746
Robert Mortimer	4 April	1746
Griffith Collins	11 April	1746
David Meredith	11 April	1746
John Evans	14 April	1746
Patrick Young	14 April	1746
Henry Parkin	17 April	1746
Richard Bond	21 April	1746
William Hall	21 April	1746
John Woodward	25 April	1746
George Dunn	30 April	1746
Thomas Munden	2 May	1746
Thomas Whitton	3 May	1746
Francis Tucker	5 May	1746
George Newton	9 May	1746
James Froude	14 May	1746
Henry Philips	16 May	1746
James Chads	17 May	1746
John Partington	17 May	1746
George Mathews	18 May	1746
James Owre	21 May	1746
Isaac Covell	3 June	1746
John Motley	4 June	1746
John Lenderick	4 June	1746
Thomas Smith, jun.	6 June	1746
Nathaniel Scarlett	7 June	1746
William Skyes	9 June	1746
John Skinner	10 June	1746
John Hickes	10 June	1746
Samuel Griffies	11 June	1746
Samuel Hood	17 June	1746
John Smith, (2d)	18 June	1746

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 163

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

Brook Kelfall	—	27 June	1746
John Milligen	—	28 June	1746
Christopher O'Brien	—	2 July	1746
John Deards	—	3 July	1746
George Healey	—	3 July	1746
Henry Baker	—	5 July	1746
Walker Bridges	—	7 July	1746
William Mackenzie	—	17 July	1746
Robert Joselyn	—	21 July	1746
Edward Pike	—	30 July	1746
Solomon Hawks	—	30 July	1746
Robert Routh	—	7 Aug.	1746
Richard Williams	—	15 Aug.	1746
John Elphinston	—	23 Aug.	1746
William Martin	—	29 Aug.	1746
James Croucher	—	14 Aug.	1746
William Jurd	—	30 Aug.	1746
Nathaniel Allen	—	16 Sept.	1746
Charles Mackie	—	30 Sept.	1746
James Lincolne	—	4 Oct.	1746
Thomas Parke	—	7 Oct.	1746
James Shirley	—	9 Oct.	1746
Samuel Grape	—	24 Oct.	1746
George Hamilton	—	25 Oct.	1746
William Philips	—	27 Oct.	1746
Richard Burrows	—	5 Nov.	1746
John Bale	—	8 Nov.	1746
John Nuttall	—	13 Nov.	1746
Andrew Cook	—	14 Nov.	1746
Dan. Forbes Patterson	—	17 Nov.	1746
Alexander Hood	—	2 Dec.	1746
James Buchan	—	31 Dec.	1746
David Young	—	7 Jan.	1746
John Hamilton	—	11 Jan.	1746
James Thorp	—	15 Jan.	1746
Adam Scott	—	9 Feb.	1746
William Milton	—	10 Feb.	1746
James Cuninghame (2d)	—	16 Feb.	1746
Thomas Moore	—	6 March	1746
Robert Mann	—	6 March	1746
Robert Bond	—	13 March	1746
Thomas Gardiner	—	19 March	1746
Thomas Rodd	—	24 March	1746
Stephen Sargent	—	30 March	1747

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Samuel Uvedale	5 May 1747
Robert Andrews	19 May 1747
William Osborne	9 June 1747
Edward Leighton	10 June 1747
Robert Lambert	12 June 1747
Joshua Rowley	2 July 1747
William Barker	2 July 1747
John Brookes	9 July 1747
Charles Bawden	11 July 1747
Thomas Willis	11 July 1747
William Robinson	18 July 1747
Battison Okely	21 July 1747
Joseph Mead	19 Aug. 1747
James Sandilands	19 Aug. 1747
George Ellery	11 Sept. 1747
Tho. Peter Crooke	9 Nov. 1747
Samuel Short	21 Nov. 1747
James Combs	23 Nov. 1747
George Douthwaite	23 Nov. 1747
James Doake	24 Nov. 1747
Walker Farr	28 Nov. 1747
Thomas Harrison	3 Dec. 1747
George Allwright	7 Dec. 1747
Alex. Schomberg	11 Dec. 1747
Richard Pike	18 Dec. 1747
John Seward	23 Dec. 1747
Peter Vancourt	25 Dec. 1747
Thomas Bishop	31 Dec. 1747
Thomas Piggott	31 Dec. 1747
Richard Lowndes	27 Jan. 1747
James Smith, (2d)	17 Feb. 1747

NUMBER XLV.

A LIST of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy, with their Rates, Tunnage, and respective Complements of Men and Guns.

OCT. 10th, 1747.

First Rates.	Tunnage.	Complement of Men		Guns.
		Highest.	Lowest.	
Royal Ann	—	850	750	100
Britannia	— 1895			
Royal George	— 1801			
London	— 1711			
Royal Sovereign	— 1883			
Royal William	— 1918			

Second Rates.

Barfleur	—	1565	750	660	90
Blenheim	—	1557			
Duke	—	1625			
St. George	—	1655			
Prince George	—	1586			
Marlborough	—	1567	750	660	90
Prince	—				
Princess Royal	—	1570			
Ramillies	—				
Sandwich	—	1573			
Union	—	1578			

Third Rates.

Boyne	—	1390	650	600	80
Princess Caroline	—	1353			
Cambridge	—	1286			
Chichester	—	1278			
Cornwall	—	1350			
Culloden	—	1567	650	600	80
Dorsetshire	—	1283			
Invincible	—	1826			
Namure	—	1567			
Neptune	—	1572			
Newark	—	1283			

Third Rates.	Tonnage.	Compliment of Men. Highest.	Lower.	Guns.
Norfolk	1393	650	600	80
Russell	1350			
Shrewsbury	1314			
Torbay	1296			
Berwick	1280			
Bedford	1230			
Burford	1147			
Buckingham	1128			
Captain	1230			
Elizabeth	1224			
Essex	1226	520	460	70
Edinburgh	1119			
Prince Frederick	1225			
Grafton	1133			
Hampton Court	1283			
Ipswich	1142			
Kent	1139			
Lenox	1128			
Monmouth	1225			
Nassau	1225			
Northumberland	1299			
Royal Oak	1224			
Orford	1099			
Princessa	1709			
Revenge	1258			
Sterling Castle	1225			
Suffolk	1224			
Yarmouth	1359			

Fourth Rates.

Princess Amelia	1353	520	460	66
Cumberland	1401			
Devonshire	1305			
Lancaster	1366			
Somerset	1354			
Intrepide	1300	460		64
Mars	1374			
St. Albans	1207			
Anson	1197	420	380	62
Augusta	1068			
Canterbury	1117			
Defiance	1136			
Deptford	951			
Dunkirk	965			
Breadnought	1093			

Dragon

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 167

Fourth Rates.	Tonnage.	Compliment of Men.		
		Highest.	Lower.	
Dragon	1067	420	380	60
Eagle	1130			
Exeter	1068			
Jersey	1065			
Kingston	1068			
Lyon	1068			
Medway	1080			
Princess Louisa	1143			
Princess Mary	1068			
Prince of Orange	1228			
Vigilante	1318			
Montagu	920			
Nottingham	1077			
Pembroke	956			
Plymouth	954			
Rupert	1070			
Rippon	1021			
Strafford	1067			
Sunderland	1123			
Superbe	1068			
Tilbury	1124			
Tyger	1218			
Windfor	1201			
Warwick	951	350	280	50
Weymouth	1065			
Worcester	1061			
York	987			
Advice	983			
Assistance	1063			
Antelope	860			
Argyle	764			
Bristol	704			
Chatham	756			
Colchester	976			
Chester	977			
Falkland	974			
Greenwich				
Gloucester	986			
Guernsey	863			
Hampshire	850			
Harwich	968			
Litchfield	756			
Leopard	872			
Newcastle	759			
Nonfuch	852			

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Norwich

Fourth Rates.		Tonnage.	Compliment of Men.		
			Highest.	Lower.	
Norwich	—	993	350	280	50
Oxford	—	767			
Ifis	—	1013			
Portlands Prize	—	866			
Portland	—	964			
Preston	—	860			
Panther	—	968			
Ruby	—	989			
Romney	—	756			
Severn	—	1061			
Severn	—	853	300	250	50
Sutherland	—	874			
Tavistock	—	1061			
Woolwich	—	866			
Winchester	—	987			
Centurion	—	1005			

Fifth Rates.

Adventure	—	683	280	220	44
Anglesea	—	715			
Ambuscade	—	740			
Affurance	—	823			
Chesterfield	—	719			
Diamond	—	697			
Dover	—	693			
Eltham	—	678			
Prince Edward	—	715			
Expedition	—	816			
Fame	—	669			
Folkstone	—	698			
Fowey	—	528			
Feverham	—	689			
Gosport	—	691			
Prince Henry	—	819			
Humber	—				
Hastings	—	682			
Hector	—	607			
Kinsale	—	701			
Launceston	—	701			
Ludlow Castle	—	595			
Lark	—	710			
Liverpool	—	703			

Fifth Rates.	Tonnage.	Compliment of Men.		Guns.
		Highest.	Lower.	
Looc	716			
Lynn	688			
Mary Galley	716			
Milford	714			
Mermaid	707			
Pearl	712			
Penzance	823			
Pool	706	280	220	44
Rainbow	831			
Roebuck	597			
Rumney	756			
Saphire	686			
South-Sea Castle	712			
Thetis	720			
Torrington	711			

Sixth Rates.

Alderney	504			
Alborough	506			
Amazon	471			
Arundel	509			
Bellona	541			
Biddeford	433			
Bridgewater	466			
Blandford	455			
Centaur	504			
Deal-Castle	506			
Dursley Galley	372			
Dolphin	428			
Experiment	445			
Flamborough	377			
Fox	440	160	140	24
Gibraltar	374			
Greyhound	451			
Garland, building	501			
Glasgow	504			
Grand Turk	366			
Inverness	354			
Kennington	429			
Lowestoffe	512			
Lively	439			
Lys	366			
Lyme	447			
Margate	438			
Mercury	504			
Nightingale	522			

Sixth Rates.	Tonnage.	Compliment of Men.		Guns.
		Highest.	Lower.	
Phoenix	514	160	140	24
Portmahon	437			
Ranger	639			
Rose	448			
Rye	447			
Seahorse	374			
Shoreham	514			
Squirrel	377			
Seaford	432			
Sheerness	509			
Siren	504			
Sphinx				
Surprize	508			
Success	436			
Scarborough	442			
Solebay	429			
Tartar	430			
Tryton	501			
Unicorn				
Winchelsea	441	216	70	10
Wager	511			
Queenborough	519			
Royal Caroline				
Rippon's Prize				

Fire-ships.

Dolphin	428	45		8
Salamander	304			
Vulcan	225			

Store-ships.

Deptford	678	100		24
Princess Royal	541			

Hospitals.

Apollo	744			
Chester	704			
Enterprize	531			
Rochester	719			
Solebay	272			

Bombs.

Bombs.

		<i>Tonnage.</i>		<i>Compliment of Men.</i>		<i>Carriage and Swi- vel Guns.</i>
				<i>Highest.</i>	<i>Lower.</i>	
Basilisk	—	271	}	60	8	14
Carcass	—	274				
Comet	—	276				
Firedrake	—	283				
Furnace	—	273				
Granado	—	270				
Mortar	—	280				
Serpent	—	275				
Terrible	—	263	}			
Terror	—	278				

Sloops.

Badger	—	274	}	110		14
Dispatch	—	269				
Falcon	—	270				
Fortune	—	272				
Hazard	—	273				
Hornet	—	272				
Kingfisher	—	275				
Lizard	—	272				
Porcupine	—	314				
Raven	—	273				
Scorpion	—	276				
Speedwell	—	271				
Swan	—	280				
Viper	—	270				
Weazel	—	308				
Baltimore	—	251	}	100	80	14 14
Drake	—	249				14 14
Fly	—	200				8 12
Ferret	—	255				14 14
Grampus	—	249				14 14
Hawk	—	206				8 12
Hound	—	200				8 12
Merlin	—					8 12

Tonnage. Compliment of Men.

		Highest.	Lower.	Carriage and Swivel Guns.
Otter	247	100	80	14 14
Swallow				10 14
Swift	203			8 12
Spence	207			8 12
Spy	201			8 12
Shark	201			10 12
Saltash	248	100	80	14 14
Wolf	246			14 14
Hind	272			
Vulture	267			
Trial	272			
Jamaica	273			
Albany	269			

Pink.

Discovery	154	20
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Yachts.

Charlotte	155	40	8
Dublin	148	50	12
Fubbs	157	40	
Katharine	161		
Mary	164		
William and Mary	152		

Small Yachts.

Bolton	42	7	6
Chatham	74	6	4
Drake	68	4	6
Portsmouth			4
Queenborough	46	7	6

Transports.

Royal Escape			73
Lion			103
Navy			109
Plymouth			166
Supply			122
Woolwich			65

Hays.

Forrester	125
Heyling	117
Truelove	76
Unity	130
Calloden	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheernefs Water-Boat	94
Mary Smack	52
Sheernefs Long-Boat	27
Buoy-Boat	13

Lighters.

Goodwill	74
Minorca	105
New	107
Unity	80
Betty	55

Hulks.

Berwick	1147
Chatham	714
Devonshire	1304
Captain	1131
Jersey	677
Ludlow-Castle	595
Panther	716
Salisbury	756
Success	547
Sterling-Castle	1138
Winchester	711
Yarmouth	1110

N U M-

NUMBER XLVI.

A LIST of the Commissioners, and other Officers of the Navy.

THE Right Honourable George Doddington, Esq; Treasurer, 2000 l. per Annum.

Richard Haddock, Esq; Comptroller,

Sir Jacob Ackworth, Knt. and Joseph Allen, Esq; Joint-Surveyors,

Daniel Devert, Esq; Clerk of the Acts,

William Corbett, Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts,

Robert Osborn, Esq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts,

George Crowle, Esq; Comptroller of the Store-keeper's Accompts,

Edward Falkingham, Alexander Geddes, and John Russel, Esqrs. Principal Officers,

Salary 500 l. per Ann. each.

Charles Brown, Esq; at Chatham and Sheerness,

Richard Hughes, Esq; at Portsmouth,

Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; at Plymouth,

Thomas Trefusis, Esq; at Port-Mahon,

William Davies, Esq; at Deptford and Woolwich,

Thomas Wyndham, Esq; Paymaster to the Treasurer of the Navy,

Sir Henry Penrice, President and Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Salary 400 l. per Ann. in Peace, and 800 l. in War.

William Bell, Nathaniel Hills, Charles Allix, and Esquire Cary, Esqrs. Commissioners for Sick and Hurt Seamen; Salary, Mr. Bell at 400 l. the rest at 300 l. per Ann.

, Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy.

Mr. Charles Burley, Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts, Salary 300 l. per Annum.

Mr. Turner, First Clerk to the Comptroller of the Navy, Salary 200 l. per Ann.

Register and Signer of the Contractors Bills, Mr. Baynard, Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Chief Clerk in the Ticket-Office, Joseph Rossington, Esq; Salary 200 l. per Ann.

House-keeper, Mrs. Yard, 80 l. per Ann.

DEPTFORD.

	Salaries per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Arthur Dobbins, Clerk of the Checque,	—	200	0	0
John Sargent, Store-keeper,	—	200	0	0
John Goodwin, Master-Attendant,	—	200	0	0
John Holland, Master-Shipwright,	—	200	0	0
John Rule, Clerk of the Survey,	—	200	0	0
Israel Pownoll, Assistant to the Master-Shipwright	—	100	0	0

WOOLWICH.

Andrew Philipps, Clerk of the Checque,	—	150	0	0
William Brett, Store-keeper,	—	150	0	0
John Jenkins, Master-Attendant,	—	150	0	0
Thomas Fellows, Master-Shipwright,	—	150	0	0
William Mathews, Clerk of the Survey,	—	150	0	0
Thomas Slade, Assistant to the Master-Shipwright,	—	80	0	0

CHATHAM.

Thomas Coleby, Clerk of the Checque,	—	200	0	0
Daniel Furzer, Store-keeper,	—	200	0	0
John Ruffel, Clerk of the Survey,	—	200	0	0
Percy Brett, } Master-Attendants, each	—	200	0	0
Robert Aggar, }	—	200	0	0
John Ward, Master-Shipwright,	—	200	0	0
William Morland, } Assistants to the Master-Shipwright.	—			
Philip Gilbert, }	—			

SHEERNESS.

Bryan Bentham, Clerk of the Checque,	—	150	0	0
John Broome, Master-Attendant,	—	150	0	0
Benjamin Poole, Master-Shipwright,	—	150	0	0
Nich. Roope, Store-keeper,	—	150	0	0
Peter Rawlings, Clerk of the Survey	—			

PORTSMOUTH.

George Atkins, Clerk of the Checque,	—	200	0	0
John Greenway, Store-keeper,	—	200	0	0
John Orumanney, Clerk of the Survey,	—	200	0	0
Edward Collingwood, Master-Attendant	—	200	0	0

Pierfon

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Pierſon Lock</i> , Maſter-Shipwright,	—	200	0	0
<i>John Lock</i> ,	} Aſſiſtants to the Maſter Ship-	—	100	0 0
<i>William Bucknall</i> ,				
	wright, each			

P L Y M O U T H.

<i>Philemon Pownall</i> , Clerk of the Checque,	—	150	0	0
<i>James Fletcher</i> , Store-keeper,	—	150	0	0
, Maſter-Attendant	—	150	0	0
<i>Benjamin Slade</i> , Maſter-Shipwright,	—	150	0	0
<i>John Trewanier</i> , Clerk of the Survey,	—	150	0	0
<i>Thomas Hawkins</i> , Aſſiſtant to the Maſter-Shipwright,	—	80	0	0

N U M B E R XLVII.

Commiſſioners for Victualling His Maſteſty's Navy.

R <i>ichard Hall</i> , Eſq;	} Salary 400 l. per Ann. each.
<i>Isaac Wallace</i> , Eſq;	
<i>Sir Francis-Haſkins-Eyles Stiles</i> , Bart.	
<i>Hon. Horatio Townſhend</i> , Eſq;	
<i>Francis Vernon</i> , Eſq;	
<i>William Jenkins</i> , Eſq;	
<i>Tyrwit Cayley</i> , Eſq;	

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Henry Pelham</i> , Eſq; Secretary	—	200	0	0
<i>Dent. Skeet</i> , Eſq; for Caſh	—	120	0	0
<i>James Lovelace</i> , Eſq; Accomptant for Stores	—	120	0	0
<i>James Hubbard</i> , Eſq; Caſhier	—	150	0	0
<i>Mr. James Wood</i> , Clerk of the Cutting-Houſe	—	80	0	0
<i>Mr. James Butcher</i> , Maſter-Cooper	—	80	0	0
, Clerk of the Bakehouſe	—	80	0	0
<i>John Kelfall</i> , Clerk of the Brewhouſe	—	60	0	0
<i>Francois Ellis</i> , Hoy-taker	—	60	0	0

N U M B E R XLVIII.

Treasurer of the Navy's Office.

		Salaries per Ann. l. s. d.		
Treasurer of the Navy,	Right Hon. George } Doddington, Esq;	2000	0	0
	Pay-Master, Thomas Wyndham, Esq;	500	0	0
Clerks under the Pay-Master,	Mr. John Hooke,	80	0	0
	Mr. Robert Haslewood	80	0	0
	Mr. William Barber	40	0	0
	Mr. George Stansford	80	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Vaughan	40	0	0
	Mr. William Vincent	40	0	0
	Mr. Wyndham Deverell	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks,	Mr. James Hubball, jun.	40	0	0
	Mr. William Oakeley	50	0	0
Cashier and Accomptant,	Mr. William Glasford	50	0	0
	John Tucker, Esq;	400	0	0
Clerks under the Cashier and Ac- comptant,	Mr. John Barber	80	0	0
	Mr. Adam Gellicoe	80	0	0
	Mr. John Chitty	80	0	0
	Mr. John Slade	40	0	0
	Mr. George Swaffield	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerk,	Mr. Henry Middleton,	50	0	0
Cashier of the Victualling,	James Hubball, Esq;	150	0	0
Clerks to the Cashier for the Victual- ling,	Mr. James Lynch	70	0	0
	Mr. Peter Penny	50	0	0
	Mr. John Allen	40	0	0
	Mr. Robert Radcliffe	40	0	0
John Uffindell, Messenger, at 1 s. 8 d. per diem		30	8	4
Thomas Wheeler, Porter, at 1 s. per diem.		18	5	0
George Andrews, Door-keeper to the Pay-Room		20	0	0
Peter Scott, Barge-Master		6	0	0
Mrs. Mary Vaughan, House-keeper		40	0	0

NUMBER XLIX.

Military Branch of the Ordnance.

ENGINEERS.

		Salaries per Ann.	
Chief Engineer, <i>Thomas Lascelles, Esq;</i>		—	501 17 6
Directors,	{ <i>Thomas Armstrong,</i> <i>William Skinner,</i> <i>John-Henry Bastide,</i>	{ Chief Engineer at <i>Mabou,</i> each — 365 0 0 Chief Eng. at <i>Louisbourg.</i>	
Sub-Directors,	{ <i>Justly Watson,</i> <i>Dugal Campbell,</i>	{ each — 273 15 0	
Engineers in Ordinary.	{ <i>Leonard Bickerstaff,</i> <i>William Cuninghame,</i> <i>Archibald Patoun,</i> <i>Leonard Smelt,</i> <i>George-Augustus Elliot,</i> <i>John Armstrong,</i>	{ each — 182 10 0	
Engineers Extraordinary.	{ <i>William Cowley,</i> <i>Kane-William Horneck,</i> <i>David Watson,</i> <i>Charles Rivers,</i> <i>James Bramham,</i> <i>John Hardesty,</i>	{ each — 109 10 0	
Sub-Engineers,	{ <i>Matthew Dixon,</i> <i>William Green,</i> <i>William Eyres,</i> <i>John Elphinstone,</i> <i>John Archer,</i> <i>George Weston.</i>	{ each — 73 0 0	
Practitioner-Engineers.	{ Not yet fixed on.	{ each — 54 15 0	

Masters of the Royal Academy for Artillery at Woolwich.

	Sal.	per Ann.	l.	s.	d.	
Chief Master	_____	_____	200	0	0	
Second Master,	_____	_____	100	0	0	
Assistant and Clerk,	_____	_____	100	0	0	
French Master,	_____	_____	40	0	0	
Drawing-Master,	_____	_____	54	15	0	
Engineer,	<i>Richard King,</i>	_____	100	0	0	
Bombardiers,	{ <i>John Kelly,</i>	} each —	36	10	0	
	{ <i>John Pawlet,</i>					
Chief-Petardier,	<i>George Musgrave,</i>	_____	54	15	0	
Gunners,	{ <i>Edward Gale,</i>	} each —	18	5	0	
						<i>Benjamin Berry,</i>
						<i>John-Henry Mauclear,</i>
						<i>Edward Turner,</i>
						<i>Josua Tucker,</i>

N O R T H - B R I T A I N.

Bombardiers, { <i>Robert Johnson,</i>	} 2s. per diem each	36	10	0
{ <i>Isaac Jackson,</i>				
Gunners, { <i>George Morrison,</i>	} 1s. per diem each	18	5	0
{ <i>Robert Scott,</i>				

Extraordinary Allowances by Bill and Debuture.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Superintendant of all his Majesty's Foundries, { <i>Francis Eyles, Esq;</i>	} _____	500	0	0
Assistant-Surveyor for Artillery, Lieutenant-Ge- neral <i>Albert Borgard,</i>				
		243	6	8

Military Branch of G I B R A L T A R.

Chief Engineer, <i>James-Montresor,</i>	_____	365	0	0
Engineer, Vacant,	_____	54	15	0
Captain,	_____	182	10	0
Of Artillery, { Lieutenant {	{	_____	_____	_____
		1	6 s.	} per diem each.
		1	5 s.	
		1	4 s.	
		3	3 s.	

Of Artillery, {
 Three Serjeants, 2 s. per diem each.
 Three Corporals, 1 s. 8 d. per diem each.
 Twelve Bombardiers, 1 s. 8 d. per diem each.
 Twenty-six Gunners, 1 s. 4 d. per diem each.
 Fifty-four Matrosses, 1 s. per diem each.
 Two Drums, 1 s. per diem each.

Military Branch of Port-Mahon.

Chief Engineer, *John Hargrave*, 365 l. per Ann.

Engineer ————— 10 s. per diem.

Of Artillery, {
 Captain, ————— 10 s. per diem.
 { 1 ————— 6 s.
 Lieutenants, { 1 ————— 5 s.
 { 1 ————— 4 s.
 { 3 ————— 3 s.
 Three Serjeants, at 2 s.
 Three Corporals, 1 s. 8 d.
 Twelve Bombardiers, ditto.
 Twenty-six Gunners, 1 s. 4 d.
 Fifty-four Matrosses, 1 s.
 Two Drums, ditto. } per diem each.

The Officers at *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* are supplied from Time to Time from the Officers in general of the Regiment of Artillery.

Officers of the four Companies of the Regiment of Artillery in England.

Colonel, Lieutenant-General *Albert Borgard*, 1 l. 5 s. per diem.

Lieutenant-Colonel, *Thomas Pattison*, 1 l. } per diem each.

Major, *Jonathan Lewis*, 15 s.

Captains, 4. {

} 10 s. per diem each.

Captain-Lieutenants, 4. {

} 6 s. per diem each.

First Lieutenants, 4. {

} 5 s. per diem each.

Second Lieutenants, 4.	}	4 s. per diem each.
Lieuten. Fireworkers, 12.		

Men of the four Companies in England.

Twelve Serjeants, at 2 s.	}	per diem each.
Twelve Corporals, at 1 s. 8 d.		
Fifty-six Bombardiers, at ditto		
Twenty Miners, at ditto		
Sixteen Cadet-Gunners, at 1 s. 4 d.		
Ninety-two Gunners, at ditto		
Thirty-two Pontoon-Gunners, at ditto		
Sixteen Cadet-Matrosses, at 1 s.		
One hundred eighty-four Matrosses, ditto		
Eight Drums, at ditto		
Four Tinmen, at 2 s. 6 d.		
James de la Ponge, Surgeon, at 4 s. per diem.		
James Irwin, Ditto Mate, at 2 s. 6 d. per diem.		
William Leaver, Chaplain, at 6 s. 8 d. per diem.		

Superannuated Officers.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel Richard King,	—	182	2	6
Adjutant James Gernon,	—	54	15	0
Lieutenant John Forbes,	—	91	5	0
Gunners, { Charles Ellis,	—	24	6	8
{ Philip Rogers,	—	24	6	8
{ Daniel Partridge,	—	18	5	0
{ Charles Westridge,	—	18	5	0
Matrosses, { Charles Dow,	—	18	5	0
{ James Glas,	—	18	5	0
{ Thomas Bradbury,	—	18	5	0
	M 3		N U M.	

NUMBER L.

The Establishment of the Civil Branch of his Majesty's Office of Ordnance.

	Salaries per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
M aster-General, <i>John Duke of Montagu</i>	1500	0	0	
Lieutenant-General, the Right Honourable } Sir <i>John Ligonier</i>	1100	0	0	
Surveyor-General, <i>Thomas Lascelles, Esq;</i>	700	0	0	
Clerk of the Ordnance, <i>Will. Rawlinson Earle, Esq;</i>	600	0	0	
Store-keeper, <i>Andrew Wilkinson, Esq;</i>	400	0	0	
Clerk of the Deliveries, <i>Charles Frederick, Esq;</i>	340	0	0	
Treasurer and Pay-master, <i>John Plumptre, Esq;</i>	500	0	0	
Secretary to the Master-Gen. <i>James Cockburn, Esq;</i>	220	0	0	
Under-Secretary, <i>William Smith</i>	150	0	0	
Minuting-Clerk to Master-Gen. <i>William Hawtayne</i>	54	15	0	
Clerks to the Lieutenant-General, { <i>John Hayter</i> —	150	0	0	
Extraordinary Clerk, { <i>John Gamball</i> —	40	0	0	
Clerks to the Surveyor-General, { <i>John Spencer</i> —	40	0	0	
Extraordinary Clerks to the Surveyor-General, { <i>George Armstrong</i> —	150	0	0	
{ <i>Isaac Wolfferman</i> —	60	0	0	
{ <i>John-Henry Schultz</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>George Ayres</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>Richard North</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>George Fern</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>David Stephenson</i> —	40	0	0	
Architect —	<i>James Gibbs</i> —	120	0	0
Chief Clerk, and Deputy to the Clerk of the Ordnance, { <i>Charles Bush</i> —	180	0	0	
Minuting Clerk { <i>William Bogdani</i> —	150	0	0	
Clerks in Ordinary, { <i>Daniel Kemp</i> —	50	0	0	
{ <i>William Dawson</i> —	60	0	0	
{ <i>Johnson Robinson</i> —	60	0	0	
{ <i>Henry Bassett</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>William Arnold</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>William Adams</i> —	40	0	0	
Extraordinary Clerks to the Clerk of the Ordnance, { <i>Harvey Bassett</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>Roger Blunt</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>John Humfrey</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>John Chapman</i> —	40	0	0	
{ <i>John Boddington</i> —	40	0	0	
Clerk to the Store-keeper, <i>William Backhouse</i> —	150	0	0	
Three Clerks in Ordinary to the Store-keeper, { <i>William Cooke</i> —	60	0	0	
{ <i>Thomas Thornbury</i> —	60	0	0	
{ <i>George Gregory</i> —	60	0	0	

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Three Extraordinary Clerks to ditto	{ William Gregory — Thomas Steer — Samuel Swan —	40 40 40	0 0 0	0 0 0
Chief Clerk to the Clerk of Deliveries, —	{ Jeaffreson Miles —	150	0	0
Clerk in Ordinary —	John Croome —	70	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto	{ Benjamin Bartlet — John Barrow —	40 40	0 0	0 0
Chief Clerk to the Treasurer —	{ Fitz-William Plumptree, Esq; —	150	0	0
Clerks to ditto —	{ Josiah Clarke — James Cooper —	60 50	0 0	0 0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto —	{ Lightfoot Fisher — John Reynolds — John Trigge —	40 40 40	0 0 0	0 0 0
Assistant Recorders,	{ William Bogdani — Daniel Kemp —	20 20	0 0	0 0
Proof-Masters —	{ Robert Hartwell — Robert Bennett —	20 20	0 0	0 0
Clerk to the Ch. Engineer,	John-Peter Desmaretz —	60	0	0
Clerk of the Works,	Dugal Campbell —	120	0	0
Purveyor, —	Charles Bush —	100	0	0
Overseer at Portsmouth,	Thomas Bowerbank —	80	0	0
Astronomical Observer,	James Bradley —	100	0	0
Store-keeper at the Horse Armory, —	{ William Nicholas, Esq; —	60	0	0
— at Gravesend and Tilbury-Fort —	{ John Harrison —	100	0	0
Store-keeper of Salt-petre,	Josiah Allen —	60	0	0
Officers at Portsmouth,				
Robert Eddowes, Store-keeper	—	180	0	0
Lewis Barton, Clerk of the Checque	—	54	13	0
Thomas Bowerbank, Clerk of the Survey	—	70	0	0
Clerks Extraordinary,	{ John Blake John Eddowes John Dixon	each 36 10 0		
Officers at Woolwich,				
George Campbell, Store-keeper	—	160	0	0
Neil Campbell, Clerk of the Survey —	{	each	54	15 0
John Twiniboe, Clerk of the Checque—				
James Delestang, Clerk of the Foundry				
Extraordinary Clerks,	{ John Parr Abel Cassell William Folkes	each — 36 10 0		

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Officers at Chatham,

George Musgrave, Store-keeper ————— 140 0 0

Charles Petty, Clerk of the Survey ————— } each 54 15 0

John Cockburn, Clerk of the Checque ————— }

Extraordinary Clerks, — { John Speck ————— } each 36 10 0
Thomas Sumpter ————— }

Officers at Plymouth,

William Redston, Store-keeper ————— 120 0 0

Nicholas Mercator, Clerk of the Checque ————— 54 15 0

Extraordinary Clerks, — { Robert Atkinson ————— } each 36 10 0
George Beardsley ————— }

Richard Williams, ————— 73 0 0

Officers at Sheerness,

Thomas Baker, Store-keeper ————— 100 0 0

William Saltonstall, Clerk of the Checque ————— 54 15 0

Extraordinary Clerk, Charles Downman ————— 36 10 0

Officers at Upnor,

John Turner, Store-keeper ————— 80 0 0

John Williams, Clerk of the Survey ————— 36 10 0

Store-keeper at Berwick—Ralph Wallis————— 40 0 0

Hull ————— William Sherman————— 50 0 0

Greenwich————— Thomas Furnis————— 80 0 0

Pendennis ————— Richard Pearce ————— 40 0 0

Chester ————— John Sewell ————— 40 0 0

Jersey ————— John Le Hardy ————— 40 0 0

Guernsey————— James le Merchant ————— 40 0 0

Carlisle————— Edward Carlisle ————— 30 0 0

Edinburgh ————— David Lyon ————— 91 5 0

Sterling————— Robert Forrest ————— 52 2 0

Fort-William ————— Alexander Muir ————— 40 0 0

Messenger of the Office—William Severn————— 60 0 0

Furbisher of small Arms—Thomas Hatcher ————— 80 0 0

At Hampton - Court } James Barbar ————— 60 0 0

and St. James's }

Windsor { Edward Scott ————— 25 0 0

{ Thomas Winwood————— 25 0 0

Purveyor for Ships———— Robert Bennet ————— 40 0 0

Draughtsman ————— John-Peter Desmaretz————— 100 0 0

Assistant ditto———— William Brasier————— 54 15 0

Barrack-master at the Tower, George Holmes ————— 40 0 0

Armourer ————— James Cooper ————— 26 0 0

Thirty Labourers at the Tower, each ————— 26 0 0

Civil Branch of Gibraltar.

Store-keeper, <i>George Deals</i> , 10s. per Diem.	
Clerk of the Survey, <i>James Hay</i>	} 4s. each per Diem.
Clerk of the Checque, <i>Charles Gordon</i>	
Clerk of the Works, <i>John Mackleod</i>	
Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2s. per Diem.	
Cooper, 4s.	} per Diem.
Mason, 3s.	
Wheeler, 3s.	
Carpenter, 3s.	
Two Armourers, 3s. each	
Smith, 3s.	

Port-Mahon Civil Government.

Store-keeper, <i>Robert Boyd</i> , 182 l. 10 s. per Ann.	
Clerk of the Survey, <i>Richard Dixon</i> , 4s.	} per Diem.
Clerk of the Checque, <i>Rich. Edgumbe</i> , 4s.	
Clerk of the Works, <i>Harry Innes</i> , 4s.	
Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2s. each	
Wheeler, 3s.	
Carpenter, 3s. 6d.	
Mason, 4s.	
Cooper, 3s.	
Armourer, 3s.	

Placentia.

Store-keeper, <i>William Saunderson</i> , 3s.	} per Diem.
Two Masons, at 3s. each	
Carpenter, 3s.	
Two Smiths, 3s. each	
Lieutenant, 3s.	
Serjeant, 2s.	
Two Bombardiers, at 1s. 8d. each	
Seventeen Gunners, at 1s. 4d.	

Annapolis-Royal.

Store-keeper, <i>Edward How</i> , 3s.	} per Diem.
Two Carpenters, at 2s. 6d. each	
Mason, 2s. 6d.	
Smith, 2s. 6d.	
Lieutenant, 3s.	
Serjeant, 2s.	
Two Bombardiers, at 1s. 8d. each	
Five Gunners, at 1s. 4d. each	
Ten Matrosses, at 1s. each	

NUMBER LI.

A LIST of the Officers, Petty-Officers, and Servants belonging to his Majesty's Royal-Hospital at Greenwich.

GOVERNORS.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Lord Chancellor or Keeper, now, and for the Time being.

Lord President,

Lord Privy-Seal,

Lord Steward,

Lord Chamberlain,

now, and for the Time being.

Duke of *Newcastle* —

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State for the Time being.

Dukes of —

Somerset,

Rutland,

Montagu,

Atholl,

Montrose,

Earls of —

Burlington,

Grantham,

Godolphin,

Cholmondeley.

Duke of *Bedford* —

One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Secretary of State for the Time being.

Earl *Granville*.

Lord Viscount *Cobham*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,

The Treasurer of his Majesty's

Household,

Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench,

Commissioners of the Admiralty,

High-Admiral,

Commissioners of the Treasury,

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance

Master of the Rolls,

Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas,

Chief-Baron of the Exchequer,

The Justices of the King's Bench,

The Justices of the Common-Pleas,

The Barons of the Exchequer,

now, and for the Time being.

The Attorney and Sollicitor-General,
The Secretary to the Commissioners of the
Admiralty,
The Secretary to the Commissioners of the
Treasury,
The Flag-Officers of the Fleet,
The Commissioners of the Navy,
The Judge of the Admiralty,
The Lord-Mayor, and three Senior Alder-
men of the City of London,
The Master, and the five Elder-Brethren
of Trinity-House,
The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and
Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital,
The Surveyor-General of the Works,

now, and for the
Time being.

Sir Edward Bellamy,
Sir John Thompson,
Sir-Matthew Decker,
Philip Gibbon, Esq;
William Fawkeners, Esq;

William Baxter,
Charles Vanbrugh,
Joseph Bell,
Edward Vernon,

Esqrs.

OFFICERS of the House.

Governor and his Clerk vacant.

Captain Charles Smith, Lieutenant Governor.

James Gunman, Esq; Treasurer.

Robert Man	_____	1st	} Captains.
Tbo. Lawrence	_____	2d	
Henry Power	_____	1st	} Lieutenants.
William Carr	_____	2d	
Alexander Barclay	_____	3d	
Isaac Power	_____	4th	} Chaplains.
Nicholas Tindall	_____	1st	
Mr. Campbell	_____	2d	

David Cockburne, Physician.

William Bell, Steward.

Isaac Rider, Surgeon.

John Maule, Clerk of the Checque.

William Corbett, Esq; Secretary.

Richard Horne, his Clerk.

Hon. Heneage Legge, Esq; Auditor.

Nicholas Durrant, Master Brewer,

60 l. per Ann.

Henry Blakey, Dispenser,

ditto.

Edward Grace, his Assistant,

Elizabeth Smith

1st	} Matrons.
2d	

Alice Gregory

Petty Officers and Servants.

Thomas Cole, Cook.

Henry Wilder

Thomas Robinson

Henry Freeman

William Blockley, Barber.

Francis Rogers, Butler.

Edward Griffith, Scullery-Man.

Jacob Strolger, his Mate.

John Webb, Porter.

Pensioners,	_____	_____	_____	1000
Petty-Officers.	_____	_____	_____	11
Nurses,	_____	_____	_____	56
Establishment	} In	_____	_____	4
		Out	_____	13

Which makes the Number born

1084

The Officers are not added in the Number born, because they receive for Table 1 s. 2 d. per Diem.

The Treasurer has 200 l. per Annum, and the Treasurer's Clerk 50 l. per Annum.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Surveyor of the Works, and Mr. James Store-keeper.

The Steward is allowed two Clerks, whose Business is to provide the Pensioners with Provision daily, to receive and deliver out all manner of House-Stores, to keep a Muster-Book of the Entries and Discharges of Men, and to make up the Monthly Accompts, &c.

Mr. John Maule is Clerk of the Checque, and allowed a Clerk, who is to inspect into all the Stores and Provisions, as to their Goodness, according to Contract; to sign and examine all Accompts before they are brought to the Board of Directors.

The Surgeon is allow'd two Assistants, and a Servant.

There are Commissioners or Directors that meet once in ten Days, or oftner, as Occasion requires, appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty; and every Director, before his Admittance, produces his Warrant from the Admiralty; whose Names are prefix'd to the following List, viz.

Ld. Arch. Hamilton, Governor.

Charles Smith, Lieutenant-Governor.

James Gunman, Esq; Treasurer.

Sir Edward Bellamy.

Sir John Thompson.

William Fawkener, Esq;

William Baxter, Esq;

Vice-Admiral Vernon.

Thomas Ripley, Esq;

Richard Morton, Esq;

Dr. David Cockburne.

James

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James Spilman, Esq;	William Younge, Esq;
William Allix, Esq.	Capt. Francis Dansays.
Thomas Corbett, Esq;	Hon. Heneage Legge, Esq;
Peter Burrell, Esq;	Joseph Maddy, Esq;
Capt. Robert Man.	Capt. Thomas Lawrence.
Fitzwilliam Plumptre, Esq;	Geo. Jennings, Esq;
Capt. William Parry.	

William Corbett, Esq; Pay-master to the Treasurer of the Navy, is Secretary to this Board, and allow'd 100*l.* *per Annum.* his Clerk 40*l.* *per Annum.*

There is a Council once a Week for the Government of the House, constituted by the Lords of the Admiralty, where are present the Officers of the Hospital, to assist in all Complaints, and to punish those that have behaved themselves in a disorderly Manner, and broke through the Rules of the Hospital.

The Matron is to take care of the Mens Linnen, to see it mended, and deliver it to the Landry-man once a Week to be washed; to see the Nurses clean the Wards. Eight of the Nurses are called Infirmary-Nurses, who are to tend the sick and disabled Seamen.

The Diet for the sick Men is Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Currants, Rice, Oatmeal, Tripe, Milk, Mutton, Veal, Bread, and Beer.

The Pensioners are all cloathed in Blue, and are allowed Linnen, Stockings, Shoes, and Twelve-pence *per Week* for Necessaries; out of which Number of Pensioners, there are 36 Boatswains, which are distinguished by having Gold Lace upon their Cloaths, and broad Gold Lace upon their Hats; they are allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* *per Man* a Week; their Business is to take Care of the Wards, and to see that the Men do their Duty; and if they see any Misdemeanors, to complain to the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to be brought to Council, and likewise to command the Watch upon their Guard. There are 72 Boatswains Mates, which have a narrow Edging upon their Hats, to be known from the private Pensioners, and have 1*s.* 6*d.* *per Man* a Week; they are appointed to assist the Boatswains.

The Diet and Allowance for a Man *per Diem*, is thus: *Sunday* they have one Pound of Mutton, Beef, or Pork, one Pound of Bread, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheese, and two Quarts of Beer: *Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday* the same. *Wednesday* they have Pease-Porridge, one Ounce of Butter, half a Pound of Cheese, one Pound of Bread, two Quarts of Beer. *Friday* the same.

There are 100 Boys, the Sons of disabled Seamen, who are maintained with the Money arising by shewing the Hospital and Painting in the Hall, &c. They wear blue Cloaths as the Pensioners, and have the same Allowance as the Boys at *Christ-Church* Hospital: They are taken in between eleven and thirteen Years

of Age, and not continued longer than three Years ; and go out to Captains of Men of War, and Merchant-Men. This Charity was established by the Lord *Aylmer*.

The Manner of their going to Chapel upon a Holy-day.

First, the Teacher of the *Mathematicks*, walks before, the Boys follow two and two after him, with the Mathematical Instruments in their Hands. In the next place, the Porter with his Staff walks before the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain and Chaplains ; then follow the Boatswains, and Boatswains Mates, with the Colours and Halberts ; after them the Drums beating, then the Pensioners two and two.

The Manner of their Dining on a Holy-day.

They have upon those Days double Allowance of Meat, and two Quarts of Ale. When they are at Dinner, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Captain and other Officers of the House, go in and drink the King's Health, (Musick playing while they are at Dinner) when they drink, the Drums beat, and the Men give three Huzza's ; so likewise the same at the Healths of the Prince and Princesses, and all the Royal Family, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Governors.

The Boys have Roast-Beef and Ale.

Note, That no Papist is allowed the Charity of the Hospital.

N U M B E R LII.

A LIST of the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal-Hospital at Chelsea, and the Out-Pensioners thereunto belonging.

THE President of the Council, now and for the Time being.
 The First Commissioner of the Treasury, or the High Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being.
 The Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being.
 The Paymaster-General of the Land-Forces, for the Time being.
 The Secretary at War for the Time being.
 The two Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, for the Time being.
 The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, for the Time being.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Governor, the Hon. Sir Robert Rich	_____	500	0	0
Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Colonel Thomas Norton	_____	200	0	0
More by King's Warrant	_____	200	0	0
Major, the Hon. Lancelot Story, Esq;	_____	100	0	0
1st Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Green	_____	100	0	0
2d Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lowe	_____	100	0	0
Physician, Dr. Monsey	_____	100	0	0
Secretary and Register, Peregrine Fury, Esq;	_____	100	0	0
Deputy-Treasurer, John Wynn, Esq;	_____	100	0	0
Comptroller, Edward Eyre, Esq;	_____	100	0	0
Steward, Henry Harris, Esq;	_____	100	0	0
Surgeon, William Cheselden, Esq;	_____	100	0	0
Apothecary, Mr. Daniel Graham	_____	50	0	0
Clerk of the Works, Mr. John Lane	_____	20	0	0
Whittier, Mr. Rodolphus Hugonar	_____	0	0	0
Men-Servants, who besides their respective Salaries are allowed Diet.				
Adjutant, Capt. Thomas Stuart	_____	60	0	0
Lamp-Lighter, Mr. John Bird	_____	20	0	0
Surgeon's Mate, Mr. Alexander Reid, jun.	_____	20	0	0
Surgeon's Deputy, Mr. John Thomas	_____	20	0	0
Comptroller				

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Comptroller of the Coal-Yard, Mr. Christopher Buckle		30	0	0
Wardrobe-Keeper, Mr. Daniel Tiphaine		20	0	0
Master-Baker, Mr. John Watkins		50	0	0
Master-Cook, Mr. William Kitchen		40	0	0
Second Cook, Mr. Edmund Moon		30	0	0
Three Under-Cooks, each		10	0	0
Master-Butler, Mr. John Wilton		40	0	0
Under-Butler, Mr. Thomas Symons		25	0	0
Barber, Mr. John Hawker		60	0	0
Scullery-Man, Mr. Robert Phillips		20	0	0
Two Under-Scullery-men, each		10	0	0
Sexton, Mr. Henry Medley		20	0	0
Usher of the Hall, Mr. Thomas Holmes		20	0	0
Porter, Mr. Henry Wolsey		12	0	0
Canal-keeper and Turncock, Mr. Robert Brett		20	0	0
Gardener, Mr. Richard Jennings		20	0	0
Messenger, Mr. Thomas Mann		20	0	0
Two Sweepers, each		10	0	0
Organist, Mr. Barnaby Gunn		20	0	0
Organ-Repairer, Mr. Gerrard Smith		6	0	0
Clock-Repairer, Mr. Thomas Fitter		6	0	0
Engine-Repairer, Mr. John Gray		20	0	0
Chelsea Tythes, &c. Rev. Mr. Aylsmore		18	9	0
Kensington ditto, Rev. Mr.		2	0	0
House-keeper, Mrs. Utresia Ashley		30	0	0
Twenty-four Matrons, at per Annum each		8	0	0

Military Officers and Soldiers.

26 Officers, at 3s. 6d. per Week, for 52 Weeks	}	237	5	0
and one Day				
34 Light-Horse-men, at 2s. for the same Time		177	5	7
32 Serjeants, at 2s. for the same Time		166	17	0
48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10d. per Week		104	4	5
336 Private Men, at 8d. per Week, for the same Time	}	583	19	0
Above 6000 Out Pensioners, at 5d. per Diem.				
100 Letter-Men, at 1s. per Diem.				
32 Men at 9d. per Diem.				

N U M B E R LIII.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about two hundred and sixty other substantial Citizens of London.

Sir Robert Baylis, President.

Samuel Lessingham, Esq; Treasurer, who hath the executive Government of the House, with a Committee of thirty Governors (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) chang'd every three Years; Ten going out yearly, and as many elected in their room at the annual General Court, and with twelve *Almoners* chosen Quarterly, who weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are cured, and incurable.

The Reverend Mr. Wingfield, M. A. Hospitaller, or Chaplain.

Dr. Hall,

Dr. Leatherland,

Dr. Reeve,

Mr. John Girle,

Mr. Thomas Baker,

Mr. Joseph Paul,

Mr. Pierce,

One Cook, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brew-house; two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. Pierce, Matron, under whom are sixteen Sisters, who take care of so many several Wards, with Nurses, Helpers, Watchers, &c. attending on the Poor.

Mr. Welch, Steward.

Mr. Morse, Clerk and Register.

} Physicians.

} Surgeons.

Apothecary.

N U M B E R LIV.

St. George's Hospital, at Hyde-Park Corner.

HIS Royal Highness FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, President.

The Right Hon. Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord High-Chancellor of Great-Britain,

The Rt. Rev. Benjamin, Lord Bishop of Winchester,

} Vice-

} Presi-

} dents.

N

Dr.

Dr. <i>David Ross</i> ,	} Physicians.
Dr. <i>Benjamin Hoadley</i> , Physician to his Majesty's Household,	
Dr. <i>Ambrose Dawson</i> ,	
Dr. <i>John-Thomas Batt</i> , Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty,	} Principal Surgeons.
<i>William Cheselden</i> , Esq; Surgeon to <i>Chelsea-Hospital</i> ,	
<i>John Parvlet</i> , Esq; Surgeon-General to the Army,	
<i>David Middleton</i> , Esq; Director of his Majesty's Hospitals in <i>Flanders</i> ,	
<i>Cæsar Hawkins</i> , Esq; Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty's Household,	} Surgeons in Ordinary.
<i>William Bromfield</i> , Esq; Surgeon to his Royal Highness the Prince of <i>Wales</i> , and Demonstrator of Anatomy at <i>Surgeon's-Hall</i> ; and	
Mr. <i>William Hewitt</i> ,	

All these Gentlemen are Governors, and serve without Fee or Reward.

<i>Daniel Graham</i> , Esq; Apothecary to <i>Chelsea-College</i> ,	} Apothecaries, who attend by Rotation, as Visitors to see the House-Apothecaries take due Care of the Patients and Medicines, and that they are dispensed according to the Prescriptions of the Physicians.
<i>John Allen</i> , Esq; Apothecary to his Majesty's Household,	
Mr. <i>Andrew Mitchel</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Thomas Graham</i> , Phar. Reg.	
Mr. <i>James Frazer</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Theodore Edgar</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Richard Rowden Baynham</i> ,	
Mr. <i>George Payne</i> , and Mr. <i>James Bromfield</i> ,	

<i>Joseph Hudson</i> , Esq,	} Treasurers.
Mr. <i>Richard Aspinwall</i> ,	
The Reverend Mr. <i>Hugh Frazer</i> , Chaplain.	
Mr. <i>Charles Trefry</i> , Apothecary.	
Mr. <i>Hugh Say</i> , Clerk.	
Mr. <i>William Dunbar</i> , Messenger.	
Mrs. <i>Sarah Moss</i> , Matron.	

And by these Gentlemen all the Books of Accompts and Minutes are kept and enter'd; and these, together with the above-named Apothecaries, are all Governors, and serve gratis.

N. B. The Physicians visit the Patients three times a Week, and the Surgeons attend daily.

NUMBER LV.

The Infirmary in Petty-France, Westminster.

RIGHT Hon. the Earl of Arran, President.

Sir John Craspe, Bart. Vice-President.

Rev. Mr. Pengry Hayward, Treasurer.

Dr. Wilbrabam,

Dr. Hawley,

Dr. Barker,

Mr. Pyle,

Mr. Pyle, jun.

Mr. Heathfield, Assistant-Surgeon.

Mr. Sayer, Apothecary in the House.

Mrs. Gregory, Matron.

} Physicians.

} Surgeons.

NUMBER LVI.

*The Hospital founded at the sole Cost and Charge of
Thomas Guy, Esq;*

SIR Edward Hulse, Bart. President.

Dr. Benjamin Avery, Treasurer.

Dr. John Oldfield,

Dr. Matthew Clark,

Dr. Feake,

Mr. Samuel Sharp,

Mr. John Belchier,

Mr. Jos. Warner,

Mr. Stede, Apothecary.

Rev. Mr. Finch, Chaplain.

Mr. Neale, Clerk.

Mr. Green, Steward.

Mr. Charles Parker, Accomptant.

Mrs. Anne Rowney, Matron.

} Physicians.

} Surgeons.

N U M B E R LVII.

The LONDON-INFIRMARY in Prescot-Street,
Goodman's-Fields.

A Useful Undertaking for the Relief of all sick and diseased Persons, and particularly Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children. Begun in the Year 1740, and since, by the Beneficence of divers Persons, increased so as to extend its Benefits to near six thousand poor Objects a Year. The Characteristic of this Charity, is the Admission and Dismission of Patients every Day, without Fee or Reward; who, during their Stay there, are provided with all Conveniencies, and, in case of Death, buried at the Expence of the Charity. The Qualification of a Governor, is by a Benefaction of *thirty Guineas* at once, or *Five Guineas* yearly. The Government hereof is under the Direction of,

His GRACE the Duke of *Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny*,
P R E S I D E N T.

Sir *James Lowther*, Bart. } Vice-Presidents.
John Gore, Esq;
Peter Mnilman, Esq; Treasurer.

And a Committee of thirteen, who attend for one Quarter, with such other Governors as please to come, and whose Proceedings are reported to a General Quarterly Court.

O F F I C E R S.

Rev. Mr. *Matthew Audley*, Chaplain.
Dr. *John Andree*, Physician in Ordinary.
Dr. *John Coningham*, Physician Extraordinary.
Dr. *James Hibbins*, Assistant-Physician.
Mr. *John Harrison*, Surgeon in Ordinary.
Mr. *Henry Dodson*, Assistant-Surgeon.
William Petty, Esq; } Surgeons Extraordinary.
Mr. Walter Jones,
Thomas Mainwaring, Esq; Surveyor.
Mr. *Richard Neale*, Secretary.
Mr. *Thomas Shields*, Apothecary.
Mr. *Benjamin Gifford*, Steward.
Mr. *P. H. Robinson*, Receiver.
Mrs. *Elizabeth Broad*, } Matrons.
Mrs. *Mary Gony*,

N U M B E R LVIII.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE ancient Hospital of St. Bartholomew, situate nigh West-Smithfield, London, was founded by Raybere, in the Reign of King Henry I. Anno Dom. 1102.

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, refounded by King Henry VIII. Anno Dom. 1564.

In which Hospital, with two others, one at *King'sland*, and the other call'd the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging, Diet, Physick, Surgery, and all other Ministrations useful and necessary for restoring Sick and Wounded Seamen, Soldiers, and others, to their Health and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good ordering of the Affairs of that House, &c.

Auditors of the general Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor distressed Persons as are cured, and admit others in their room.

Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. Alderman, President.

Thomas Sandford, Esq; Treasurer.

The Rev. Mr. John Banfon, M. A. Vicar and Hospitaller.

Doctor Richard Tyson, } Physicians.

Doctor Pierce Dod, }

Mr. John Barberry, Apothecary.

Mr. John Freke, }

Mr. James Phillips, }

Mr. Edward Nourse, }

Mr. John Crane, }

Mr. Piercy Pott, }

Mr. — Manaton, }

Mr. John Freke, }

Mr. Joseph Webb, }

Mr. Edward Nourse, }

Mr. Joseph Webb, Surgeon and Guide to *King'sland* Hospital.

Mr. John Townshend, Surgeon and Guide to the *Lock* Hospital.

The Reverend Mr. Mead, Chaplain to *King'sland* Hospital.

The Reverend Mr. Williams, Chaplain to the *Lock* Hospital.

OFFICERS.

Mr. *William Tims*, Clerk.
 Mr. *Nathaniel Woolfreys*, Steward,
 Mr. *Nichols*, Renter.
 Mrs. *Hide*, Matron.
 Mrs. *Field*, Cook.
 Mr. *Cluterbuck*, Porter,
 Four Beadles.

NUMBER LIX.

Christ's Hospital.

SIR *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman, President.
Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer.
 Dr. *Robinson*, Physician.
 Mr. *Price Holloway*, Surgeon.
 Mr. *Robarts*, Apothecary.
 Mr. *John Keely*, Renter.
 Mr. *John Yeo*, Clerk.
 Mr. *John Bowden*, Wardrobe Keeper.

Six SCHOOL-MASTERS.

The Reverend Mr. *Seawell Heatherly*, Upper Grammar-Master
 and Catechist.
 Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Writing-Master.
 The Reverend Mr. *Peter Richardson*, Under Grammar-Master.
 Mr. *James Hodgson*, Master of the Royal Mathematical School.
 Mr. *John Young*, Musick-Master.
 Mr. *Edward Lens*, Drawing-Master
Thomas Maurice, at *Heriford*,
Samuel Hathaway, at *Ware*, } School-Masters.
 Mr. *John Ashton*, Steward.
 Mrs. *Anne Castell*, Matron.
 Mrs. *Susanna Lucas*, School-Mistress to the Girls.
 A Porter, and four Beadles.
 A Cook.
 Twelve Nurses.
 A Sick-Ward Nurse.

The Number of Children of King Charles II'd's new Foundation in this Hospital, that are yearly educated in the Art of Navigation, is Forty; whereof Ten are put out every Year Apprentices to the Practice of it, according to that King's Design in his gracious Institution.

N. B. Several Children in the said Hospital are qualified for the University, and maintained there for seven Years by the said Hospital, who also give them Money to take their Degrees of Bachelors and Masters of Arts, and pay all the Charges of fitting them out for the University, and the Fees for settling them there.

NUMBER LX.

A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's Hospital, called the Charter-House, appointed by Act of Parliament.

THE KING,
Prince of Wales,
Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord Chancellor Hardwicke,
Earl of Harrington,
Duke of Dorset,
Duke of Grafton,
Duke of Somerset,
Duke of Richmond,
Duke of Devonshire,

Duke of Newcastle,
Earl of Pembroke,
Earl of Dartmouth,
Bishop of London,
Lord Chief-Justice Lee,
The Right Hon. Henry Pelham,
Esq;
Nicholas Mann, Esq; Master of
the House.

Philip Bearcroft, D. D.
—— Melmoth, Esq;
John Spencer Colepepper, Esq;
William Folkes, Esq;
James Hotchkiss, A. M.
John Nicholls, B. D.
John Christoph. Pepusch, M. D.

Preacher.
Register.
Receiver.
Steward and Council.
School-Master.
Reader.
Usher.
Organist.

Abraham Hall, M. D.
Mr. Mark Hawkins,
Mr. — Fotherby,
Mr. John Markham,

Physician.
Surgeon.
Auditor.
Apothecary.

NUMBER LXI.

A LIST of the Royal Society, 1748.

HIS SACRED MAJESTY, KING GEORGE II. Patron.
His Sacred Majesty FRANCIS, Emperor of Germany.

His Royal Highness the Prince.

His Most Serene Highness Charles, Margrave of Baden-Douglach.

His Most Serene Highness Francis, Duke of Modena.

His Most Serene Highness William, Prince of Orange.

The Most Serene Peter Grimani, Duke of Venice.

His Highness Ferdinand, Prince of Lobkowitz.

The Present Council.

Martin Folkes, Esq; President.

James Burrow, Esq;

Lord Charles Cavendish.

Sir James Creed, Knt.

Peter Davall, Esq; Secr.

Sir John Evelyn, Bart.

George Holmes, Esq;

William Jones, Esq;

Charles Lyttelton, L.L.D.

George, Earl of Macclesfield,

Nicholas Mann, Esq;

Richard Mead, M.D. Med. Reg.

Cromwell Mortimer, M. D.
Secr.

Charles, Duke of Richmond,

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Med.
Reg.

Charles Stanhope, Esq;

Mr. William Watson.

James West, Esq; Treasurer.

Thomas Wilbraham, L. L. D.

Daniel Wray, Esq;

This Council is to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1748.

Swithin Adee, M. D.

Edmund Allen, Esq;

Mr. Joseph Ames.

George, Lord Anson.

Mr. William Arderon.

Joseph Andrews, Esq;

The Hon. Rich. Arundell, Esq;

Samuel, Lord Bishop of St.

Afaph.

Joseph Atwell, D. D.

Sir Joseph Ayloff, Bart.

Mr. Henry Baker.

Charles, Lord Baltimore.

John Bamber, M. D.

Zachary, Lord Bishop of Bangor.

Edward Barry, M. D.

William, Earl of Bath.

Thomas Bates, Esq;

The Hon. Benj. Bathurst, Esq;

John-Thomas Batt, M. D.

William Battie, M. D.

Mr. Thomas Bays.

Mr. John Belchier.

The Hon. Will. Bentinck, Esq;

Herman Bernard, M. D.

John-Peter Bernard, A. M.

John de Bessé, Esq;

Mr. Silvanus Bevan.

Thomas Birch, A. M.

Jonathan Blackwell, Esq;

Francis Blake, Esq;

Nathaniel Bliss, M. A. Geom.

Pr. Sav.

William

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Benjamin Bosanquet, M. A.	Thomas-Lee Dummer, Esq;
Walter Bowman, Esq;	David Durand, A. M.
Mr. Zabdiel Boylston.	Francis-Philip Duval, M. D.
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William Bristow, Esq;	Mr. John Ellicott.
Richard Bröcklesby, M. D.	Anthony Ellys, D. D.
Littleton Brown, A. M.	Mr. Nich. Facio Duillier.
William Browne, M. D.	William Fauquier, Esq;
William Brownrigg, M. D.	Mr. Jonathan Fawconer.
Francis, Duke of Buccleugh.	William Fellows, Esq;
Henry David, Earl of Buchan.	The Hon. Henry Finch, Esq;
John Byrom, A. M.	William Folkes, Esq;
Charles, Lord Cadogan.	Charles Frederick, Esq;
Colin Campbell, Esq;	Mr. John Freke.
Mr. George Campbell.	William Freman, Esq;
Andrew Cantwell, M. D.	John Fuller, Esq;
George, Lord Carpenter.	Rose Fuller, M. D.
John, Lord Visc. Castlemain.	Thomas, Lord Viscount Gage.
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Mr. Mark Catesby.	Mr. Moreton Gilks.
Lord James Cavendish,	Mr. George Graham.
Mr. John Chandler.	Richard Graham, Esq;
Charles Chauncy, M. D.	Mr. John Gray.
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Mr. Samuel Clarke.	Stephen Hales, D. D.
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Henry, Lord Colerane.	Esq;
Mr. Peter Collinson.	The Hon. John Hamilton, Esq;
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Luc.	Edward Harrington, M. D.
Mr. Benjamin Cook,	William, Earl of Harrington.
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Mr. Emanuel Mendes da Costa.	Richard Hassell, Esq;
William, Earl Cowper.	James Hawley, M. D.
John, Earl of Craufurd.	George Heathcote, Esq;
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Sir Joseph Danvers, Bart.	Thomas Hill, Esq;
Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart.	Benjamin Hoadly, M. D. Med.
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Simon Degge, Esq;	Robert Hoblyn, Esq;
Charles Delafaye, Esq;	Mr. James Hodgson, Schol.
John, Lord Delawarr.	Reg. Math. Præcept.
William Dixon, Esq;	Edward Hody, M. D.
Mr. Francis Drake.	Peter Holford, Esq;
Paul Dudley, Esq;	Benjamin Holloway, L. L. B.

The


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 Esq;
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 Mr. James Horne.
 Thomas Hunt, D. D. Hebr.
 Pr. Oxon.
 John Huxham, M. D.
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 Roger Jones, M. D.
 Joshua Iremonger, Esq;
 James Jurin, M. D.
 James Justice, Esq;
 Benjamin Keene, Esq;
 Henry Kelsall, Esq;
 Gilbert Kennedy, M. D.
 Gowin Knight, M. B.
 Ralph Knight, Esq;
 Browne Langrish, M. D.
 John Lawry, A. M.
 Mr. Daniel-Peter Layard.
 Thomas, Duke of Leeds.
 The Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;
 Thomas, Earl of Leicester.
 Smart Lethieullier, Esq;
 James Lever, Esq;
 William Lewis, M. B.
 Ralph Leycester, Esq;
 Henry, Earl of Lincoln.
 George Lloyd, Esq;
 Theophilus Lobb, M. D.
 John Lock, Esq;
 Charles Lockyer, Esq;
 Roger Long, D. D.
 Henry, Lord Visc. Lonsdale.
 John, Earl of Loudoun.
 Sir James Lowther, Bart.
 Sir Berkley Lncy, Bart.
 Mr. William Mace, Juris Civil.
 Prof. Gresh.
 Alexander Macfarlane, Esq;
 Mr. John Machin, Astr. Prof.
 Gr.
 Mr. William Maitland.
 Sir Richard Manningham, Knt.
 Charles, Duke of Marlborough.
 Mr. John Martyn, Prof. Bot.
 Cantab.
 Charles Maſon, B. D.
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 Mr. John Mand.
 Samuel Mead, Esq;
 John Merrill, Esq;
 Christopher Middleton, Esq;
 Henry Miles, D. D.
 Thomas Miles, A. M.
 Mr. Philip Miller.
 Jeremiah Milles, D. D.
 Edward Mills, Esq;
 Edward Milward, M. D.
 Andrew Mitchell, Esq;
 Mr. Abraham de Moivre.
 The Hon. Coote Moleſworth,
 M. D.
 Richard, Lord Moleſworth.
 Alexander Monro, M. D. Anat.
 Pr. Edin.
 Edward Montagu, Esq;
 John, Duke of Montagu.
 Robert More, Esq;
 James, Earl of Morton.
 Mr. Patrick Murdock.
 Mr. Turbervill Needham.
 Robert Neſbitt, M. D.
 Peter Newcome, M. A.
 William Nicholas, Esq;
 Frank Nicholls, M. D.
 James Nihill, M. D.
 John Nixon, M. A.
 Mr. Edward Nourſe.
 William Oliver, M. D.
 Robert Ord, Esq;
 Mr. Alexander Ouchterlony.
 Mr. Roger Paman.
 David Papillon, Esq;
 Thomas, Lord Parker.
 William Parker, M. A.
 James Parſons, M. D.
 Mr. Archibald Patoun.
 Robert Paul, Esq;
 Edward Pawlet, Esq;
 Mr. Jerry Peirce.
 The Right Hon. Henry Pelham,
 Esq;
 Henry Pemberton, M. D. Prof.
 Gresh.
 Mr.

Mr. Roger Pickering.	Robert Smith, D. D.
Thomas Pocock, A. M.	Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart.
Richard Pococke, L. L. D.	Sidney-Stafford Smythe, Esq;
Richard Poley, Esq;	William Sotheby, Esq;
William, Duke of Portland.	Thomas, Lord Southwell.
Charles Pratt, Esq;	James Spilman, Esq;
Benjamin Prideaux, Esq;	Samuel Squire, M. A.
John Pringle, M. D.	Thomas Stack, M. D.
John, Earl of Radnor.	William, Earl of Stafford.
John Ranby, Esq; Chir. Reg.	Philip, Earl Stanhope.
David Ravaud, M. A.	Temple Stanyan, Esq;
Sir John Rawdon, Bart.	John-Peter Stebelin, A. M.
Richard Rawlinson, L. L. D.	Henry-Stuart Stevens, Esq;
Robert, Lord Raymond.	Mr. James Stirling.
George, Lord Rea.	Charles Stuart, M. D.
Samuel Reynardson, Esq;	William Stukely, M. D.
Daniel Rich, Esq;	Sir Francis-Eyles Styles, Bart.
Mr. John van Rixtel.	Alvaro-Lopez Suasso, Esq;
Mr. John Robertson.	John Swinton, A. M.
Mr. Benjamin Robins.	William Talbot, Esq;
Matthew Robinson, Esq;	Charles Taylor, Esq;
Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.	Robert Taylor, M. D.
Joseph Rogers, M. D.	William Tempest, Esq;
Henry Rowe, Esq;	James Theobald, Esq;
Edward Rudge, Esq;	Sir Peter Thompson, Knt.
Michael Ruffel, jun. Esq;	John Thorpe, M. D.
Thomas Rutherford, D. D.	The Hon. John Trevor, Esq;
Mr. Peter Sainthill.	Thomas, Lord Trevor.
Oliver St. John, Esq;	Samuel Tuffnel, Esq;
Jerom de Salis, Esq;	Shallet Turner, A. M. Prof.
Alexander Sandilands, M. D.	Hist. Cant.
John, Earl of Sandwich.	John, Lord Visc. Tyrconnel.
William Saunders, M. D.	Edward Vernon, D. D.
Sir George Savile, Bart.	Thomas Walker, L. L. D.
John Sawbridge, Esq;	The Hon. Horatio Walpole,
Meyer Schamberg, M. D.	Esq;
George Lewis Scott, Esq;	Mr. John Warburton, Somers.
John Philip Seip, M. D.	Her.
Thomas Shaw, D. D. Græc.	Mr. John Ward, Rhet. Prof.
Prof. Oxon.	Græsh.
Henry, Earl of Shelburn.	Lewis Way, Esq;
George Shelvocke, Esq;	Granville Wheler, A. M.
Mr. Noah Sherwood.	John White, Esq;
Mr. James Short.	Taylor White, Esq;
John Silvester, M. D.	Thomas White, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Simpson.	Hugh, Lord Willoughby of
William Sloane, Esq;	Parham.
Edward Smith, M. D.	

Edward Wilmot, M. D.
 William Windham, Esq;
 Clifton Wintringham, M. D.
 Francis Wollaston, Esq;
 Thomas Woodford, Esq;

Peter Wyche, Esq;
 Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart.
 The Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq;
 Mr. Phil. Hen. Zollman.

PERSONS of other NATIONS.

 S. Cyriacus Ahlers, *Chirurg. Reg. Hanoveræ.*
 Ds. Franciscus Algarotti, *Venetus.*
 Ds. ——— Allamand, *Lugduno-Bataw.*
 Ds. J. Gul. Alruz, *M. D. Hanoveriensis.*
 Ds. Nicolaus Michael D'Aragona, *Princeps Cassan.*
 Ds. Stephanus Evodius Assemanni, *Archiepiscop. Apameæ Syriæ.*
 Ds. Marcus Ant. de Azevedo Coutinho, *Reg. Lusitan. à Consil. & Secr.*
 Ds. Jobus Baster, *M. D. Zeelandus.*
 Ds. H. Berenger de Beaufain, *Gallus.*
 Ds. Louis de Beaufort, *Lipsiensis.*
 Ds. Jac. Barth. Beccari, *M. D. Philosoph. & Med. Prof. Bonon.*
 Ds. Bernhardus Belidor, *Prof. Math. Ferenf.*
 Ds. Matthias Belius, *Pannonius, Soc. Reg. Berol. Soc.*
 Ds. Johannes Bernoulli, *Prof. Math. Basil. Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Nicolaus Bernoulli, *Prof. J. U. Basileæ.*
 Ds. ——— de Boffrand, *Paris.*
 Ds. Franciscus Xav. de Bon de St. Hilario, *Præf. Reg. Soc. Scient. Monspel.*
 Ds. Carolus Bonetus, *Genevensis.*
 Ds. Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus, *Senator Genevensis.*
 Ds. Joh. Philippus Breynius, *M. D. Gedan.*
 Ds. Joseph. Laurent. Bruni, *M. D. Taurinensis.*
 Ds. ——— de Buffon, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc. & Hort. R. Præf.*
 Ds. Wilhelmus Buys, *Belga.*
 Ds. Petrus Andreas Capello, *Nob. Venet.*
 Ds. Mauritius Ant. Cappeler, *M. D. Lucernens.*
 Ds. Joh. Bapt. Carbone, *Astronom. Ulissipon.*
 Ds. Sebastian. Joseph. de Carvalho e Mello, *Reg. Lusit. à Consil.*
 Ds. Jacobus Cassini, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Astr. Reg.*
 Ds. Ludovicus Castel, *Parisiensis.*
 Ds. Johannes Castillioneus, *J. C. Lausan.*
 Ds. Claud. Nic. le Cat. *M. D. Anat. Prof. Rothomag.*
 Ds. Gaspar Ceratus, *Prior Ord. S. Steph. & Pisan. Univ. Præf. Gen.*
 Ds. Josephus Cervi, *M. D. Archiat. Reg. & R. A. Med. Hispal. Præf.*
 Ds. de la Chapelle.
 Ds. Alexis Clairaut, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Par. Soc.*

- Ds. Antonius Cocchius, *Mugellan. Col. Med. Flor. &c.*
 Ds. Antonius de Comitibus, *Nob. Venetus.*
 Ds. Johannes Crivelli, *Cleric. Regular. Sommasc. Venet.*
 Ds. Andreas Hen. de Cronhelm, *Hanov.*
 Ds. Conradus Det. à Dehn, *S. Rom. Imp. Comes. Ord. Dan. Eques.*
 Ds. Antonius Deidier, *Eques. M. D. Prof. Chem. Monsp.*
 Ds. Geo. Petrus Domcke, *Halensis.*
 Ds. Joh. Gabriel Doppelmayer, *Prof. Mathem. Noriberg.*
 Ds. Hen. Franc. le Dran, *Reg. Academ. Chirurg. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Leonhærdus Euler, *Berolinensis.*
 Ds. Petrus Nicolaus Eilenius, *Ling. Or. Prof. Reg. & Ord. Acad. Abqens.*
 Ds. Joh. Benj. Fischer, *Riga-Livonus.*
 Ds. Wicardel de Fleury, *Eques Sabaudus.*
 Ds. Bernhardus de Fontenelle, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Coelestinus Galliani, *Archiep. Thessal & Capell. Maj. Reg. Neap.*
 Ds. Laurentius Garcin, *M. D. Novocastro-Helvet.*
 Ds. Ren. Jac. de Garengot, *Chirurg. Parisiens.*
 Ds. Claud. Joseph. Geoffroy, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Christian Lud. Gersten, *Prof. Math. Gießen.*
 Ds. Michel-Angelus Giacomelli, *Pistoienfis.*
 Ds. Ludovicus Godin, *Astron. Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Anton. Franciscus Gorius, *Prof. public. Histor. Florent.*
 Ds. Johan. Paulus Grand-Jean de Fouchy, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Sec. perpet.*
 Ds. ——— de la Grive, *Academ. Artium Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Johan. Paulus de Gua, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. ——— Guyon, *Paris.*
 Ds. Albertus Haller, *M. D. Archiat. Reg. Med. Prof. Gotting.*
 Ds. Hen. Lud. du Hamel du Monceau, *Nauticæ Insp. Gen. R. S. A. Par. S.*
 Ds. Joh. Henric. Hampe, *M. D. Nassov. Med. Principissæ Walliæ.*
 Ds. ——— de Hardenberg, *Hanov.*
 Ds. Laurentius Heister, *Prof. Anatom. & Med. Helmstad.*
 Ds. Johannes Helot, *Reg. Acad. Scient. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Henricus Henricksen, *Regi Daniæ a Secret.*
 Ds. Joh. Hen. à Heucher, *Med. Reg. Polon.*
 Ds. Tycho Hoffman, *Cancellariæ Reg. Dan. Secret.*
 Ds. Sam. Christianus Holmanus, *Prof. Gotting.*
 Ds. J. Aug. Hugo, *Med. Reg. Hanov.*
 Ds. Franciscus Jacquier, *Ord. Min. Romæ, Math. Prof.*
 Ds. Johannes Jallabert, *V. D. M. Philos. & Mat. Pr. Genev.*
 Ds. Jacobus Jattica, *M. D. Ducis Mutin. Med. & Prof. Med. Publ.*
 Ds. Jos. Nicolaus de l'Isle, *Prof. Astr. Petropol. R. Scient. Ac. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds.

- Ds. Antonius de Jussieu, *M. D. Botan. Prof. Reg. & R. Sc. A. Paris. S.*
 Ds. Bernardus de Jussieu, *M. D. Botan. Prof. Reg. & R. Sc. A. Paris. S.*
 Ds. Petrus Kinckius, *M. A. Norveg.*
 Ds. Philippus Kinsky, *Cancell. summus Regni Bohemæ.*
 Ds. Christofriedus Kirschius, *Astron. Reg. Berolin.*
 Ds. Jac. Theodor. Klein, *Reip. Gedan. à Secret.*
 Ds. Samuel Klingenshierna, *Prof. Geomatr. Upsal.*
 Ds. Johannes de Lange, *Eques, Amstælod.*
 Ds. Joh. Nathaniel Lieberkuhn, *M. D. Soc. Reg. Berol. Soc.*
 Ds. Joh. Georgius Liebknecht, *S. S. Theolog. Prof. Giessen.*
 Ds. Johannes Lieutaud, *M. D. Med. Prof. Reg. Aquis sextiis.*
 Ds. Scipio Maffei, *Nobilis Veronensis.*
 Ds. Joh. Jac. Dortous de Mairan, *Reg. Scient. Ac. Par. Soc.*
 Ds. Antonius Adam de Mansberg, *Hanov.*
 Ds. Joh. Jac. Marinoni, *Astr. Prof. Vienn.*
 Ds. Petr. Ludov. de Maupertuis, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Bivol. Præs. &c.*
 Ds. Didacus de Mendoga, *Corte Real. Reg. Ac. Lusit. Soc.*
 Ds. ——— le Monnier, *Astron. Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. ——— le Monnier, *jun. M. D. Paris.*
 Ds. Josephus de Montagni, *Prof. Metaphysic. in Acad. Lausann.*
 Ds. Carolus Baro de Montesquieu, *Præs. Parliam. Aquitan.*
 Ds. ——— Secondat de Montesquieu, *Burdegalenfis.*
 Ds. Salvator Morand, *Reg. Sc. Ac. Par. & Petropol. & Inst. Bonon. Soc.*
 Ds. Jo. Bap. Morgagni, *M. D. Prof. Anat. Patav. R. S. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Ger. Fred. Müller, *Prof. Hist. & Acad. Petropolit. Soc.*
 Ds. Lud. Antonius Muratori, *Biblioth. Duc Mutinens.*
 Ds. Petrus Van Musschenbroek, *M. D. Prof. Math. & Astron. Lugd. Bat.*
 Ds. Philippus Naudeus, *Prof. Mathem. in Col. Reg. Joachimstabl, &c.*
 Ds. Ludovicus de la Nauze, *Reg. Inscript. & Hum. Lit. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Antonius Marobio Nicolinus, *Nab. Florentinus.*
 Ds. Joh. Antonius Nollet, *Reg. Scient. Ac. Paris. Exper. Curator.*
 Ds. Josephus de Paniciis, *M. D. Prof. Med. Romæ, Regi Polon. Archiat.*
 Ds. Johannes Passeri, *Pisaurenfis.*
 Ds. Johan. Christoph. Pepusch, *Mus. Doctor.*
 Ds. J. Ludovicus Petit, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. ——— Pfätschmer, *Consil. Intimus Magn. Duc. Etruriæ.*
 Ds. Joh. Patricius Piers de Girardin, *Paris.*
 Ds. ——— Pitot, *Reg. Scientiar. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Johannes Poleni, *Prof. Astr. Patav.*

- Ds. Benedict. de Moura Portugal, *Ulfiffiponenfis*.
 Ds. Renatus Anton. de Reaumur, *Reg. Ac. Sc. Paris. Petrop. & Inft. Bon. Soc.*
 Ds. Didacus de Revillas, *Abbas Hieronym. & St. Alexii in Avent. Pr.*
 Ds. Fulcus Marchio Rinuccinus, *Nob. Florentinus*.
 Ds. Ludovicus à Ripa, *Aftron. & Meteorolog. Prof. Patav.*
 Ds. Paulus Antonius Rolli, *Tudertinus*.
 Ds. Adrianus van Royen, *M. D. Prof. Botan. Lugd. Bat.*
 Ds. Melchior de Ruuffcher, *Amftelod.*
 Ds. Julius Sachetti, *Ordin. D. Johan. Hierofol. Præf.*
 Ds. Abbas de Sallier, *Parifienfis*.
 Ds. Mattæus Sarayva, *Medicus Brafilienfis*.
 Ds. Samuel Scheurer, *P. P. Bern.*
 Ds. Joh. Dan. Schöpfelin, *Prof. Hift. Argentia.*
 Ds. Johan. Andreas Segner, *M. D. Prof. Math. Physic. & Med. Gotting.*
 Ds. Godofredus Sellius, *J. U. D. Prof. Halæ.*
 Ds. Jacobus Serenius, *M. A. Sufcus*.
 Ds. Thomas le Seur, *Ord. Minim. Romæ, Math. Prof.*
 Ds. Hen. Frid. Lib. Baro de Söhlenthal, *Ord. Elepbantini Eques, &c.*
 Ds. Daniel de Superville, *M. D. Archiater Marogr. de Brandenbourg.*
 Ds. Carolus Taglini, *Philofoph. Prof. Pifan.*
 Ds. Abrahamus Trembley, *Genevenfis*.
 Ds. Chriftoph. Jacobus Trew, *M. D. Noribergenfis*.
 Ds. Nicolaus Tron, *Nobilis Venetus*.
 Ds. Abrahamus Vater, *M. D. Prof. Anat. & Botanic. Vitemb.*
 Ds. ——— de Vigny, *Reg. Acad. Archite&. Paris. Socius*.
 Ds. Antonius de Ullöa, *Hifpalenfis*.
 Ds. Francifcus Arouët de Voltaire, *Parifienfis*.
 Ds. Chriftian. Frederic. Weichman, *Duc. Brunf. & Lunenb. à Confil. &c.*
 Ds. Joh. Frider. Weidler, *L. L. D. Math. Prof. Primar. Vitemb.*
 Ds. Paulus Gottlieb Werlhof, *M. D. Med. Reg. ad Fam. Hanov.*
 Ds. Wilhelmus Wilhelmus, *Roterodamenfis*.
 Ds. Johannes Henricus Winkler, *Lipfienfis*.
 Ds. Chriftianus Wolfius, *Prof. Math. Marpurg. R. S. Ac. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Euftachius Zanotti, *Prof. Aftronom. Bononiæ.*
 Ds. Francifcus Maria Zanotti, *Secret. Acad. Sc. Inftituti Bonon.*

NUMBER LXII.

A CATALOGUE of the Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

FELLOWS.

- D**R. RICHARD TYSON, President, *Lime-street.*
His Grace, Charles, Duke of Richmond, &c.
His Grace, John, Duke of Montagu.
 Sir Hans Sloane, *Baronet; Med. Reg. Chelsea.*
 Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim, Petty-France, Westminster.*
 Dr. Thomas Crowe, *Throgmorton-street.*
 Dr. John Gardiner, *Elect. Furnival's-Inn-Court, Holbourn.*
 Dr. Richard Mead, *Elect. Med. Reg. Ormond-street.*
 Dr. William Barrowby, *Isle of Wight.*
 Sir Edward Hulse, *Baronet, Elect. Med. Reg. Golden-square.*
 Dr. James Jurin, *Elect. Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
 Dr. Peirce Dod, *Red-lion-square.*
 Dr. William Stukely.
 Dr. William Wasey, *Elect. Gerrard-street, St. Anne's.*
 Dr. Noel Broxholme, *Sunbury, Middlesex.*
 Dr. Ralph Bouchier, *Ormond-street.*
 Dr. William Browne, *King's-Lynn, Norfolk.*
 Dr. Edward Wilmot, *Med. Reg. Feryn-street.*
 Dr. John Bamber, *Mincing-lane.*
 Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, *Queen's-square, Holbourn.*
 Dr. John Coningham, *Elect. & Censor, Bartlet's-Buildings.*
 Dr. Robert Nesbitt, *King-street, Cheapside.*
 Dr. Richard Watts, *Copt-Hall-Court, Throgmorton-street.*
 Dr. James Monro, *Bush-lane.*
 Dr. William Woodford, *Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon. Bath.*
 Dr. John Oldfield, *Billiter-lane.*
 Dr. John Newington, *Greenwich.*
 Dr. Matthew Lee, *Low-Layton, Essex.*
 Dr. Frank Nicholls, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
 Dr. Pelham Johnston, *Cloysters, Westminster.*
 Dr. Abraham Hall, *Charter-House-Square.*

Dr. Matthew Clarke, *Mincing-lane.*
 Dr. Robert Hopwood, *Manchester.*
 Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *Med. Reg. ad Familiam, St. James's-street.*
 Dr. Thomas Reeve, *Throgmorton-street.*
 Dr. Ambrose Dawson, *Bond-street.*
 Dr. Samuel Horsman, *Treasurer, Hatton-Garden.*
 Dr. Joseph Letherland, *Aldermanbury.*
 Dr. Charles Cotes, *Charles-street, St. James's-square.*
 Dr. William Battie, *Censor, Great-Russel-Street, Bloomsbury.*
 Dr. Russel Plumptre, *Reg. Prof. Med. Cantab.*
 Dr. James Hawley, *Censor, Great-Russel-Street.*
 Dr. Matthew Morley, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
 Dr. Charles Chauncy, *Austin-Friars.*
 Dr. Thomas Adams, *Bow-lane.*
 Dr. Thomas Lawrence, *Register, Essex-street.*
 Dr. Edmund Crynes, *Hackney.*
 Dr. Charles Feake, *Censor, Red-lion-square.*
 Dr. John Barker, *Cecil-street.*
 Dr. William Heberden, *Cambridge.*

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Christopher Packe, *Canterbury.*
 Dr. John Beauford, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
 Dr. Edward Milward, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
 Dr. William Coxe, *Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.*
 Dr. John-Thomas Batt, *Buckingham-street, York-buildings.*
 Dr. Robert Taylor, *Albemarle-street.*
 Dr. William Mufhet, *Hay-market.*

LICENTIATES.

Dr. Arnold-Boot Beirman, *Burr-street, near the Tower.*
 Mr. John Cartledge, *Aldermanbury.*
 Dr. Charles Jernegan, *Golden-square.*
 Sir Richard Manningham, *Fermyn-street, St. James's.*
 Dr. Edward Browne.
 Dr. Meyer Schamberg, *Fenchurch-street.*
 Dr. Mufhey Teale.
 Dr. Jacob a Castro Sarmiento, *Fenchurch-Buildings.*
 Dr. Nicholas Robinson, *College of Physicians.*
 Dr. Samuel Pye, *Mile-End.*
 Dr. John Eaton, *College-hill.*
 Mr. Francis Douce, *Bury-street.*
 Dr. William Clark, *Bradford, Wiltshire.*

Dr. Peter Shaw, Dower-street.

Dr. Michael Connel, Burlington-street.

Dr. Theophilus Lobb, Bagnio-Court, Newgate-street.

Dr. Edward Hody, Hanover-street, by Hanover-square.

Dr. John Andree, Austin-friars.

Mr. Benjamin Bosanquet, Broad street.

Dr. George Pile.

Dr. John Fothergill, White-Hart-Court, Grace-Church-Street.

Dr. Peter Canvane, of the Island of St. Christopher.

Dr. Moses Griffith, Mincing-lane.

Comitiis Censoriis ex Aedibus Collegii nostri, Dat
2^o Octobris, 1747.

IMPRIMATUR,

Richardus Tyson, Praes.

Johannes Coningham,

Gulielmus Battie,

Jacobus Hawley,

Carolus Feake,

Censores.

NUM.

NUMBER LXIII.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates of, and other Officers in the University of Oxon.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows	Scholars	Heads of Colleges.
University,	King Alfred.	872	12	117	Dr. Brown, Ma.
Baliol,	{ John de Baliol, and Desvourguilla his W. Parents of the King of Scots. }	1262	12	14	Dr. Leigh, Master.
Merton,	{ Walter de Merton L.C. and B. of Roch. }	1274	24	14	Dr. Wyntle, War.
Exeter,	{ Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter. }	1316	23		{ Dr. Edgcumbe, Rector. }
Oriel,	King Edward II.	1325	18	15	Dr. Hodges, Prov.
Queen's,	R. Eglesfield,	1340	16	9	Dr. Smith, Prov.
New-Col- lege,	{ Will. of Wickham. L.C. and B. of Win. }	1375	70		Dr. Purnell, War.
Lincoln,	{ Richard Flemming, Thomas Rotherham, both Bps. of Lincoln. }	1427 1475	12	8	Dr. Iſham, Rect.
All-Souls,	{ Henry Chicheley, Archp. of Canter. }	1437	40		Dr. Niblet, Ward.
Mogdalen,	{ Will. of Wainfleet, L.C. and B. of Winc. }	1459	40	30	Dr. Jenour, Presid.
Brazen- Nose,	{ William Smith, Bi- shop of Lincoln, Sir Rich. Sutton, Kt. }	1511	20	33	{ Dr. Yarborough, Prin. }
Corpus Christi,	{ Rich. Fox, L. Privy- Seal, & B. of Winc. }	1516	20	22	Dr. Mather, Presi.
Christ-Ch.	King Henry VIII.	1549	101		Dr. Conybear, Dn.
Trinity,	Sir Thomas Pope,	1555	12	12	Dr. Huddesford, P.
St. John Baptist,	{ Sir Thomas White, Ld. Mayor of Lond. and Merch. Taylor, }	1557	50		Dr. Holmes, Presi.
Jesuit.	Queen Elizabeth.	1571	19	13	Dr. Pardo, Prin. Wadham,

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows	Scholars	Heads of Colleges.
Wadham,	Nic. Wadham, Esq; and Dorothy his Wi.	1609	15	15	Dr. Windham, W.
Pembroke,	Thomas Tesdale, Rich. Wightwick,	1620	13	25	Dr. Ratcliff, Ma.
Worcester,	Sir Thomas Cookes,	1700	6	6	Dr. Gower, Prov.
Hartford,	Dr. Newton,	1740	4	7	Dr. Newton, Prin.

Halls.	Coll. to which they belong.	Founders.	Principals.
Alban-Hall,	Merton,	Abbot of St. Albans,	Dr. Leyborne.
Edmund-Hall,	Queen's	St. Ed. Ar. Cantab.	Dr. Shaw.
St. Mary-Hall,	Oriel;	King Edward II.	Dr. King.
New-Inn-Hall,	New-College,	Will. of Wickham,	Dr. Walker.
Magdalen-Hall,	Magdalen,	Will. of Wainfleet,	Mr. Denison.

MAGISTRATES.

Charles, Earl of Arran, Chancellor,
 Henry Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, High Steward,
 Dr. Purnell, Vice-Chancellor.

Pro Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Mather,
 Dr. Leigh,

Dr. Niblett,
 Dr. Isham.

Two Professors.

Mr. Bingham, of All-Souls,

Mr. Jane, of Christ-Church,

PROFESSORS.

Dr. Fanshaw,
 Dr. Shaw,
 Dr. Hunt,
 Dr. Henry Brooke,
 Dr. William Woodford,
 Dr. Thomas Jenour,

King's Professor of Divinity,
 King's Professor of Greek,
 King's Professor of Hebrew,
 King's Professor of Law,
 King's Professor of Physick,
 Margaret Prælector of Divinity.
 Dr.

Dr. Bradley,	} Savilian Professors in	<i>Astronomy.</i>
Mr. Bliss,		<i>Geometry.</i>
Rev. Dr. Hunt,		Prælector in <i>Arabick</i> .
Dr. Lawrence,		Reader in <i>Anatomy.</i>
Dr. Frewin,		<i>Camden</i> Prælector of <i>History.</i>
Dr. Joseph Brown,		Prælector in <i>Natural Philosophy.</i>
Dr. Thomas Hughes,		Prælector in <i>Chemistry.</i>
Dr. Lisle,		University Orator.
Mr. Thomas Cawley,		Prælector in <i>Moral Philosophy.</i>
Mr. Humphrey Owen,		Keeper of the <i>Bodleian Library.</i>
Mr. Francis Wise, of Trin. Coll.		<i>Custos Archivorum.</i>
Mr. Spence,	} King's Professor of	<i>Modern History and Languages.</i>
Dr. Sibthorpe,		Professor of <i>Botany.</i>
Mr. Lowth,		Professor of <i>Poetry.</i>
Mr. Hayes,		Professor of <i>Musick.</i>

UNIVERSITY-OFFICERS.

Mr. Henry Fisher, University-Register,	} Esquire-Beadles.
Mr. Robert Eaton, of Physick and Arts,	
Mr. William Walker, of Divinity,	} Yeomen-Beadles.
Mr. Herbert Beaver, of Law,	
Mr. William Sherwin, of Physick and Arts,	
Mr. John Pottle, of Divinity,	
Mr. Samuel Parker, of Law,	
Mr. Henry Church, Virger.	

Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxon.

Circumcision, or New-Year's Day.
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, *Sermon at New-College.*
 Ascension, or Holy-Thursdai.
 Restoration of King Charles II. or the 29th of May.
 Easter-Day, Whit-Sunday, Christmas-Day.
 Trinity-Sunday, *Sermon at New-College.*
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning in
 Act-Time, at Sermon, Congregation, or Convocation.
 All-Saints.
 The Fifth of November.
 All Publick Thanksgiving-Days.

Habit-Days in the University of Oxford.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor
 Heads of Houses and Proctors meet at St. Mary's, and then
 go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.
 All Latin Sermons.
 Morning Sermons in Term-Time.
 All Sermons at St. Peter's, in Lent.
 Congregation and Convocation-Days.
Scholastica, being the 10th of February.
 The Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor and Burgeses are
 sworn at St. Mary's by the Senior Proctor.

N U M B E R

NUMBER LXIV.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates, and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Scholars.	Heads of Colleg.
St. Peter's,	Hugo de Ballham Bishop of Ely,	1257	22	42	Dr. Whaley, M.
Clare-Hall,	Richard Badew,	1326	17	40	Dr. Wilcox, M.
Pembroke-Hall,	L. Eliz. de Clare, Mary de Valentia,	1342	17	30	Dr. Long, Mast.
Carpus Christi or Bennet Co.	Co. of Pembroke, H. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster,	1343	12	40	Mr. Castle, M.
Trinity-Hall,	Will. Bateman, Bp. of Norwich,	1350	12	14	Dr. E. Simpson.
Gonville and Caius Coll.	Edm. de Gonville, and John Caius,	1348	26	74	Dr. Gooch, Ma.
King's Coll.	King Henry VI.	1441	58	121	Dr. George, Prov.
Queen's Coll.	Marg. of Anjou. Q. Cons. to H. VI,	1448	19	65	Mr. Sedgwick. M. or President.
Catherine-Hall,	Robt Woodlarke, Chan. of the Un.	1475	8	30	Mr. Prescot, Ma.
Jesus College,	Dr Alcock, LLD. Bishop of Ely,	1496	16	41	Dr. Ashton, Ma.
Christ's Coll.	Margaret Co. of Richm. & Derby,	1505	15	56	Dr. Rook, Ma.
St. John's Co.	Mother of King Henry VII.	1508	59	115	Dr. Newcome, Master.
Buckingham, or Wicdalen College.	Edward Stafford D. of Buckingham and Th. L. Audley, Chan. of England,	1519	16	30	Mr. Chapman, M.
Trinity Coll.	K. Henry VIII.	1542	60	70	Dr. Smith, Ma.
Emanuel- College,	S Wal. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1546	14	50	Dr. Richardson, Master.
Sidney-Coll.	Frances Sidney, Co. of Suffex,	1584	13	30	Dr. Paris, Ma.

The Number of the University at this Time is about 1486.

The Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

HIS Grace the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor.
 His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, High-Steward.
 Dr. Paris, Master of Sydney-College, Vice-Chancellor.
 Mr. Southernwood, of King's College, } Proctors.
 Mr. Ridlington of Trinity-Hall, }
 William Greaves, B. B. Esq; Commissary,
 Mr. Barford of King's-College, } Vice-Proctors.
 Mr. Rofs of St. John's-College, }
 Mr. Wragg of Emanuel-College, } Scrutators.
 Mr. Courtaile of Clare-Hall, }
 Mr. May of Queens-College, } Taxers.
 Mr. Goodrich of Caius-College, }

Professors in the University.

DR. Whaley, Regius Professor of Divinity.
 Dr. Newcome, Margaret Reader of Divinity.
 Dr. Walker, Casuistical Professor.
 Dr. Dickins, Regius Professor of Law.
 Dr. Plumtree, Regius Professor of Physick.
 Dr. Bouquet, Hebrew Professor.
 Mr. Fraigneau, of Trinity-College, Greek Professor.
 Mr. Colson, Mathematical Professor.
 Mr. Chappelow, Arabick Professor.
 Dr. Smith, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.
 ——— Gibson, M. D. of Jesus College, Anatomy Professor.
 Shallet Turner, M. A. Professor of Modern History.
 Mr. Mickleborough, Chemistry Professor.
 Mr. John Martin, Professor of Botany.
 Mr. Mason, of Trinity College, Woodwardian Lecturer of Philosophy.
 Mr. Garnett, sen. of Sidney College, Lady Margaret's Preacher.
 Mr. Young, of Trinity College, Publick Orator.
 Dr. Middleton, Protobibliothec.
 Dr. Parne, of Trinity College, Bibliothec.
 Dr. Taylor, of St. John's College, Register.
 A Philosophy }
 A Logick } Lecturer, annually
 A Mathematical } chosen.
 A Rhetorick }
 Mr. Simpson, }
 Mr. Burrough, } Esquire Beadles.
 Mr. Burrows, }
 Mr. William Wish, Yeoman-Beadle.

NUMBER LXV.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT of
Westminster.

Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

DR. Joseph Wilcocks, Dean of Westminster, and Lord Bishop
of Rochester.

Prebendaries.

Dr. Thomas Manningham,	Dr. John Hume,
Mr. George Ingram,	Dr. John Heylyn,
Dr. Scawen Kenrick,	Mr. Hay Drummond,
Dr. Thomas Hayter,	Dr. Thomas Wilson,
Dr. John Nicoll,	Mr. William Freind,
Dr. Richard Bullock,	Dr. John Taylor,
Receiver-General, Owen Davis, Esq;	
Chapter-Clerk, Daniel Gell, Esq;	

Masters of Westminster-School.

Dr. John Nicoll,	Dr. James Johnson.
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Assistant-Masters.

Mr. Vincent Bourne,	Mr. Franklyn,
Mr. Pierfon Lloyd,	Mr. Powell,
Mr. William Hemington,	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Charles Earl of Arran, Lord High Steward of the City and
Liberty of Westminster.

Hugh Watfon, Esq;	Deputy-Steward,
Peter Leigh, Esq;	High-Bailiff,
Samuel Baldwin, Gent.	Deputy-Bailiff,
Daniel Carne, Gent.	High-Constable,
John Feary,	Clerk of the Court.
Mr. John Partridge,	} Chief Burgeses.
Mr. Roger Jackson,	

BURGESSES.

ASSISTANTS.

St. Margaret's.

Mr. William Skelton,
Mr. John Williams,
Mr. Charles Napier,
Mr. James Siedman,
Capt. Thomas Skelton,

Mr. Joseph Pratt,
Mr. William Pacey,
Mr. Edward Cotterell,
Mr. John Snow,
Capt. Nicholas Spencer,
Mr. William Goff,

St. Paul, Covent-Garden.

Mr. James Gordon,

Mr. Samuel Barker.

St. Ann's.

Mr. John Machin,
Mr. John Hodson,

Mr. Thomas Hamley,
Mr. Monk Saville.

St. Martin's.

Mr. Timothy Wright,
Mr. William Adderley,
Mr. William Edwards,

Mr. Kynaston,
Mr. Daniel Carne,
Mr. William Orton,

St. Clement's.

Mr. George Francis.

St. James's.

Mr. Thomas Clarke,
Mr. James Saucer,

Mr. John Rutt,
Mr. Brackley Kennett,

St. George Hanover-Square.

Mr. William Shakespear.

The Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, though it be situated in the City of London, yet the Inhabitants are subject to the Government of *Westminster*, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends yearly on St. Thomas's Day.

The Court of Pleas is an inferiour Court, and also a Court of Record for Trial of Causes between Party and Party. This Court is held weekly on *Wednesdays*, if Occasion requires.

NUMBER LXVI.

A LIST of the Deputy-Lieutenants under his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

THE Right Honourable Lord Charles Cavendish,
 The Right Honourable Henry Lord Viscount Palmerston,
 The Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Chetwynd,
 The Right Honourable George Lord Carpenter,
 The Right Honourable William Lord Sunden,
 The Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Percival,
 The Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq;

BARONETS.

Sir John Rushout,	Sir John Cross,
Sir Thomas Clarges,	Sir Peter Vandeput,
Sir Robert Grosvenor,	Sir Joseph Ayloffe Hoalding,
Sir Hugh Smithson,	Sir John Heathcote,
Sir Roger Newdigate,	Sir William Heathcote.

KNIGHTS.

Sir Robert Willmot,	Sir John Gonson.
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ESQUIRES.

Charles Edwin,	Robert Tothill,
James Pelham,	Richard Onslow,
Francis Jermyn, of Tottenham,	John Nicholl,
John Milner,	Charles Oatway,
Gyles Earl,	Francis Woollaston,
George Vaughan,	John Elliot,
William-Rawlinson Earl,	Edward Ashe,
Gideon Harvey,	James West,
George Harrison,	Thomas Walker,
James Colebrook,	Jacob Harvey,
Henry Cartwright,	Philip Papillon,
William Sloane,	Edward Barker,
John La Roche,	Charles Cross,
Charles Polhill,	Joseph Hucks,
Charles Lockyer,	William Sharpe,

Gregory Beake,
 John Edwards, *of Higbgate*,
 John Lambe, *of Hatton-Garden*,
 John Ludbey,
 Frazer Honywood,
 John Nicholl, *of Page-Street*,
 Thomas Inwood,
 William Pritchard Ashursty,
 Samuel Heathcote,
 George Howard,
 Charles Palmer, *of Pinner*,
 James Theobalds,

James Eckerfall,
 Peter Elers,
 George Abbott,
 Thomas Fothergill,
 Samuel Tuffnell,
 Thomas Smith,
 Robert Paul,
 Horatio Townshend,
 Henry Furnese,
 Thomas Clarges,
 Thomas Burdus, *Esq*;
 Peter Storer, *Esq*.

James Waller, *Esq*; Clerk of the Lieutenancy and Treasurer of
 the Trophy-Money.

Red Regiment of the County.

Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. Colonel,
 ——— Lieutenant Colonel.
 Arthur Collins, *Esq*; Major.

Blue Regiment of the County.

Gwynn Vaughan, *Esq*; Colonel,
 John Elliot, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Robert Riggs, *Esq*; Major.

Red Regiment of Westminster.

——— Colonel,
 Samuel Tuffnell, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Paul Delamerie, *Esq*; Major.

County Troop of Horse.

Thomas Clarges, *Esq*; Captain.

Westminster Troop of Horse.

Sir Robert Willmot, Knt. Captain.

Peter Forbes, *Esq*; Muster-Master.

NUMBER LXVII.

A LIST of the Names of the Right Honourable the Lord-Lieutenant, with the Honourable the Deputy-Lieutenants of the Militia of the Tower-Hamlets, with the Field-Officers, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns; as also the Serjeants of each Company, and Bringers-up of the said Militia; with the Secretary, Muster-master, Surgeon, and Clerk thereunto belonging. Taken on the Twenty-Fourth of December, in the Year of our Lord 1747.

THE Lord-Lieutenant is, The Right Honourable Charles Lord Cornwallis, Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Hamlets thereunto belonging.

The Honourable the Deputy-Lieutenants are,

The Right Hon. Lord Harry Powlet, Lieutenant of the Tower.	William Allix, Esq;
Sir Thomas J Anson, Bart.	The Hon. Brigadier General Albert Borgard.
The Hon. Sir John Gonson, Knight.	Matthew Bateman, Esq;
Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. and Alderman.	Thomas Bugden, Esq;
Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and Alderman.	William Brown, Esq;
Sir Clifford William Philips, Kt.	Samuel Berington, Esq;
Sir Samuel Gower, Kt.	Richard Burford, Esq;
Sir James Creed, Kt.	John Baker, Esq;
The Hon. Colonel Henry Wilmoughby, Esq;	Edward Brooksby, Esq;
The Hon. Col. Thomas Lascells.	Peter Bere, Esq;
The Hon. Gideon Harvey, Esq;	Peter Copeland, Esq;
The Hon. William Chetwynd.	Robert Dennet, Esq;
Richard Whyte, Esq; Governor of the Tower.	Francis Douse, Esq;
George Arnold, Esq; and Alderman.	Philip Dyot, Esq;
Arthur Asgil, Esq;	James Dalbiac, Esq;
Charles Ambler, Esq;	John De Kenver, Esq;
Peter Auriol, Esq;	Nathaniel Duckingfield, Esq;
	Matthew Dove, Esq;
	William Rawlinson Earl, Esq;
	John Elliot, Esq;
	Thomas Ellys, Esq;
	John Fell, Esq;
	Paul Ferris Esq;
	James Fraser, Esq;

Robert

<i>Robert Forster, Esq;</i>	<i>John Oxenford, Esq;</i>
<i>Christopher Frederick, Esq;</i>	<i>John Peck, Esq;</i>
<i>Alexander Garrett, Esq;</i>	<i>Michajah Percy, Esq;</i>
<i>John Gwilt, Esq;</i>	<i>John Poulson, Esq;</i>
<i>Benjamin Gascoyn, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Paul, Esq;</i>
<i>George Garrett, Esq;</i>	<i>Thomas Page, Esq;</i>
<i>Joseph Goodman, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Poole, Esq;</i>
<i>Lewis Gilbert, Esq;</i>	<i>Thomas Quarrell, Esq;</i>
<i>Richard Haddock, Esq;</i>	<i>John Redman, Esq;</i>
<i>John Haggard, Esq;</i>	<i>John Robinson, Esq;</i>
<i>Thomas Hollis, Esq;</i>	<i>Richard Ricards, Esq;</i>
<i>Francis Hole, Esq;</i>	<i>Jones Raymond, Esq;</i>
<i>John Hawkins, Esq;</i>	<i>Hugh Roberts, Esq;</i>
<i>John Harrison, Esq;</i>	<i>John Russel, Esq;</i>
<i>Thomas Harris, Esq;</i>	<i>John Raymond, Esq;</i>
<i>Alexander Johnson, Esq;</i>	<i>Richard Simmons, Esq;</i>
<i>David Jeffries, Esq;</i>	<i>Thomas Smith, Esq;</i>
<i>Thomas Jervis, Esq;</i>	<i>Richard Staples, Esq;</i>
<i>John King, Esq;</i>	<i>Thomas Simpson, Esq;</i>
<i>Edward Lee, Esq;</i>	<i>Thomas Sykes, Esq;</i>
<i>Stephen Martin Leake, Esq;</i>	<i>John Stockton, Esq;</i>
<i>Clarencieux King at Arms.</i>	<i>Christopher Scott, Esq;</i>
<i>John Lawton, Esq;</i>	<i>Peter Storer, Esq;</i>
<i>Richard Laterward, Esq;</i>	<i>George Stevens, Esq;</i>
<i>Matthew Martin, Esq;</i>	<i>Samuel Tysson, Esq;</i>
<i>Ebenezer Mussel, Esq;</i>	<i>Francis John Tysson, Esq;</i>
<i>Boulton Mainwaring, Esq;</i>	<i>William Taylor, Esq;</i>
<i>William Mount, Esq;</i>	<i>John Tail, Esq;</i>
<i>Robert Milner, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Turner, Esq;</i>
<i>John Mazy, Esq;</i>	<i>John Turner, Esq;</i>
<i>John Mount, Esq;</i>	<i>Henry Vinderesch, Esq;</i>
<i>William Martin, Esq;</i>	<i>Plukenet Woodrofe, Esq;</i>
<i>Matthew Newman, Esq;</i>	<i>William Wheatly, Esq;</i>
<i>Henry Norris, Esq;</i>	<i>William Withers, Esq;</i>
<i>William Newman, Esq;</i>	<i>James West, Esq;</i>
<i>Peter Nouaille, Esq;</i>	<i>Andrew Wilkinson, Esq;</i>
<i>Richard Nicholas, Esq;</i>	<i>Christopher Wyvil, Esq;</i>
<i>James Newaes, Esq;</i>	<i>Edward White, Esq;</i>

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains.	<i>Sir Samuel Gower, Kt. Major</i>
The Right Hon. Charles, Lord Cornwallis, Colonel,	1 <i>Capt. Reuben Hardin, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir Clifford William Philipps,</i> Knight, Lieutenant-Colonel,	2 <i>Capt. John Milner, Esq;</i>
	3 <i>Capt. William Lane, Esq;</i>
	4 <i>Capt. James Plantier, Esq;</i>
	5 <i>Capt. Abraham Pizou, Esq;</i> Lieutenants

Lieutenants.

Nicholas Barber, Esq; Captain-
Lieutenant,
Alexander Christie, Gent.
Robert Bartlett, Gent.
John Lane, Gent.
William Matthews, Gent.
John Corraek, Gent.
Joseph Wortley, Gent.
William Southby, Gent.

Ensigns.

Joseph Brown, Gent.
Nathaniel Shephard, Gent.
John Benech, Gent.
Dyor Bond, Gent.
John Stone, Gent.
Evan Jones, Gent.
Isaac Daniel, Gent.

Serjeants.

Peter Fleurriett,

Thomas Finney,
Peter Curties,
William Sharpe,
Thomas Topham,
Thomas Clarke,
Joseph Garrett,
David Flourriett,
John Field,
Robert Gillman,
Stephen James Stephenson,
John Hallam,
James Fox,
Robert Born,
William Pratt,
John Keen,
Edward Belcher,
John Green,
Samuel Conway,
Thomas Croft.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Hon. Henry Willoughby,
Esq; Colonel,
Samuel Berington, Esq; Lieu-
tenant-Colonel,
Lewis Gilbert, Esq; Major,
1 Capt. Francis Taylor, Esq;
2 Capt. Thomas Cheater, Esq;
3 Capt. Lynnell Lea, Esq;
4 Capt. Charles Meuder, Esq;
5 Capt. David Lewis, Esq;

Lieutenants.

John Halfey, Esq; Captain-
Lieutenant,
Thomas Gilbert, Gent.
John Duvall, Gent.
Stephen Taylor, Gent.
Thomas Wilkinson, Gent.
Samuel Wall, Gent.
Nehemiah Skelding, Gent.
Edward Kirk, Gent.

Ensigns.

Edward Skelton, Gent.
John Norres, Gent.
Henry Moxe, Gent.
Samuel Earl, Gent.
John Walker, Gent.
William Golding, Gent.
John Rimes, Gent.

Serjeants.

John Scott,
John Perry,
George Kemp,
Henry Gains,
John Fleurriett,
Joseph Dove,
David Whatkins,
Robert Prentice,
Robert Lambarth,
George Craggs,
Benjamin Waters,
Francis Tole,

*John Field,
George Murrey,
John Auckland,
John Osborn,
Hugh Corkbill,
Thomas Tindall,*

*Joshua Williams,
Edward Jennings,
Thomas Swanson,
Thomas Sheppard,
Richard James.*

The Bringers-up are *William Glaspoole* and *John Wright*.
Abraham Fowler, Esq; Secretary.
Daniel Draper, Esq; Muster-Master.
John Harris, Gent. Surgeon.
Alexander Whitchurch, Gent. Clerk to the Lieutenancy.
George Search, Messenger.

N U M B E R L X V I I I.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, are

ALL and every the Privy-Counsellors of his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Custodes Rotulorum* for the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, now, and for the Time being.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, now, and for the Time being.

The Master of the Rolls, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green-Cloth.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, and the four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the respective Cities within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

Henry Montague, Esq; Secretary, 250 l. per Annum.

Jeffery Elwes, Esq; Treasurer, 250 l. per Annum.

Mr. James Henderson, Solicitor.

John Ray, Messenger.

The Officers belonging to the Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths.

The Duke of *Grafton*, Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.

Mr. James Henderson, Receiver of the First-Fruits.

Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver of the Tenth.

William De Grey, Esq; Comptroller of the First-Fruits and Tenth, 150 l. per Annum.

William Hanmer, Esq; Deputy-Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.

John Hetherington,
Fisher, } Sworn Clerks.

N U M B E R L X I X.

The Commissioners and Officers for Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches and Hackney-Chairs.

C O M M I S S I O N E R S.

J ohn Way, <i>Esq;</i>	} each 150 l. per Annum.
Francis Capper, <i>Esq;</i>	
John Philpot, <i>Esq;</i>	
John Cookson, <i>Esq;</i>	
John Bond, <i>Esq;</i>	
John Way, <i>Esq;</i>	Receiver-General, Salary 100 l. per Annum.
Mr. Thomas Nuthall,	Register and Clerk.
Mr. John Pye,	Solicitor.
Mrs. Martha Way,	Housekeeper and Surveyor.
Mr. Edward Dickinson,	} Messengers.
Mr. James Gray,	
Mr. Francis Richens,	Messenger and Surveyor.
Mr. Isaac Walton,	} Street-Keepers.
Mr. David Dalton,	

N U M B E R L X X.

Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licences.

C O M M I S S I O N E R S.

T homas Gordon, <i>Esq;</i>	} each 300 l. per Annum.
Henry Harris, <i>Esq;</i>	
William Adams, <i>Esq;</i>	
James Ramsden, <i>Esq;</i>	
Henry Yelverton, <i>Esq;</i>	
Gilbert East, <i>Esq;</i>	Comptroller, 300 l. per Annum.
Mr. Henry Boucher,	Secretary and Accomptant.
Mr. Thomas Mills,	Cashier.
Steyan Thurlby, <i>Esq;</i>	Register.
Mr. William Bennett, jun.	Clerk of the Bonds.
Mr. John Nicholson,	Solicitor.

Mr. John Penfon,	}	Messengers in Ordinary.
Mr. Henry Boucher,		
Mr. Samuel Leamon,		
Mr. John Roberts,		
Mr. William Bennet,	}	Messengers Extraordinary.
Mr. Sackville Olive.		
Mrs. Elizabeth Hafwell, Office-keeper.		

NUMBER LXXI.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.

COMMISSIONERS.

William Luke, Esq;	}	each 100 l. per Ann.
Robert Bland, Esq;		
James Turner, Esq;		
Mr. Matt. Snow, Comptroller,	}	each 100 l. per Ann.
Mr. Richard Tucker, Cashier,		
Mr. Anthony Cratchrode, Solicitor, 50 l. per Ann.		
Mr. Thomas Jones,	}	Clerks, each 50 l. per Ann.
Mr. William Henians,		

Riding-Surveyors.

Mr. Michael Bailey,	}	each 100 l. per Ann.
Mr. John Brown,		
Mr. Thomas Meysey,		
Mr. George Marks,		
Mr. Robert Glynne,		
Mr. William Goodall,		
Mr. John Heavening,		
Mr. Robert Holdman,		
Mr. Jeremiah Lloyd,		
Mr. John Jackson,		
Mr. John Tidy,		

Surveyors at London.

Mr. Edward Twist,	}	each 50 l. per Ann.
Mr. Edward Barnet,		
Mr. Richard Pugh,		
Mr. Richard Ham,		
Mr. William Arnoll, Office-keeper and Messenger, at 30 l. per Ann.		

NUMBER LXXII.

Officers of the Court in Doctor's-Commons.

DR. *John Bettefworth*, Official Principal of the Archdean Court of *Canterbury*, Commissary of the Peculiars of the Deanaries of the Archdean *London*, of *Shoreham* and *Croydon*, Master-keeper, or Commissary of the Perogative-Court of *Canterbury*, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Bucks*.

Sir *Henry Penrice*, Kt. Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty of *England*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Gloucester*, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*.

Dr. *George Paul*, his Majesty's Advocate-General, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Commissary of the Peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction of *St. Catherine's* near the Tower of *London*, Official of the Archdeaconry of *St. Albans*, and Register of the Faculties.

Dr. *William Strahan*, Official of the Archdeaconry of *Colchester*, and Advocate to the Admiralty.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Surry*.

Sir *Edmund Isham*, Bart.

Dr. *George Lee*.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*.

Dr. *Edward Simpson*, Chancellor of *London*, Judge of the Cinque Ports, Official of the Archdeaconries of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, jun. Commissary of *Surry*.

Dr. *Robert Chapman*.

Dr. *Arthur Collier*, Commissary and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*.

Dr. *Robert Dole*.

Dr. *Thomas Salisbury*, Chancellor of *St. Asaph*, and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*.

Dr. *Josph Smith*.

Dr. *William Wall*.

Dr. *John Taylor*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *George Hay*.

Dr. *Robert Jenner*.

Dr. *Andrew Coltee Ducarel*.

Dr. *Richard Smallbrooke*, Chancellor of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr. *Dennis Clarke*.

Dr. *Francis Topham*, Master of the Faculties.

John Bettefworth, Bachelor of Laws, Commissary of *London*, *Middlesex*, and *Barking*.

REGISTERS.

William Folke, Esq; and Mr. Edward Rushworth, Registers and Actuaries of the Archies Court of Canterbury.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty and Court of Delegates.

Mr. Edward Busby, Marshal of the High-Court of Admiralty.

William Folke, Esq; Apparitor-General of the Province of Canterbury.

Thomas Bennet, Esq; Principal Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. John Searle.

Mr. Henry Collins.

Mr. William Pennyman.

Mr. Godfree Lee Farrant.

Mr. William Skelton, Register of the Diocess of London,

Proctors of the Court of Arches.

Edward Alexander, Esq;

Mr. Henry Stevens.

Edward Greenly, Esq; King's Proctor.

Mr. William Taverner.

Philip Crespigny, Esq; Proctor to the Admiralty,

Mr. Godfrey-Lee Farrant.

Mr. Charles Garret,

Mr. Edward Rushworth.

Mr. Mork Holman,

Mr. Henry Major.

Mr. Sondford Newile.

Mr. Thomas Sheppard.

Mr. John Searle,

Mr. Richard Wotton.

Mr. William White,

Mr. Edward Rusby.

Mr. Nathaniel Patten,

Mr. John Trenley.

Mr. Henry Collins.

Mr. George Bellas.

Mr. William Legard,

Mr. George Gosling.

Mr. Richard Cheslyn.

Mr. Thomas Adderley.

Mr. Peter St. Eloy.

Mr. Nathaniel Bishop.

Mr. John Philips.

Mr. John Smith.

Mr. Julius Caesar.

Mr. William Abbott.

Mr. William Skelton.

Mr. Thomas Tyndall.

Mr. William Strudwick,

Mr. Roger Altham.

Mr. John Lee.

Mr. Wright Bateman.

Mr. Robert Bogg.

Mr. John Caesar.

Mr. Henry Farrant.

Mr. Robert Longden.

Mr. Arthur Zouch,

Mr. Josiah Farrer.

Mr. Charles Alexander.

Mr. Jeffery Glasier.

Mr. Thomas Fanshawe.

Proctors of the Court of Chivalry.

Edward Alexander, Esq;

Mr. John Philips.

Edward Greenly, Esq; King's Proctor.

Mr. —————

Mr. John Searle.

Mr. William Skelton.

Mr. William White.

Mr. Philip Crespigny.

Mr. Arthur Zouch.

NUMBER LXXIII.

Government of the City of LONDON, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Reverend EDMUND, Lord Bishop of London.

Dr. Joseph Butler (Bishop of Bristol) Dean of St. Paul's,	} Canon Residentiaries,	
Dr. Samuel Baker,		
Dr. John Thomas (Bp. of Peterborough),		
Dr. John Hume,		
Dr. Cobden,	} Archdeacons of {	London,
Mr. William Gibson,		Essex,
Dr. Francis Allen,		Middlesex,
Dr. Tho. Cartwright,		Colchester.
Dr. Astry, Treasurer,		
Dr. Booth, Chancellor,		
Mr. Edmund Gibson, Præcentor.		

PREBENDARIES.

Mr. Walker,	Oxgate,
Mr. Briscoe,	Ealdstreet,
Dr. Cobden,	Cadington Minor,
Dr. Baker,	Ealdland,
Dr. Butler, Dean,	Portpool,
Dr. Astry,	Hoxton,
Mr. Wilton,	Finsbury,
Mr. Jackson,	Cadington Major,
Dr. Pelling,	Tottenham,
Mr. Edm. Gibson,	Cantlers,
Dr. Smith,	Newington,
Dr. Allen,	Pancrafs,
Dr. Grey,	Mora,
Dr. Walker Ward,	Mapesbury,
Dr. Cartwright,	Brownwood,
Dr. Jackson,	Wenlocks Barn,
Mr. Unwin,	Broomsbury,
Mr. Thomas Church,	Chiswick,
Dr. Bulkely,	Sneating,
Mr. Archer,	Rugmere,
Dr. Tomlinson, (dead)	Chamberlainwood,
Mr. Wyat,	Harleston,

Dr. Wilcox,	Holborn,
Dr. John Hume,	Weldland,
Mr. Joseph Butler,	Issington,
Dr. Marten,	Wilden,
Mr. Spateman,	Reculverland,
Dr. Heylin,	Nescen,
Stanley,	Twylford,
Dr. Thomas, (Bp. of Peterbo- rough,	} Consump. per Mare,

Dr. Salisbury, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

12 Minor Canons,
6 Lay-Vicars,
10 Choristers,
4 Virgers,
Hon. John Talbot, Esq; Steward of the Courts,
Marth Dickenson, Esq; Solicitor,
Edward Gilbert, Esq; Principal Register,
Mr. Leaver, Deputy Register for Leases,
Mr. Searl, Deputy Register for Ecclesiastical Preferments,
——— Flitcroft, Esq; Surveyor of St. Paul's,
Valens Comyn, Esq; Clerk of the Works,
James Comyn, Esq; Receiver,

St. Paul's,

The Rev. Mr. William Rayner, Subdean, sen.
The Rev. Mr. Dechair sen. Cardinal,
The Rev. Mr. Hilman jun. Cardinal,
The Rev. Mr. Lloyd,
The Rev. Mr. Cooke,
The Rev. Mr. Warnford,
The Rev. Mr. Pinkney,
The Rev. Mr. Pearse,
The Rev. Mr. Evans,
The Rev. Mr. Fitzherbert,
The Rev. Mr. Bailey,
The Rev. Mr. Wight,
Dr. Maurice Green, Organist.

Vicars Choral, 6.

Dr. Greene,
Mr. Rowe,
Mr. Cherriton,
Mr. Wals,
Mr. Baildon,
Mr. Savage,
Mr. Savage, Almoner and Master of the Choristers.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Above the CHAIR.

THE Right Honourable Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Lord Mayor _____ Castle-Baynard.
 Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. _____ Bread-street.
 Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt. _____ Bridge without.
 Sir John Thompson, Knt. _____ Candlewick.
 Sir John Barnard, Knt. _____ Dowgate.
 Sir Daniel Lambert, Knt. _____ Tower.
 George Heathcote, Esq; _____ Walbrook.
 Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. _____ Faringdon within.
 Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. _____ Faringdon without.
 William Benn, Esq; _____ Aldersgate.
 John Stracy, Esq; Recorder.

Below the CHAIR.

Sir George Champion, Knt. _____ Bridge within.
 Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. _____ Langborn.
 William Baker, Esq; _____ Bassishaw.
 George Arnold, Esq; _____ Cheap.
 Sir William Calvert, Knt. _____ Portoken.
 Sir Samuel Pennant, Knt. _____ Bishopsgate.
 John Blachford, Esq; _____ Cripplegate within and without.
 Francis Cockayne, Esq; _____ Cornhill.
 Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; _____ Billingsgate.
 Robert Alsop, Esq; _____ Coleman-street.
 Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; _____ Vintry.
 Edward Davies, Esq; _____ Queenhithe.
 Edward Ironside, Esq; _____ Cordwainer.
 Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; _____ Broad-street.
 Sir William Smith, Knt. _____ Aldgate.
 William Whitaker, Esq; _____ Lime-street.

Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; }
 Edward Davies, Esq; } Sheriffs.

Sir John Bosworth, Knt. Chamberlain.
 Thomas Garrard, Esq; Common-Serjeant.
 Miles Man, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Sir John Bosworth, Knt. Receiver-General of the Land Tax
 for the City of London and Westminster, and County of
 Middlesex.

Judges of the Sheriffs Court; { Thomas Hassel, Esq;
 { William Moreton, Esq;

Four Common-Pleaders.

Richard Adams,
William Nugent,
John Williams,
Thomas Freeman,

} Esqrs.

Dutton Seaman, Esq; Comp-
troller of the Chamber.

Samuel Lethicullier, Esq; Sec-
ondary of *Wood-street* Compter.

Thomas Delamaine, Esq; Sec-
ondary of the *Poultry* Compter.

Richard Chesslyn, Esq; Remem-
brancer.

John Paterson, Esq; Solicitor.

Four Attornies of the Mayor's
Court.

Mr. William Palmer,

Mr. William Hufsey,

Mr. John Partridge,

Mr. Thomas Beeth.

Bridge-masters.

Thomas Piddington,

John Grant.

Mr. Nathaniel Collier, Hall-
keeper.

Four Esquires of the Lord-
Mayor's House.

Cotton King, Esq; Sword-bear-
er.

May Hill, Esq; Common-Hunt.

Peter Roberts, Esq; Common-
Crier.

Roger Griffiths, Esq; Water-
Bailiff.

Three Serjeant-Carvers.

James Turner,

Robert Wilkins,

Benjamin Thomas.

Three Serjeants of the Cham-
ber.

Deodatus Staverton,

Michael Jais,

Thomas Whincop.

Serjeant of the Channel.

Peter Waistell.

Yeoman of the Chamber.

Nathaniel Collyer,

William White.

Four Yeomen of the Water-
side.

Cuthbert Ellison,

William Chancellor,

George Ogilvie,

William Martin.

Yeoman of the Channel.

William Chancellor.

Under Water-Bailiff.

John Fosset.

Six Young Men.

Samuel Sykes,

— *Cooper,*

Samuel Pace,

Thomas Gwillim,

Richard Jackson,

One vacant.

Two Meal-Weighers.

— *Raufford,*

Robert Newton.

Two Yeomen of the Wood-
Wharfs.

William Ladyman,

William Aldwin.

Two Marshals.

Thomas Hurnell,

Edward Richardson.

Eight Attornies of the Sheriff's
Court.

Vacant.

Mr. John Skynner,

Mr. James Graves,

Vacant.

Mr. William Russel,

Mr. Adam Calamy,

Mr. Isaac Sprat,

Mr. Richard Richardson.

Two

Two Prothonotaries.
Mr. Richard Dann,
 Vacant.

ward and Northward, just about
 and near London.

William Stewart, Esq; Clerk
 of the Papers at the Poultry-
 Compter.
William Willisbe, Esq; Clerk
 of the Papers at Wood-street-
 Compter.

Cotoner for London.
John King, Esq;

Four Clerk-Sitters at the
 Poultry-Compter.

Mr. Peter Burton,
Mr. James Mount,
Mr. William Steward,
Mr. Hale.

Mr. Hugh Marriot, Auditor.
Mr. John Crumpe, Clerk of the
 Chamber.
Mr. John Smith, Clerk to the
 Commissioners of Sewers.
Mr. John Priest, Clerk of the
 Court of Conscience.
Mr. Josias Cowse, Mr. William
Reynolds, Beadles of the same
 Court.

Four Clerk-Sitters at Wood-
 street-Compter.

Mr. George Crew,
Mr. Thomas Sheppard,
Mr. William Calvert,
Mr. Richard Brook.

Mr. John Akerman, Keeper of
 Newgate.
Mr. John Davis, Keeper of
 Ludgate.

Mr. George Mason, Keeper of
 the Poultry-Compter.

Mr. James Lemon, Keeper of
 Wood-street-Compter.

Farmer of the Markets, the
 City of London.

Mr. George Dance, Clerk of the
 City-Works.

Coroners for Middlesex.

— **Wright,** of Fetter-lane,
 Esq;

John King, Esq;

These two divide the Coun-
 ty, the former having West-
 ward and Northward of Lon-
 don, and the latter Eastward,
 and some other Parts West-

S O U T H W A R K.

Richard Romman, Esq; Justice
 for the Borough.

Jos. Pickering, Esq; Clerk
 Comptroller of the Bridge-
 House.

William Moretan, Esq; Steward
 of the Borough.

William Steward, Esq; Bailiff
 of the Borough.

NUM.

NUMBER LXXIV.

A compleat LIST of the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, chosen the 21st of December (being St. Thomas's Day) for the Year 1747.

This * Mark denotes the New Members.

Aldersgate 8.

Richard Bayley, Deputy
Samuel Bates
Joseph Rose
John Underwood
Samuel Ballard, Deputy
Robert Henshaw
Richard Reily
* Robert Evans.

Aldgate 6.

Thomas Harrison, Deputy
Christopher Fullagar
John Hall
Joseph Stibbs
John Hill
* Thomas Cockfedge.

Balsishaw 4.

William Coulthurst, Deputy
Francis Cooper, Esq;
Samuel Fludyer
Samuel Ellis.

Billingsgate 10.

George Woods, Deputy
Samuel Harris
Edward Robinson
John Cheney
Henry Cowling
* John Willett
James Marston

John Penfax
Edmund Stevens
Robert Rossiter.

Bishopsgate 14.

Thomas Long, Deputy
George Wyld
Jonathan Medley
William Cramond
Samuel Vickers
William Munday
Henry Hall
John Tuff
William Hufsey
Richard Chapman
John Holland, Deputy
John Forty
Uppington Bracee
Jonathan Farr.

Breadstreet 12.

Robert Cady, Deputy
John Sedgwick
James Budgett
William Woolley
John Tod
Richard Witts
Henry Spencer
John Fawcett
Thomas Smith
* Jonathan Barnard
* John Jenner
William Williams.

Bridge

Bridge 15.

Benjamin Tyson, *Deputy*
 Cornelius Herbert
 * Richard Walkden
 James Hodges
 Major-Coles Child
 * Cornelius Owen
 Ambrose Hammond
 John Goodyer
 Thomas Gillmore
 Christopher Taylor
 John Loveday
 Stephen Cooper
 Joseph Gonson
 George Baskervill
 Thomas Pritchard.

Broadstreet 10.

John Clarke, *Deputy*
 John Cotterel
 Jonathan Ware
 Thomas Warren
 Samuel Guillum
 Timothy Helmsley
 Robert Bishop, *Esq.*
 John Weare
 William Whitaker
 William Chapman.

Candlewick 8.

Samuel Osborne, *Deputy*
 George Middleton
 Peter Thomas, *Esq.*
 Richard Speed
 Samuel Gordon
 * Robert Kite
 George Hoare
 William Tyson.

Castlebaynard 10.

William Hunt, *Deputy*
 Benjamin Crook
 Nathaniel Nash
 John Willis
 Robert Territt

Thomas Powell
 * William Hipper
 Robert Willis
 William Gyles
 Anthony Lucas, *Esq.*

Cheap 12.

John Skinner, *Esq.* *Deputy*
 Samuel Sedgwick
 Robert Waite
 Charles Worrall
 Thomas Wilkinson
 John Watson
 Samuel Bridgman
 Leonard Pead
 * Thomas Nash
 Thomas Jones
 Thomas Burfoot
 * Thomas Chesson.

Colemanstreet 6.

John Lloyd, *Deputy*
 Thomas Pestill
 Richard Stratton
 Henry Pointer
 William Kemp
 William Hayter.

Cordwainer 8.

John Daye, *Esq.* *Deputy*
 George Dealtry
 Percival Potts
 William Caldwell
 Josiah Colebrook
 Josiah Colvill
 William Reynolds
 Richard Blunt.

Cornhill 6.

Bourchier Cleeve, *Deputy*
 William Meadows
 James Walton
 Francis Ellis
 * Thomas Cogan
 * George Sherwin.

Cripples

Cripplegate within 8.

Thomas Elton, *Deputy*
Richard Molineux
John Knight
Peter Moulton
Robert Elliot
George Stead
Hollis Bull
James Mount.

Cripplegate without 4.

John Wallington, *Deputy*
William Cooper
Samuel Mackley
Oliver Hunt.

Dowgate 8.

Thomas Curryer, *Deputy*
Peter Hambly
* William Watts
Richard Swithin
* William Shemelt
William Stephenson
John Abbingdon
Christopher Robinson.

Faringdon within 17.

Richard Sclater, *Deputy*
Thomas Parr
Robert Stringer
James Price
Michael Martindale
Jenner Swaine
Thomas Hodges
Joseph Baxter
John Brown
Edward Newman
Henry Sisson
* Maurice Griffith
George Harrison
Samuel Seawell
* John Paterfon
* Thomas Rodbard
* Thomas Smith.

Faringdon without 16.

St. Sepulchre's.

Robert Gamon
Cadwallader Coker
Charles-Taylor Ballard
William Savage
John King
John Hughes.

St. Andrew Holbourn.

Christopher Horfnaile, *Deputy*
Thomas Nash, *jun.*

St. Dunstan West.

John Child, *Deputy*
William Hart
Samuel Cranmer.

St. Bride's.

Samuel Rutter
Charles Gardner
John Sibthorpe.

St. Martin's Ludgate.

Richard Nutt
John Barton.

Langbourn 10.

William Barton, *Deputy*
Charles Afgill
John Pope
Robert Wilfonn
* Adam Dennis
John Townsend
James Anderton
George Scullard
Daniel Taylor
John Springett.

Limestreet 4.

Giles Vincent, *Deputy*
Samuel Southouse
John Fleetwood
George Mason.

Dorchester 5.

Robert Pycroft, *Deputy*.
Philip Grafton
Richard Bridgman
* Richard Wilson
Lodowick Mansfield.

Queenhith 6.

George Nelson, *Deputy*.
Richard Peers
Richard Belfon
John Brown
James Wilkes
John Riley.

Loker 12.

Samuel Tatem, *Esq; Deputy*
John Willis
James Phillips
William Prowting
William Sellers
Newman Hatley
Robert Booth, *Esq;*
John Woodbridge

Jonathan Granger
Daniel Lambert
Henry Seale
Richard Romman.

Wintry 9.

Thomas Gregg, *Deputy*
John Gould
John Goodale
Martin Wardell
William Mills
Thomas Plaistead
* John Jennings
Benjamin Gascoyne
William Whipham.

Walsbrook 8.

William Arnold, *Deputy*
William Davis
Joseph Blandford
Bazil Browne
* William Walter
John Trigg
James Ennis
Francis Flower

Total 236

N. U. M.

NUMBER LXXV.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

A LIST of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy for the City of London, by Commission under the Great-Seal of Great-Britain.

THE Right Honourable
Sir ROBERT LAD-
BROKE, *Knt. Lord Mayor,*
and the Lord-Mayor and Al-
dermen for the Time being.
John Stracy, *Esq; Recorder,*
and the Recorder for the Time
being.

BARONETS.

Sir John Heathcote
Sir Kenrick Clayton
Sir Francis Haskins-Eyles Stiles.

KNIGHTS.

Sir William Jolliffe
Sir James Creed
Sir Charles Eggleton
Sir Thomas Hankey.

ESQUIRES.

Thomas Ashhurst
William Alexander
Joseph Bell
Joseph Beachcroft
Bryan Benson
John Badcock
Humphry Bell
James Brooke
John Bance
Nathaniel Brassey
William Bowles
Meyrick Burrell
Samuel Baker
William Braund
John Bristow
Daniel Booth
James Budgett
Edward Browne
John Blofs
Clement Bellamy

Mathews Beachcroft
Richard Coope
James Colebrooke
Delillers Carbonnel
Thomas Corbett
Robert Cady
Richard Chiswell
John Coggs
Richard Chauncy
George Champion
John Cox
Theodore Cock
Windmills Crumpton
James Carter
Richard Clay
William Chase
Daniel Collyer
John Daye
Thomas Dineley
John de Boyville
Charles Eyre
Henry-Samuel Eyre
John Edwards
Zachary Foxall
William Fawkener
Samuel Fludyer
Robert Fotherby
John Green
John Grant
Harry Gough
Daniel Gwilt
Valentine Grimstead
Francis Hole
Richard Hodgson
Henry Herring
William Hulse
Nathaniel Higmore
William Hunt

Miles Halsey
 Richard Jackson
 Clayton Kenrick
 Samuel Kent
 Matthew Kenrick
 John Knapton
 Robert Lovick
 John Lancashire
 Henry Lafcelles
 David Lequefne
 James Lock
 Benjamin Longuett
 Daniel Midwinter
 Thomas Martin
 Roger Manwaring
 Robert Marth
 George Martin
 William Marth
 Matthew Martin
 Cornelius Mafon
 Richard Martin
 Samuel Newey
 Nathaniel Newnham, *Sen.*
 Nathaniel Newnham, *Jun.*
 Samuel Nicholfon
 John Ogilvie
 James Porten
 William Poyntz
 Nathaniel Primatt
 John Paine
 Arthur Radcliffe
 Edward Radcliffe

Thomas Rous
 Thomas Ridge
 Richard Ricards
 Benjamin Robinson
 Robert Southwood
 Samuel Smith
 Charles Savage
 William Selwin
 John Skey
 Alexander Sheafe
 Thomas Salter
 Edward Saunderfon
 Thomas Sikes
 Samuel Tatem
 Horatio Townsend
 William Townsend
 Thomas Thomas
 Jacob Tonfon
 Peter Thomas
 Robert Thornton
 Noah Titner
 John Wowen
 Jofiah Wordsworth
 William Willey
 Arthur Walter
 Joseph Williams
 John Young
 Hitch Young.

Edward Grofe, *Clerk.*
 John Shipston, *Mustet-Mafter.*
 Paul Ferris, *Messenger.*

NUMBER LXXVI.

A LIST of the Commission-Officers in the Six Regiments of Militia of the City of London, 1748.

I. The Red Regiment.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. T HE Hon. Sir Robert Baylis, <i>Knt. Col.</i> | 4 Capt. William Harris, <i>jun.</i> |
| 2 John Hawkins, <i>Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.</i> | 5 Capt. John Dewilde. |
| 3 James Carrington, <i>Esq; Major.</i> | 6 Capt. James Tomkins, <i>sen.</i> |
| | 7 Capt. Peter Duthoite. |
| | 8 Capt. John Gibson. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 William Harris, <i>sen. Capt. Lt</i> | 5 William Johnson. |
| 2 John Bullock. | 6 James Tomkins, <i>jun.</i> |
| 3 John Speed. | 7 Jeremiah Batley. |
| 4 Stephen Baylis. | 8 Benjamin Blacketen. |

ENSIGNS.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Robert Rutty. | 5 Morgan Bates. |
| 2 James Hornby. | 6 Joseph Johnson. |
| 3 Joseph Lowe. | 7 John Renshall. |
| 4 John Bates. | 8 John Painter. |

II. The Green Regiment.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sir Edward Belamy, <i>Knt. Col.</i> | 5 Capt. Joseph Hickman. |
| 2 Henry Tame, <i>Esq; Lt. Col.</i> | 6 Capt. Benjamin Cole. |
| 3 John Major, <i>Esq; Major.</i> | 7 Capt. William Howes. |
| 4 Capt. John Marchant. | 8 Capt. James Miller. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Lewis Davis, <i>Capt. Lieut.</i> | 5 Charles Blackmore. |
| 2 William Seager. | 6 John Powell. |
| 3 William Parsons. | 7 William Jackson. |
| 4 Henry Hemrick | 8 Peter Stutzer. |

ENSIGNS.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 William Lovelace. | 5 Robert Herne. |
| 2 Harris North. | 6 Benjamin Cole. |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 Richard How. | 8 John Rymer. |

III. The Yellow Regiment.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sir John Thompson, Knt. Col. | 5 Capt. Edward North. |
| 2 Anthony Seal, Esq; Lt. Col. | 6 Capt. Francis Nixon. |
| 3 Thomas Rutty, Esq; Major. | 7 Capt. Benjamin Ingram. |
| 4 Capt. George Pinckney. | 8. Capt. John Furnish. |

L I E U T E N A N T S.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 John Barwick, Capt. Lieut. | 5 Nehemiah White. |
| 2 William White. | 6 John Lind. |
| 3 John Midgett. | 7 Lindsey Bull. |
| | 8 Josiah Cope. |

E N S I G N S.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Richard Peake. | 5 James Byfeld. |
| 2 Thomas Purfield. | 6 James Young. |
| 3 Daniel Jennings. | 7 Francis Burford. |
| 4 John Fairchild. | 8 |

IV. The White Regiment.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sir George Champion, Knt. Col. | 5 Capt. Samuel Wills. |
| 2 Richard Martin, Esq; Lt Col. | 6 Capt. Edward Wollstonecraft. |
| 3 Co'es Child, Esq; Major. | 7 Captain William Clarke. |
| 4 Capt. Osmond Cooke. | 8 Captain Peter Sarney. |

L I E U T E N A N T S.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 John Walker, Capt. Lieut. | 5 Gilbert Campbell. |
| 2 Charles Rogers. | 6 Christopher Rundle. |
| 3 Robert Green. | 7 Henry Castle. |
| 4 George Price. | 8 Mason Victor. |

E N S I G N S.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 James Walker. | 5 |
| 2 Henry Wardall | 6 William Poyne. |
| 3 Alexander Webb. | 7 William Benham. |
| | 8 Peter Poe. |

V. The Blue Regiment.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. Col. | 5 Capt. John Day. |
| 2 John Gittins, Esq; Lt Col. | 6 Capt. Thomas Pangbourne. |
| 3 Samuel Palmer, Esq; Major. | 7 Capt. Thomas Jeffreys. |
| 4 Capt. Thomas Fowler, <i>sen.</i> | 8 Capt. Edward Davies. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Edward Cole, Capt. Lieut. | 5 Thomas Playsted. |
| 2 Peter Perimont. | 6 William Richford. |
| 3 Edward Finch. | 7 Richard Mears. |
| 4 Thomas Fowler, jun. | 8 Samuel Tagg. |

ENSIGNS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Charles Applebee. | 5 Richard Simpson. |
| 2 John Cox. | 6 John Tate. |
| 3 Samuel Langsdale Palmer. | 7 George Long. |
| 4 John Hatt. | 8 Matthew Housman. |

VI. The Orange Regiment.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. William Baker, Esq; Col. | 5 Capt. Thomas King. |
| 2 Richard Ricards, Esq; Lt Col. | 6 Capt. William Howes. |
| 3 William Luck, Esq; Major. | 7 Capt. John Wilkins. |
| 4 Capt. David Hannott. | 8 Capt. John Favell. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Joseph Hunt, Capt. Lieut. | 5 Joseph Howse. |
| 2 Samuel Broadhurst. | 6 Francis Hemsworth. |
| 3 John Ward. | 7 Benjamin Rackstrow. |
| 4 Stephen Paris. | 8 Thomas Ribright. |

ENSIGNS.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Thomas Howett. | 5 William Whaley. |
| 2 John Saville. | 6 |
| 3 John Spiller. | 7 Robert Willis. |
| 4 Peter Hannott. | 8 Philip Stanley. |

NUMBER LXXVII.

LIST of General and Field-Officers, with the Dates of their Commissions.

Captain-General.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE 7 March 1744-5

Field-Marshal.

Lord Viscount Cobham 18 March 1744-5

Generals of

Horse	Sir Philip Honeywood	—	1 Feb.	1744
	Lord Mark Kerr	—	2 Feb.	1744
Foot	Robert Dalzell	—	26 March	1745
	Gervais Parker	—	27 March	1745
Horse	Earl of Hartford	—	28 March	1745
	Sir Robert Rich	—	29 March	1745
Foot	Earl of Dunmore	—	30 March	1745
	Duke of Montagu	—	27 Dec.	1746
Horse	Viscount Moleworth	—	28 Dec.	1746
Foot	Earl of Harrington	—	29 Dec.	1746
Horse	Sir John Ligonier	—	30 Dec.	1746

Lieutenant-Generals.

Thomas Panton	—	5 Nov.	1735
George Preston	—	2 July	1739
Albert Borgard	—	2 July	1739
William Barrell	—	2 July	1739
Baron de St. Flipolite	—	2 July	1739
Earl of Westmoreland	—	2 July	1739
Sir Daniel O'Carrol	—	18 Feb.	1744
Sir John Arnot	—	2 Feb.	1744
William Hargrave	—	3 Feb.	1744
Henry Cornwall	—	4 Feb.	1744
Henry Harrison	—	5 Feb.	1744
Thomas Howard	—	6 Feb.	1744
Sir John Cope	—	7 Feb.	1744
John Jones	—	27 March	1743
Richard Philipps	—	28 March	1743
Roger Handasyd	—	29 March	1743
Henry Hawley	—	30 March	1743
Lord Tyrāwley	—	31 March	1743
Duke of Bolton	—	27 May	1745
Charles Otway	—	28 May	1745
Phineas Bowles	—	29 May	1745
Lord Cadogan	—	30 May	1745

Philip

Philip Anstruther	_____	31 May	1745
John Folliot	_____	1 June	1745
James St. Clair	_____	4 June	1745
Duke of Richmond	_____	6 June	1745
John Guise	_____	7 June	1745
Earl of Albemarle	_____	8 June	1745
George Read	_____	3 August	1747
Archibald Hamilton	_____	4 August	1747
Earl of Rothes	_____	5 August	1747
Richard Onslow	_____	6 August	1747
Henry Pulteney	_____	8 August	1747
Charles Howard	_____	9 August	1747
Philip Bragg	_____	10 August	1747
John Hufk	_____	11 August	1747
Charles Frampton	_____	12 August	1747
Alexander Irwin	_____	25 August	1747
Richard St. George	_____	26 August	1747
John Campbell	_____	27 August	1747
William Blakeney	_____	11 Sept.	1747
Humphry Bland	_____	12 Sept.	1747
James Oglethorpe	_____	13 Sept.	1747
Lord Delawar	_____	14 Sept.	1747
Duke of Marlborough	_____	15 Sept.	1747
Earl of Craufurd	_____	16 Sept.	1747
George Churchill	_____	17 Sept.	1747
Henry Skelton	_____	18 Sept.	1747
John Johnson	_____	19 Sept.	1747
Edward Wolfe	_____	20 Sept.	1747
John Wynyard	_____	21 Sept.	1747

Major-Generals.

Francis Fullar	_____	2 July	1743
Thomas Bligh	_____	15 Sept.	1747
Sir William Gooch	_____	16 Sept.	1747
Charles Armand Powlett	_____	17 Sept.	1747
Thomas Fowke	_____	18 Sept.	1747
Lord Torrington	_____	19 Sept.	1747
James Fleming	_____	20 Sept.	1747
John Mordaunt	_____	22 Sept.	1747
James Cholmondeley	_____	23 Sept.	1747
Henry De Gragues	_____	24 Sept.	1747

Brigadier-Generals.

Richard Offarrell	_____	17 April	1746
Edward Richbell	_____	19 April	1746

Colonels.

James Cockran	_____	26 April	1741
Robert Frazer	_____	14 June	1741

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John Battereau	29 March	1742
John Browne	10 May	1742
Gregory Beake	11 August	1742
John Lee	11 March	1743
Peterine Lafcelles	13 March	1743
Lord Henry Beauclerk	14 March	1743
Sir John Bruce	15 March	1743
Tomkins Wardour	1 April	1743
Edward Bradock	2 April	1743
Charles Ingram	3 April	1743
John Polliot	15 June	1743
Thomas Murray	23 June	1743
Thomas Pattifson, Bt.	4 October	1743
Edward Trelawny	25 Dec.	1743
James Stewart	18 July	1744
Lord John Murray	25 April	1745
Earl of Loudoun	25 April	1745
Maurice Bockland	27 May	1745
Earl of Penmure	27 May	1745
Lord George Beauclerk	30 May	1745
William Herbert	31 May	1745
Lord George Sackville	1 June	1745
Earl of Ancram	4 June	1745
Viscount Petersham	5 June	1745
Hugh Warburton	22 June	1745
William Shirley	31 August	1745
Sir William Pepperell	1 Sept.	1745
Duke of Bedford	27 Sept.	1745
Cuthbert Ellison	1 Oct.	1745
Duke of Ancafter	4 Oct.	1745
Duke of Kingston	4 Oct.	1745
Marquis of Granby	4 Oct.	1745
Earl of Berkeley	4 Oct.	1745
Earl of Cholmondeley	4 Oct.	1745
Earl of Halifax	4 Oct.	1745
Viscount Falmouth	4 Oct.	1745
Viscount Harcourt	4 Oct.	1745
Earl Gower	4 Oct.	1745
Lord Herbert	4 Oct.	1745
Lord Edgeumbe	4 Oct.	1745
Michael O'Brian Dilkes, Bt.	14 Nov.	1745
John Laforey	20 Nov.	1745
Charles Russell	21 Nov.	1745
Earl of Sandwich	22 Nov.	1745
Earl of Home	29 Nov.	1745
James Kennedy	7 Feb.	1746
Peter Naizon	17 Feb.	1746
Lewis Dejean	9 April	1746
Henry Conway	9 April	1746

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James Abercrombie	_____	16 April	1746
Lord Viscount Bury	_____	24 April	1746
Henry Holmes	_____	12 May	1746
Sir Andrew Agnew	_____	25 August	1746
Robert Napier	_____	25 Dec.	1746
Richard Lyttleton	_____	16 April	1747
Alexander Dury	_____	5 Oct.	1747
Francis Leighton	_____	1 Dec.	1747
Hedworth Lambton	_____	1 Dec.	1747
Charles Fitzroy	_____	1 Dec.	1747
Lord Robert Manners	_____	2 Dec.	1747
John Mostyn	_____	3 Dec.	1747
John Scott	_____	4 Dec.	1747
Toby Rocayrol, Brevet	_____	15 Feb.	1748
Edward Pool	_____	15 Feb.	1748
John Waldegrave	_____	25 Feb.	1748
John Jordan	_____	15 March	1748

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lord Carpenter,	19 Aug. 1715	1st Troop Horse Guards.
William Pinfold,	23 Dec. 1717	Offarrell's.
Richard Whitworth,	1 Jan. 1718	2d Reg. Dragoon Guards.
John Parsons,	8 July 1721	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Alexander Gordon,	28 Feb. 1722	Wardour's.
William Bellenden,	3 Apr. 1722	Late third Troop Horse Guards.
Richard Legg,	5 Apr. 1722	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Robert Brackley,	30 Oct. 1734	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles-William Pearce,	1 Jan. 1738	Irwin's.
William Wright,	7 July 1737	Hamilton's.
Anthony Lamelloniere,	9 July 1737	3d Troop Horse Guards.
Peter Renovard,	10 May 1738	Browne's.
Daniel Degennes,	18 Aug. 1739	De Grangues's.
William Lethulliere,	7 Nov. 1739	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Richard Hemmington,	3 May 1740	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Thomas Corbet,	5 May 1740	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Philip Roberts,	13 Jan. 1740	2d Troop Horse Guards.
William Erskine,	21 Jan. 1740	Cope's.
James Paterson,	24 Jan. 1740	Cornwall's.
James Cunningham,	25 Jan. 1740	Lord George Beauclerk's.
George Walth,	26 Jan. 1740	Powletts.
Charles Crosby,	29 Jan. 1740	Kennedy's.
Peregrine-Tho. Hopson,	30 Jan. 1740	Fuller's.
Edward Tyrrell,	31 Jan. 1740	Wynyards.
Sir Peter Halkett,	1 Feb. 1740	Lee's.
John Horseman,	2 Feb. 1740	Warburton's.
Daniel Paul,	3 Feb. 1740	Mordaunt's.

Edward Martin,	3 Feb. 174 $\frac{0}{1}$	Wolfe's.
John Aldercorn,	5 Feb. 174 $\frac{0}{1}$	Hargrave's.
Mel. Guy Dickens,	6 Feb. 174 $\frac{0}{1}$	Lascelles's.
Edward Carr,	7 Feb. 174 $\frac{0}{1}$	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Bennet Noel,	10 Feb. 174 $\frac{0}{1}$	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Hugh Macquire,	15 Feb. 174 $\frac{0}{1}$	Bruce's.
Alexander Duroure,	17 Apr. 1741	Ancram's.
John Leighton,	24 Apr. 1741	Frazer's.
Charles Whiteford,	27 Apr. 1741	Cockran's.
James Innes,	28 Apr. 1741	Guise's.
John Ramsey,	12 Mar. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Clair's.
Theodore Dury,	30 Mar. 1742	Poole's.
Robert Catherwood,	31 Mar. 1742	Battereau's.
Samuel Gumley,	22 Apr. 1742	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
John Sabine,	22 Apr. 1742	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Jonathan Driver,	15 May 1742	Kerr's.
Nathaniel Mitchell,	22 Sept. 1742	Churchill's.
Mitchel Doyne,	3 Apr. 1743	Reade's.
Lord Ossulstone,	6 Apr. 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Charles Hay,	7 Apr. 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
George Boscawen,	9 Apr. 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
George Stanhope,	10 Apr. 1743	Conway's.
Earl of Effingham,	11 Apr. 1743	2d Troop Horse Guards.
Lord George Bentick,	12 Apr. 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Andrew Robinson,	9 June 1743	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Philip Honeywood,	23 July 1743	Bland's.
William Kingsley,	28 Aug. 1743	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
William Barrard,	25 Dec. 1743	Trelawny's.
James Durand,	20 Feb. 174 $\frac{3}{4}$	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Paul Mascareen,	17 Mar. 174 $\frac{3}{4}$	Philipps's.
George Howard,	2 Apr. 1744	Lieut. General Thomas Howard's.
Lord Robert Bertie,	11 Apr. 1744	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Thomas Cokayne,	29 May 1744	Pulteney's.
Alexander Heron,	20 June 1744	Oglethorpe's.
Robert Rich,	24 June 1744	Barrell's.
Francis Otway,	9 Mar. 174 $\frac{4}{5}$	Wade's.
Sir John Whiteford,	19 Mar. 174 $\frac{4}{5}$	Rothes's.
Thomas Dunbar,	19 Mar. 174 $\frac{4}{5}$	Folliot's.
John Campbell,	25 Apr. 1745	Loudoun's.
Jaspar Clayton,	1 May 1745	Colonel Murray's.
William Whitmore,	1 May 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles Gordon,	1 May 1745	Laforey's.
Charles Powlett,	1 May 1745	Agnew's.
James Cotes,	1 May 1745	Richbell's.
Charles Jenkinson,	27 May 1745	Royal Reg. of H. Guards.
Edward Legard,	27 May 1745	Beauclerk's.
Daniel Webb,	27 May 1745	Sir John Ligonier's.
John Coffeley,	27 May 1745	Skelton's.
Edward Cornwallis,	27 May 1745	Sackville's.

William Peter,	27 May 1745	4th Troop Horse Guards.
Francis Hildesley,	27 May 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
John Lowry,	27 May 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles Perry,	27 May 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Julius Cæsar,	27 May 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Cathcart,	27 May 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Charles Manners,	27 May 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Joseph York,	27 May 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
William Tennison,	1 June 1745	Otway's.
Philip Chenevix,	1 June 1745	Bowles's.
Thomas Butler,	1 June 1745	By Brevet.
Boteler Hutchinson,	22 June 1745	Torrington's.
Henry Ravenhill,	22 June 1745	Frampton's.
John Arabin,	22 June 1745	St. George's.
John Bell,	22 June 1745	Harrison's.
John Monroe,	7 July 1745	Lord John Murray's.
John Fitzwilliams,	23 July 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Robert Anstruther,	30 July 1745	Anstruther's.
William Acourt,	7 Aug. 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles Montagu,	15 Aug. 1745	Bockland's.
Robert Ellison,	1 Sept. 1745	Shirley's.
William Strode,	20 Sept. 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Lindores,	20 Sept. 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Earl of Lauderdale,	20 Sept. 1745	Handasyd's.
John Steuart,	1 Oct. 1745	Deputy Quarter-Master General.
John Stanwix,	4 Oct. 1745	Granby's.
Arthur Owen,	4 Oct. 1745	Edgcumbe's.
Daniel Herring,	4 Oct. 1745	Falmouth's.
William Congreve,	4 Oct. 1745	Gower's.
Joseph Duffaux,	4 Oct. 1745	Halifax's.
George Lloyd,	4 Oct. 1745	Late Harcourt's, made Major to Barrell's, March 26, 1748.
Mathew Sewell,	4 Oct. 1745	Major to Richbell's.
Thomas Brudenell,	4 Oct. 1745	Montagu's Ordnance.
Viscount Malpas,	4 Oct. 1745	Earl of Cholmondeley's.
John Creed,	4 Oct. 1745	Montagu's Carabinier's.
Earl of Scarborough,	4 Oct. 1745	Ancasters.
John Mordaunt,	4 Oct. 1745	Kingston's.
Gilbert Vane,	4 Oct. 1745	Berkeley's.
Richard Herbert,	4 Oct. 1745	Lord Herbert's.
Alexander Vanderdussen,	8 Oct. 1745	By Brevet.
Samuel Mitchell,	28 Oct. 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
John Parker,	21 Nov. 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Earl of Glencairne,	29 Nov. 1745	Major to Powlett's.
John Forbes,	24 Dec. 1745	Deputy Quarter-Master General.
Jeffrey Amherst,	25 Dec. 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards.

David Watson,	18 Jan. 1746	Deputy Quarter-Master General
John Lambton,	24 Jan. 1746	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
John Wynne,	7 Feb. 1746	Molesworth's.
Charles Jefferys,	17 Feb. 1746	M. Gen. Cholmondeley's.
John Grey,	17 Feb. 1746	Colonel Herbert's.
William Deane,	17 Feb. 1746	Dejean's.
David Cunningham,	25 Feb. 1746	Penmure's.
Timothy Carr,	9 April 1746	1st Reg. Dragoon Guards.
Joseph Hudson,	11 April 1746	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Henry Erskine,	16 Apr. 1746	Quarter Master-General on the Expedition under General St. Clair.
John Duvernay,	30 Apr. 1746	1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.
George Joycelyn	8 May 1746	Bragg's.
Peter Demar,	12 May 1746	Holmes's.
Mark Anthony Saurin,	24 Aug. 1746	Hawley's.
Charles Colvill,	25 Aug. 1746	Campbell's.
John Barrington,	17 Sept. 1746	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
George Lord Forbes,	11 Oct. 1746	Fowke's.
James Lockhart,	2 Feb. 1747	Johnson's.
George Mac Dowgal,	3 Feb. 1747	Craufurd's.
Archibald Douglass,	4 Feb. 1747	Richbell's.
Sherrington Talbot,	5 Feb. 1747	Dalzell's.
Robert Armiger,	7 Feb. 1747	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Court Knivet,	9 Feb. 1747	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Cuthbert Sheldon,	10 Feb. 1747	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
John Griffin Whitewell,	18 Feb. 1747	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Studholm Hodgson,	22 Feb. 1747	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
George-Augustus Elliot,	18 May 1747	2d Troop H. Grenad. G.
John Parslow,	18 May 1747	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Christopher Legard,	2 July 1747	Leighton's.
William Petitot,	2 July 1747	Lieut. General Charles Howard's.
Edward Whitmore,	17 July 1747	Fleming's.
John Toovey,	19 Sept. 1747	Naizon's.
Thomas White,	28 Nov. 1747	Tyravly's.
Richard Talbot,	15 Feb. 1748	Blakeney's.
Henry Hickman,	15 Feb. 1748	Hufke's.
James Francis Mercier,	16 Feb. 1748	Pepperell's.
Evelyn Chadwicke,	16 Feb. 1748	His Royal Highness the Duke's Dragoons.
John Thomas,	17 Feb. 1748	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
John Owen,	18 Feb. 1748	Folliot's.
Edward Sandford,	19 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
William Browne,	20 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
James Halyburton,	21 Feb. 1748	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
ard Wynne,	22 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards.

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John Boscawen,	23 Feb. 1747	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
John Prideaux,	24 Feb. 1747	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
George Townshend,	25 Feb. 1747	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Henry Whitley,	15 Mar. 1747	Cobham's.
John Wilfon,	26 Mar. 1748	Conway's.
Justan Mac Carty,	9 Apr. 1748	1st Troop Horse Guards.

Majors:

James Agnew,	4 Apr. 1733	Cope's.
Thomas Weldon,	30 Aug. 1736	Wardour's.
Paul Malide,	12 July 1737	De Grangues's.
Edward Browne,	10 May 1738	Browne's.
Christopher Clarges,	5 Sept. 1739	Mordaunt's.
John Adams,	2 Dec. 1739	Handasyd's.
Armand Du Peron,	4 Feb. 1740	Wynyard's.
Daniel Picquiere,	8 Feb. 1741	Irwyn's.
Charles Otway,	9 Feb. 1741	2d Reg. Dragoon Guards.
Marcus Smith,	13 Feb. 1741	Hargrave's.
John Severn,	21 Feb. 1741	Lascelle's.
William Rufane,	29 Apr. 1741	Ancram's.
John Chambre,	3 May 1741	Blakeney's.
Richard Bowles,	13 Mar. 1741	Hamilton's.
James Forrester,	20 Apr. 1742	St. Clair.
Robert Abbott,	24 Apr. 1742	4th Troop of H. Guards.
Stephen Otway,	19 Apr. 1742	Read's.
John Caulfield,	25 Dec. 1743	Trelawny's.
Thomas Mathews,	14 May 1744	Frazer's.
John Ball,	1 June 1744	3d Reg. Dragoon Guards.
Joseph Preston,	3 July 1744	Bligh's.
Charles Clarke,	31 Aug. 1744	2d Troop of H. Guards.
Peter Chaban,	31 Aug. 1744	Cobham's.
Edward Wiils,	9 Mar. 1745	3d Troop of H. Guards.
George Gray,	19 Mar. 1745	1st Troop of H. Guards.
Charles-William Tonyn.	19 Mar. 1745	Rothes's.
Richard Bendish,	1 May 1745	Cornwall's.
Newton Barton,	1 May 1745	Bland's.
Charleton Leighton,	1 May 1745	Laforey's.
Henry Gore,	1 May 1745	2d Troop of H. Guards.
Sir James Chamberlayne,	1 May 1745	Royal Reg. of H. Guards.
Richard Madan,	27 May 1745	Sir John Ligonier's.
Charles Rainsford,	27 May 1745	Major of the Tower of London.
Anthony Meyrac,	27 May 1745	Sackville's.
James Beard,	27 May 1745	Lord Henry Beauclerk's.
Thomas Lacy,	27 May 1745	Johnson's.
James Johnson,	27 May 1745	Hawley's.
Abel Warren,	1 June 1745	Otway's.
Urmston Peppys,	1 June 1745	Bowles's.

George

George Heighington,	22 June 1745	Colonel Herbert's.
John Reed,	22 June 1745	Torrington's.
Robert Bell,	22 June 1745	Harrison's.
Thomas Erle,	22 June 1745	St. George's.
William Mackenzie,	24 June 1745	Loudoun's.
Benjamin Rudyerd,	26 July 1745	Fowke's.
William Horton,	30 July 1745	Oglethorpe's.
Marmaduke Sowle,	15 Aug. 1745	Bockland's.
James Mac Donald,	1 Sept. 1745	Churchill's.
James Johnson,	20 Sept. 1745	4th Troop of H. Guards.
John Mompeffon,	27 Sept. 1745	Bedford's.
Francis Grant,	1 Oct. 1745	Lord John Murray's.
Charles-Henry Colins,	4 Oct. 1745	Lord Herbert's.
James Burleigh,	4 Oct. 1745	Falmouth's.
William Johnston,	4 Oct. 1745	Berkeley's.
Montagu Wilmot,	4 Oct. 1745	Halifax's.
William Hepburn,	4 Oct. 1745	Ancafter's.
Thomas Bate,	4 Oct. 1745	Harcourt's.
Robert Mitford,	4 Oct. 1745	Edgumbe's.
Chiverton Hart	4 Oct. 1745	Kingston's.
John Young,	4 Oct. 1745	Bolton's.
George Marriott,	4 Oct. 1745	Earl of Cholmondeley's.
William Muir,	4 Oct. 1745	Granby's.
Mathew Swiney,	4 Oct. 1745	Montagu's Carabinier's.
Charles Guerin,	4 Oct. 1745	Montagu's Ordnance.
Scot Floyer,	4 Oct. 1745	Gower's.
John Brewse,	29 Nov. 1745	Lord George Beauchlerk's.
Charles Durand,	29 Nov. 1745	Agnew's.
Lewis Du Poncett,	25 Jan. 1746	Bruce's.
Otho Hamilton,	30 Jan. 1746	Philipps's.
John Warburton,	7 Feb. 1746	Molesworth's.
Richard Webb,	17 Feb. 1746	Battereau's.
John La Fauille,	17 Feb. 1746	Wolfe's.
Richard Worge,	25 Feb. 1746	Penmure's.
Edward Stillingfleet,	20 Mar. 1746	Frampton's.
William Gardiner,	23 Apr. 1746	Kerr's.
William Twifden,	30 Apr. 1746	1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.
John Littlehales,	30 Apr. 1746	Shirley's.
Sir William Boothbey,	12 May 1746	Kennedy's.
William Browne,	12 May 1746	Holmes's.
George Moncriefe,	23 May 1746	Anstruther's.
William Thompson,	24 Aug. 1746	1st Reg. Dragoon Guards.
John Crosbie,	25 Aug. 1746	Campbell's.
Caroline-Frederick Scott,	30 Sept. 1746	Guise's.
Hugh Scott,	22 Nov. 1746	Fullar's.
Bigoe Armstrong,	12 Dec. 1746	Folliot's.
William Markham,	14 Dec. 1746	Poole's.
James Adolphus Dickenson Oughton,	2 Feb. 1747	Dejean's.

Cyrus Traphaud,	3 Feb. 1747 ⁶	Lt. Gen. Tho. Howard's,
Robert Monckton,	5 Feb. 1747 ⁸	M. Gen. Cholmondeley's,
Henry Rich,	6 Feb. 1747 ⁹	Rich's,
Charles Handasyd,	26 Mar. 1747	Offarrell's,
David Douglass,	7 Apr. 1747	Conway's,
Ralph Burton,	26 May 1747	2d Tp. of H. Gr. Guards
Charles Lawrence,	12 June 1747	Warburton's,
John Craufurd,	2 July 1747	Pulteney's,
Robert Douglass,	2 July 1747	Lord Geo. Beauclerk's,
Sir. Geo. Suttee,	2 July 1747	Leighton's,
Hamilton Lambert,	17 July 1747	Fleming's,
Robert Dalrymple,	26 Aug. 1747	St. Clair's,
Thomas Young	19 Sept. 1747	Naizon's,
Richard Field,	5 Oct. 1747	Bragg's,
Edward Momby,	28 Nov. 1747	Tyrawly's,
William Robinson,	5 Dec. 1747	Skelton's,
Charles Moreton,	16 Feb. 1748 ⁷	Dalzell's,
John Barnard,	22 Feb. 1748 ⁷	Huske's,
Thomas Gage,	23 Feb. 1748 ⁷	Lee's,
Cecil Forrester,	24 Feb. 1748 ⁷	Col. Murray's,
Cadwallader Blayney,	25 Feb. 1748 ⁷	Pepperell's,
Stringer Lawrence, Brev.	25 Feb. 1748 ⁷	In the East Indies,
James Otway,	26 Feb. 1748 ⁷	H. R. H. the D. Dragoons,
George Wade,	26 Mar. 1748	3d Reg. of Drag. Guards,
John Elveys,	9 Apr. 1748	1st Troop of H. Guards.

The Charge of his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons and other Land Forces for the Year 1748.

Numbers. Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days. Total.

H O R S E.

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.
First Troop of Guards	81	169	5	8		
Second ditto	81	169	5	8		
1st Troop of Grenad. Guards	177	109	00	14		
Second ditto	176	107	72	12		
Royal Regiment of Guards	535	361	18	2		
	—1250—				917	07 8

D R A G O O N S.

1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards	651	290	58	17 6		
Second ditto	435	196	84	14		
Third ditto	435	196	84	14		
Royal Regiment of Drag.	538	236	83	5		
F. Earl of Crawford's	538	236	83	5		
S. B. Lieut. General Bland	538	236	83	5		
F. Sir Robert Riche's	538	236	83	5		

Num.

Numbers.	Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days.	Total.
<i>F. Earl of Rothes's</i>	538 23683	1
<i>F. Sir John Cope's</i>	538 23683	1
<i>S. B. Lord Viscount Cobham's</i>	435 19684	14
<i>S. B. Lord Mark Kerr's</i>	435 19684	14
<i>N. B. Colonel Naizon's</i>	435 19684	14
<i>F. His Royal Highness the Duke's.</i>	435 19684	14

6489

289266 11 6

F O O T.

<i>1st Reg. of F. Guards</i>	2903	65758	1
<i>Second ditto</i>	1866	42644	1
<i>Third ditto</i>	1866	42696	19
<i>F. First Bat. of Lt. G. St. Clair's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Second ditto.</i>	1157	20047	13
<i>S. B. Lt. Gen. Thomas Howard's Regiment</i>	977	18132	5
<i>N. B. Lieut. G. Barrell's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>S. B. Lieut. General Guise's</i>	815	15229	3
<i>F. Lieut. General Wolfe's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>S. B. Colonel Bockland's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>N. B. Lieut. General Skelton's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Lieut. Gen. Pulteney's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>N. B. Col. Herbert's</i>	815	15259	3
<i>S. B. Lieut. G. Harrison's</i>	815	15259	3
<i>N. B. Lieut. G. Handasyd's</i>	815	15259	3
<i>N. B. Colonel Folliot's</i>	815	15259	3
<i>F. L. George Beauclerk's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. L. George Sackville's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Lieut. G. Campbell's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Lieut. Gen. Huske's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>N. B. Earl of Ancram's</i>	815	15259	3
<i>F. Earl of Panmure's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>N. B. Lieut. G. Blakeney's</i>	815	15259	3
<i>F. Lieut. Gen. Bragg's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Lt. Henry Beauclerk's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>S. B. Colonel Leighton's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Lieut. G. Johnson's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>S. B. Maj. G. Cholmondeley's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>S. B. Maj. Gen. Fleming's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Colonel Dejean's</i>	977	18132	5
<i>F. Lord John Murray's</i>	1160	21060	5

	Numbers.	Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days.			Total.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
F. Colonel Lee's	977	18132	5	0	18132	5	0
S. B. Colonel Murray's	815	15259	3	0	15259	3	0
S. B. Colonel Lascelle's	815	15259	3	0	15259	3	0
F. Colonel Conway's	977	18132	5	0	18132	5	0
N. B. Colonel Batereau's	1155	20248	9	1	20248	9	1
F. Earl of Loudon's	1045	19126	11	0	19126	11	0
E. I. Twelve Independent Companies	1381	23716	16	0	23716	16	0
	40385	77450	6	16			

INVALIDS.

S. B. Col. Wardour's Reg.	515	9933	17	0			
S. B. 25 Independ. Com.	1300	22646	5	0			
Garrisons, with Fire and Candle	1815	37029	9	9	32580	2	0
Contingencies		30000					
Forage and Waggon Money to the Battalions in Flanders.		13386	8	6	80415	18	37
Total	49939	126737	6	15	9	6	

Mem. The Troops and Regiments Lettered, viz.

S. B. — are in South-Britain.

N. B. — North-Britain.

F. — Flanders.

E. I. — East Indies.

Charge of his Majesty's Forces in the Plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar, for the Year 1748.

In the PLANTATIONS.	Numbers.	Pay for 366 Days.			Total.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Lieut. Gen. Dalzell's Reg.	815	15259	3	0			
Lieut. Gen. Philipps's	815	15259	3	0			
Major Gen. Oglethorpe's	804	15478	9	1			
Colonel Trelawney's	1157	21026	14	0			
Companies at New York	445	7161	8	0			
Company at Bermudas	58	1052	5	0			
Company in the Island of Providence.	150	2473	11	0			
Companies in South-Carolina.	345	5846	17	0			
	4589				83557	19	8

Num-

	Numbers.	Pay for 336 Days.			Total.
		l.	s.	d.	
Brought over	4589				83557 1 9½
Garrisons at <i>Annapolis Royal, Canso, Placentia</i> and <i>St. John</i>					2878 8 9½
Officers of the Garrison at <i>Rattan</i> .					939

AT CAPE BRETON.					
Col. <i>Shirley's</i> Regiment	1144	20108	13		
Sir <i>William Pepperell's</i>	1144	20108	13		
Major General <i>Fuller's</i>	815	15259	3		
Col. <i>Warburton's</i>	815	15259	3		
	— 3918 —	—	—		70735 12
Officers of the Garrison at <i>Louisbourg</i> .					1634 16

IN MINORCA.					
Major Gen. <i>Wynyard's</i> Reg.	815	15259	3		
Colonel <i>Offarrel's</i>	815	15259	3		
Lieut. Gen. <i>Anstruther's</i>	815	15259	3		
Colonel <i>Kennedy</i>	815	15259	3		
	— 3260 —	—	—		61036 12
Officers of the Garrison.					6700 8 9

IN GIBRALTAR.					
Brig. Gen. <i>Fowke's</i> Reg.	815	15259	3		
Lieut. Gen. <i>Hargrave's</i>	815	15423	17		
Lord <i>Tyrawley's</i>	815	15259	3		
Major Gen. <i>Read's</i>	815	15259	3		
	— 3260 —	—	—		61201 6
Officers of the Garrison.					3759 7 9

Provisions for Lieut. Gen. <i>Philipp's</i> Regiment in Garrison at <i>Annapolis Royal, Canso</i> and <i>Placentia</i> , deducting four Pence per Diem out of the Substantance of each Non-Commission Officer and private Man towards that Expence. Remains to be born by the Government.					
					2839 7 11

	Numbers.	Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days.	Total.
Provisions for the several Regts. at <i>Gibraltar</i> .		24000	
Provisions for Maj. Gen. <i>Oglethorp's</i> Regiment at <i>Georgia</i> .		2445 10	
Provisions for the Inde- pendent Companies at <i>Providence</i> .		456 5	
Provisions for the Com- panies at <i>Rattan</i> .		4161	
Provisions for the Regts. at <i>Cape Breton</i> .		24000	
			57902 2 11
Total	15027		350034 14 14
The Charge of Ten Regts. of Marines, <i>Anno</i> 1748.			
Lieut. Gen. <i>Churchill's</i> Regiment			
Col. <i>Frazer's</i>			
Col. <i>Holme's</i>			
Col. <i>Wife. Torrington's</i>	1155 each.	17185 16 9½ each.	
Col. <i>Cockran's</i>			
Col. <i>Laforey's</i>			
Lieut. Gen. <i>Cornwall's</i>			
Col. <i>Jordan's</i>			
Major Gen. <i>Pawlett's</i>			
Major <i>Andrew Agnew's</i>			
Total of Marines	11550		171858 7 11
Allowance to the Ten Co- lonels in lieu of Cloath- ing to make their per- sonal Pay 800 l. per Ann. about 300 l. each,		3000	
Cloathing the Ten Re- giments of Marines and Charges attending it.		16731 11 8	19731 11 8
Contingencies,			4500
			Total £ 196089 19 7

*The Charge of the General and General Staff-Officers,
and Officers of the Hospitals for his Majesty's
Land Forces Anno 1748.*

General and General Staff-Officers	_____	43907 13 9
Officers of the Hospitals	_____	6267 13
Forage for the General and Staff-Officers in Flanders.	_____	} 3665 14 3
		<hr/>
		£ 53861 3

List of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland.

H O R S E.

Colonel *John Brown's* Regiment.
Major General *Thomas Bligh's*.
Lieutenant General *Phineas Bowle's*.

D R A G O O N S.

Lord *Molesworth's*.
Lieutenant General *Richard St. George's*.
Major General *Henry Degrange's*.
Major General *John Mordaunt's*.

F O O T.

Lieutenant General *Alexander Irwin's*.
Lieutenant General *Charles Otway's*.
Colonel *Edward Poole's*.
Colonel *John Batterau's*.

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List of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in Great-Britain.

Berwick,	{ Governor,	Thomas Howard.
Blackness,	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Colonel Price.
Calshot Castle,	Governor,	Charles Hope Weir, Esq.
Carlisle,	Governor,	William Knapton.
Chester,	{ Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Foliot.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Howard.
	Governor,	Earl of Cholmondeley.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Major Gen. Cholmondeley.
Cinque-Ports,	{ Lord Warden,	Duke of Dorset.
	{ Lieut. of Dover Castle,	Lord John Sackville.
	{ Deputy Lieut. ditto,	Thomas Hall.
Dunbarton-Castle,	{ Governor,	John Earl of Cassilis.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	
Dartmouth,	Governor,	Thomas Pantou.
Edinburgh Castle,	{ Governor,	Lord Mark Kerr.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Preston.
Gravesend and Tilbury Fort,	{ Governor,	
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Sir M. Lambert.
Guernsey,	{ Governor,	Charles Straban, Esq.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	
Hull,	{ Governor,	Maj. Gen. Pulteney.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Jones.
Inverness,	{ Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Hawley.
	{ D-puty-Governor,	Major Grant.
Jersey,	{ Governor,	
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Colonel Beake.
Landguard Fort,	{ Governor,	Lieut. Coll. Cracrode.
St. Maws,	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. Hayes.
Pendennis,	Captain,	Col. Duroure.
Hurst Castle,	{ Governor,	General Barrell.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Col. Houghton.
Plymouth,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Hulse.
	{ Governor,	John Earl of Dunmore.
Portland Castle,	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	George Gibbon.
Portsmouth,	Governor,	S. Williams.
	{ Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Henrywood.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	
South-Sea Castle,	Deputy-Governor,	Capt. Smith.
Sheerness,	{ Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Hulse.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. Evans.
Scilly Islands,	{ Governor,	Earl of Godolphin.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. Godolphin.
Scarborough Castle,	Governor,	Thomas Hill, Esq.
	{ Governor,	Earl of Loudoun.
Sterling Castle,	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Coll. Abercrombie.
	{ Governor,	Earl of Hertford.
Tynmouth,	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Henry Villers, Esq.
	{ Constable,	Lord Cornwallis.
Tower,	{ Lieutenant,	Lord H. Pawlet.
	{ Deputy,	Major White.
Upnor,	Governor,	Maj. Gen. Guise.
Fort William,	{ Governor,	Lieut. Gen. Bland.
	{ Deputy-Governor,	Alexander Campbell.
Windfor,	{ Governor,	Duke of St. Albans.
N. Yarmouth,	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. Oliver.
	Governor,	Col. Terwilsend.
Isle of Wight,	{ Governor,	Earl of Portsmouth.
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	— Pawlet.
Sandown,	Captain,	
Yarmouth Castle,	Captain,	

Cranbrook Castle,
Cows Castle,
Fort Augustus,

Captain,
Captain,
Governor,
Deputy-Governor,

Col. G. Howard.
Lieut. Gen. Hawley,
Major Caulfield.

The Charge of his Majesty's Garrison's
For B E R W I C K.

	Sal. per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
The whole Pay per Diem, amounts to (including that of the Governor of the Town and Castle)		2	11	7
And for the Support of his Barony, as Governor of the said Town		0	16	5
To the Lieutenant-Governor		0	10	0
For the Pay of Blackness Castle, including 16s. 5d. to the Governor		1	17	11
The Pay of Calshot Castle amounts to		0	6	6
Carlisle		1	5	0
Chester		1	4	0
Clifford's Fort, near Tinnmouth		0	6	0
The Pay of the Cinque-Ports, including the Lord Warden, 1 l. 5 s. 4 d. and the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, amounts to		4	12	10
Dumbarton Castle		3	11	9
Dartmouth		0	18	0
Edinburgh Castle		6	12	7
Gravesend and Tilbury together		2	10	11
Guernsey, inclusive of the Governor		1	2	3
Hulk, &c.		3	4	0
Hurst. Castle		0	14	4
Holy Island		0	3	0
Jersey, exclusive of the Governor		1	2	0
Landguard Fort		0	16	0
St. Marks		0	10	6
Pendennis		1	7	7
Plymouth, and St. Nicholas Castle, 3 l. 10 s. 7 d. including the Governor		5	13	3
Portland Castle		0	8	2
Portsmouth, including the Governor, 1 l. 18 s. 4 d. and Lieutenant-Governor 10 s. amounts to		5	2	0
South-Sea Castle		0	8	0
Shcerness, including to the Governor, 16 s. 5 d. and Lieutenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to		2	12	11
Scilly Island		0	18	0
Scarborough Castle		0	3	10
Sterling, including to the Governor, 16 s. 5 d. and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to		6	10	1
Tinnmouth Castle, consisting only of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to		1	6	5

Total—59 6 7

Tower of LONDON.

	Sal. per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
To the Constable and Chief Governor	_____	2	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lieutenant	_____	1	18	4
Deputy-Lieutenant	_____	1	0	0
Chaplain	_____	0	6	8
Tower-Major	_____	0	10	0
Surgeon	_____	0	2	6
Matter-Gunner	_____	0	2	0
Four other Gunners, 1 s. each	_____	0	4	0
Gentleman-Porter	_____	0	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Forty Yeomen Warders, 1 s. 2 d. each	_____	2	6	8
Physician	_____	0	10	0
Apothecary	_____	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gentleman Goaler	_____	0	3	10
Water-Pumper	_____	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yeoman-Porter, for Oil and Candle for the Gates	_____	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scavenger	_____	0	0	4
Clock-keeper and Bell-ringer	_____	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs, Intelligence, and sweeping the Chimneys	_____	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel for the Warders	_____	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	_____	10	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Upnor Castle, including Upnor, Cockhamwood, and Gillingham	_____	1	13	0
Fort William	_____	3	3	4
Windsor Castle, including to the Governor 3 l. 4 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	_____	3	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Yarmouth	_____	0	14	0
Isle of Wight, comprising Sandown Fort, Yarmouth Castle, Carisbrook Castle, and Cowes Castle, including to the Governor 1 l. 7 s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. To the Lieutenant-Governor 1 l. The whole is	_____	5	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surveyor of the Guards, being the Person who looks after the Repairs of the Horse-Guards in and about St. James's Park and the Tilt-yard	_____	0	2	6
To St. James's Park Gunners, 15 s. 6 d. with the Allowances to the Fire-master, to the Grenadiers, to the Messengers of the Secretary, to the Forces and Paymaster-General, to the Drom-Major-General, to the Provost-Master-General and his Men; to the Barrack-Master-General in North-Britain, and the Barrack-Master in the Savoy; to the Surgeon of the Town and Castle of Inverness, and the Barrack of Berghera, Killichuiman, and Rivan of Badenock, in all per Diem	_____	3	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Regulation of Fire and Candle for the several Guards and Barracks in the Garrisons hereafter mentioned.

	per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
For Berwick	—	300	0	0
Blackness Castle	—	10	0	0
Calshot Castle	—	10	0	0
Carlisle	—	36	0	0
Chester	—	30	0	0
Cinque-Ports	—	18	0	0
Dumbarton Castle	—	30	0	0
Dartmouth	—	18	5	0
Edinburgh Castle	—	20	0	0
Gravesend and Tilbury	—	73	0	0
Guernsey	—	40	0	0
Hull, and the Blockhouse	—	237	9	6
Hurst Castle	—	18	0	0
Jersey Island	—	63	0	0
Landguard Fort	—	18	0	0
St. Marks	—	10	0	0
Pendennis	—	18	0	0
Plymouth	—	91	0	0
St. Nicholas Island, and Mount Batten	—	36	0	0
Portland Castle	—	10	0	0
Portsmouth	—	500	0	0
Inverness, and Fort-George	—	140	0	0
Sheerness	—	91	0	0
Scilly Island	—	18	0	0
Searborough Castle	—	10	0	0
Sterling Castle	—	20	0	0
Tinmouth Castle	—	18	0	0
Tower of London	—	127	0	0
Upnor	—	20	0	0
Fort-William, for Frigates, Boats, and Bedding,	}	150	0	0
Fire and Candle				
Windsor	—	18	0	0
North-Yarmouth	—	10	0	0
Isle of Wight	—	54	0	0
For the Horse-Guards, in the whole	—	350	0	0
For the Foot-Guards, in the whole	—	450	0	0
For the Guards that do Duty at Edinburgh and the Cannongate	}	120	0	0
To the Barracks in the Savoy, including Attendance, and all other Incidents				
		340	0	0
Total	—	3522	5	0

N U M B E R LXXVIII.

Governor and Staff Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
Lieutenant-General <i>William Hargrave</i> , Governor.		2	0	0
Lieutenant- Governor		1	0	0
<i>John Hampden</i> , Esq; Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions, for himself and Clerks		1	10	0
Mr. <i>Jeffery Ekins</i> Chaplain to the Governor		0	6	8
<i>John Fleming</i> , Esq, Secretary to the Governor		0	10	0
<i>William Hollway</i> , Esq; Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and Commissary of the Musters		0	10	0
<i>William Clanabau</i> , Esq; Town-Major		0	5	0
<i>John Tyrell</i> , Town-Adjutant		0	3	0
Mr. <i>James Penman</i> , Surgeon-Major		0	10	0
Mr. <i>John Stone</i> and <i>William Dingwall</i> , Mates		0	5	0
<i>John Peck</i> , Provost-Marshal		0	4	0
Mr. <i>John Dominick Grant</i> , Signal-man		0	1	0
Mr. <i>Henry Freeman</i> , Turnkey		0	1	0
Total		7	5	8

N U M B E R LXXIX.

Governor and other Staff-Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Minorca.

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
JAMES Lord <i>Tyraslev</i> , Governor		2	0	0
Lieutenant-General <i>Blakeny</i> , Lieut. Governor		2	0	0
Lord Viscount <i>Iruin</i> , Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions		2	0	0
<i>James Auchmuty</i> , Chaplain to the Governor		0	6	8
<i>George Moncrief</i> { Joint-Secretaries to the Go- <i>Thophilus Bancon</i> { vernor		0	10	0
Sir <i>Anthony Westcomb</i> , Bart Deputy-Judge-Advo- cate, and Commissary of the Musters		0	10	0
<i>Robert Frumpton</i> , Captain of the Ports		0	5	0
<i>George Harvey</i> , Provost-Marshal		0	4	0
<i>John Castillo</i> , Signal-Man		0	1	0
<i>George Moncrief</i> , Fort-Major of Fort <i>St. Anne</i>		0	0	0
<i>Giles Wakeman</i> , Adjutant to ditto		0	3	0
<i>Calmer Cockerell</i> , Surgeon		0	5	0
<i>Daniel Cabrell</i> , Mate to ditto		0	5	0
Total		8	14	8

NUMBER LXXX.

Office of Paymaster General of the Land-Forces.

THE Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; Paymaster-General

James Grenvill, Esq; Deputy.

Peregrine Fury, Esq;

Joseph Andrews, Esq;

George Abbot, Esq;

Anthony Sawyer, Esq;

Mr. Humphrey Portman, Gent.

Mr. Robert Randall, Gent.

Mr. Edward Wheeler, Gent.

Mr. John Mill, Gent.

Mr. John Hesse, Gent.

Mr. William Jackson, Chamber-keeper and Messenger.

Mr. Deputy-Messenger.

Mrs. Mary Hunt, Necessary-Woman.

NUMBER LXXXI.

War-Office.

THE Right Honourable Henry Fox, Secretary at War,

Edward Lloyd, Esq; Deputy Secretary,

Thomas Sherwin, Esq; First Clerk.

Mr. Gilbert Elliot,

Mr. John Calcraft,

Mr. John Budd,

Mr. James Reynolds,

Mr. John Chapman,

Mr. James Blake,

Mr. Daniel Dufresnoy,

Mr. Harman Leece,

Mr. John Orgate,

Mr. Francis Matthews

Mr. John Davies,

Mr. Robert Pierce,

Mr. Bell Lloyd,

Mr. John Woolcombe,

Paymaster of Widows Pensions, Edward St. Hill, Esq;

Mr. Thomas Machin, House-keeper.

Mr. Charles Whiffon, Messenger,

Clerks.

NUMBER LXXXII.

Staff-Officers on his Majesty's Establishment of Guards,
Garrisons, and Land-Forces in Great-Britain.

	Salaries per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
THE Right Honourable <i>William Pitt</i> , Esq; } Paymaster General, _____		1	0	0
The Right Honourable <i>Henry Fox</i> , Secretary to } the Forces, _____		1	0	0
<i>Sir Philip Meadows</i> , and the Lord Viscount <i>Middle-</i> } <i>ton</i> , Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, } each _____		2	1	1½
<i>Thomas Gore</i> , Esq; Commissary General of the } Musters, for himself and two Clerks _____		1	2	6
<i>Sir Anthony Westcomb</i> , Bart. Deputy-Commissary } General _____		1	3	0
<i>Richard-Tempest Gulliford</i> , Esq; Deputy-Commis- } sary _____		0	10	0
<i>G. Overend</i> , Esq; Deputy-Commissary _____		0	10	0
<i>John Ellis</i> , } <i>Thomas Watson</i> , } Esqrs; ditto _____ <i>Peter Calmel</i> , } <i>Thomas Cholwick</i> , }		0	10	0
<i>William Crudge</i> , Esq; Commissary at <i>Scilly</i> , _____		0	2	6
<i>Charles Le Goyt</i> , Commissary at <i>Guernsey</i> and } <i>Jersey</i> , _____		0	1	4
<i>Thomas Morgan</i> , Esq; Judge-Advocate-General, and } for his Clerk and Deputy at <i>Jersey</i> and <i>Guernsey</i> }		0	1	0
<i>Charles Ingram</i> , Adjutant-General _____		1	0	0
Lieut. General <i>Bland</i> , Quarter-Master-General _____		1	0	0
Dr. <i>Edward Wilmot</i> , Physician-General _____		0	10	0
_____, Surgeon General _____		0	10	0
<i>George Garnier</i> , Esq; Apothecary-General _____		0	10	0
_____, Esq; Secretary to the Comptrollers } of the Accompts of the Army _____		0	16	5½
Lieut. General <i>Bland</i> , General and Commander in } Chief in <i>North-Britain</i> _____		4	0	0
His Aid-de Camp and Secretary _____		0	10	0
Major General <i>Josbua Guest</i> , as Brigadier to the } Forces in <i>North-Britain</i> _____		1	10	0
Lieutenant Colonel <i>Clayton</i> , Major of Brigade _____		0	10	0
<i>Philip Baker</i> , Esq; Secretary to the Forces in <i>North-</i> } <i>Britain</i> _____		1	0	0
				Sal.

	Sal. per Diem, l. s. d.
<i>Charles Hope Weir</i> , Commissary of the Musters in <i>North-Britain</i> _____	0 10 0
<i>William Gaulfield</i> , as Baggage-Master and Inspector of the Roads in <i>North-Britain</i> _____	0 5 0
<i>James Cochrane</i> , Clerk of the Court-Martials in <i>North-Britain</i> _____	0 7 6
<i>Colonel Thomas Lascelles</i> , Deputy-Quarter-Master- General _____	0 10 0
<i>Mr. John Russell</i> , Marshal to the Horse and Gre- nadier-Guards _____	0 7 0
<i>Mr. Thomas Hayward</i> , Provost to the three Regi- ments of Foot-Guards _____	0 3 0
<i>Mr. John Lane</i> , Surveyor of the Guards _____	0 2 6
<i>Mr. John Budd</i> , Surveyor of the Barracks in the <i>Savoy</i> _____	0 4 0
<i>Mr. Josly Watson</i> , Firemaster to the Grenadiers _____	0 3 0
<i>Mr. Charles Whisson</i> , Messenger to the Secretary of the Forces _____	0 1 7½
<i>Mr. William Jackson</i> , Messenger to the Paymaster- General _____	0 1 7½
<i>Mr. John Clothier</i> , Drum-Major-General _____	0 1 7½
<i>Mr. Christopher Predham</i> , Provost-Marshal-General Major General <i>Joshua Guest</i> , Barrack-Master-Ge- neral in <i>Britain</i> _____	0 5 0 1 0 0
<i>Thomas Sherwin</i> , Esq; Barrack-master to the <i>Savoy</i> For three Men attending the Judge-Advocate-Ge- neral, each _____	0 3 3½ 0 1 6

Three Aid-de-Camps to his Majesty.

	Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.
<i>Lord Viscount Bury</i> , <i>Lord Robert Manners</i> , <i>Colonel Moflyn</i> ,	} each 200 0 0

An Account of the Pay allowed to every Commission and Non-Commission Officer and private Man of His Majesty's Forces (his two Troops of Horse Guards, and two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards excepted) with the Neat Pay allowed to each of them per Day, after the several Deductions made for Poundage, Hospital, Agency, and Off-reckonings.

H O R S E.	Full Pay per Diem.			Neat Pay per Diem.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	2	1	0	1	18	6
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	1	9	6	1	7	8½
Major and Captain	1	7	0	1	5	4½
Captain	1	1	6	1	0	2½
Lieutenant	0	15	0	0	14	1
Cornet	0	14	0	0	13	1½
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	0	5	0	0	4	8½
Quarter-Master	0	8	6	0	7	11½
Surgeon	0	6	0	0	5	7½

D R A G O O N S.

Colonel and Captain	1	15	0	1	12	10½
Lieutenant Colonel and Captain	1	4	6	1	3	0
Major and Captain	1	0	6	0	19	3
Captain	0	15	6	0	14	6½
Lieutenant	0	9	0	0	8	5½
Cornet	0	8	0	0	7	6
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	0	5	0	0	4	8½
Surgeon	0	6	0	0	5	7½

F O O T G U A R D S.

Colonel and Captain	1	19	0	1	16	7½
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	1	8	6	1	6	9
Major and Captain	1	4	6	1	3	0
Captain	0	16	6	0	15	5½
Lieutenant	0	7	10	0	7	4½
Ensign	0	5	10	0	5	6
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	0	4	0	0	3	9
Quarter-Master	0	4	0	0	3	9
Surgeon	0	4	0	0	3	9

F O O T

		Full Pay per Diem.			Net Pay per Diem.		
F O O T.		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	_____	1	4	0	1	2	6½
Lieutenant Colonel and Captain	_____	0	17	0	0	15	11½
Major and Captain	_____	0	15	0	0	14	1
Captain	_____	0	10	0	0	9	4½
Lieutenant	_____	0	4	8	0	4	4½
Ensign	_____	0	3	8	0	3	5½
Chaplain	_____	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	_____	0	4	0	0	3	9
Quarter-Master	_____	0	4	8	0	4	4½
Surgeon	_____	0	4	0	0	3	9

H O R S E.							
Kettle-Drummer	_____	0	3	0	0	3	0
Corporal	_____	0	3	0	0	2	6
Trumpeter	_____	0	2	8	0	2	0
Private Man	_____	0	2	6	0	2	0

D R A G O O N S.							
Quarter-Master	_____	0	5	6	0	5	6
Serjeant	_____	0	2	6	0	2	0
Corporal	_____	0	2	0	0	1	6
Drummer	_____	0	2	0	0	1	6
Hautbois	_____	0	2	0	0	1	6
Private Man	_____	0	1	9	0	1	5

F O O T G U A R D S.							
Drummer Major	_____	0	1	6	0	1	6
Hautbois	_____	0	1	6	0	1	6
Serjeant	_____	0	1	6	0	1	0
Corporal	_____	0	1	0	0	0	8
Drummer	_____	0	1	0	0	0	8
Private Man	_____	0	0	10	0	0	6½

F O O T.							
Serjeant	_____	0	1	6	0	1	0
Corporal	_____	0	1	0	0	0	8
Drummer	_____	0	1	0	0	0	8
Private Man	_____	0	0	8	0	0	6

Memorandum. The Non-Commission Officers and private Men, have no Deductions made out of their Pay for Poundage, Hospital, and Agency, that being taken out of their gross Off-reckonings.

The Pay of the Two Troops of Horse Guards, and Two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards.

HORSE GUARDS.	Full Pay per Diem.			Neat Pay per Diem.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	1	16	0	1	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	1	3	0	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Major and Cornet	1	2	0	1	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Major and Guidon	1	0	0	0	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Captain and Exempt	0	13	0	0	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lieutenant and Brigadier	0	10	0	0	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cornet and Sub-Brigadier	0	5	0	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lieutenant and Adjutant	0	7	0	0	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surgeon	0	8	0	0	7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

HORSE GRENADIER GUARDS.						
Colonel and Captain	1	10	0	1	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieutenant Major	1	2	6	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Captain and Lieutenant	0	17	0	0	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Guidon and Captain	0	16	0	0	15	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sub-Lieutenant	0	10	0	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Lieutenant and Adjutant	0	7	0	0	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surgeon	0	8	0	0	7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

N. B. The private Gentlemen of the Two Troops of Horse Guards, have each of them 4 s. a Day, which is per Week, 1 l. 8 s. 0 d. Viz.

Subsistence per Week,	0	19	6
Orderly Money,	0	00	6
Cloathing,	0	06	0
For Remounting,	0	02	0
Total	1	08	0

The

The Charge of 1264 Horse and 4908 Foot of the Troops of his Majesty, the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse Cassell, in the Pay of Great-Britain, from the 25th of December, 1747, to the 24th of Decemb. 1748, inclusive, being 366 Days.

Pay in Holland Money for 366 Days. Reduced into Sterl. at 10 G. 10. St. to the Pound.

	Num.	Guild.	St.	d.	l.	s.	d.
The Pay of } Horse	1264	491154	18	5	46776	13	1
the } Foot	4908	742727	9	3	70735	18	11
	6172	1233882	7	8	117512	12	1

General Officers

46024 10

4383 5 8

The Pay of { Officers and others belonging to the Train of Artillery. }

41601 19 13 1/2 3962 19 1/2

1321508 17 5 1/2 125857 19 7 1/2

For the Annual Subsidy of 150000 Crowns Bank Money of Amsterdam, payable for these Troops, from the 25th December 1747. to 24th December 1748, both inclusive, being 366 Days Computed at 4s. and 9d. 3/4 per Crown.

36095 15

Total £. 161951 14 7 1/2

The Charge of 4800 Foot, the Troops of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, taken into the Pay of Great-Britain, and the States General, from the 25th of March 1748, to the 24th of December following, being 275 Days.

	Holland Money in 42 Days.	Holland Money for 275 Days.
	Guild. St. d.	Guild. St. d.
The Pay of the General Officers.	2481 10 7	516248 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Pay of six Regiments of Foot	80667 2 2	528177 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Pay of the Officers and others belonging to the Train of Artillery	3271 16 0	21422 10 0
Guilders	86420 9 1	565848 4 4

Which Sum of 565848 Guild.
4 St. 4 d. reduced into
Sterling at 10. Guild. 10 St.
to the Pound is

£. s. d.
53890 6 1

Levy Money for 3372 Men at 30
Crowns each, current Money of
Holland is 101160 Crowns, and
at 50 Stivers to the Crown
makes 252900 Guild.

Which reduced into Sterling at
10. Guild. 16 St. is

23416 13 4
£. 77306 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

One Moiety whereof to be paid
by Great-Britain, amounting }
to

38653 9 8

For the Annual Subsidy of 104000
Crowns Bank Money, payable
for these Troops, pursuant to
Treaty, at 53 Stivers per
Crown, makes 275600 Guilders.

Whereof to be paid by Great-
Britain.

Which reduced into Sterling }
at 16 Guilders 16 Stivers to }
the Pound

19138 17 9

Total £ 57792 7 5

NUMBER LXXXIII.

A LIST of his ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of WALES'S Officers and Servants.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS'S Council and Commissioners of Revenue.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
C Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir <i>Tho. Bootle</i> , Knt.	Patent Fee,	100	0	0
Groom of the Stole, <i>Henry Duke of Chandos</i> ,	Salary	400	0	0
Master of the Horse, <i>Charles Earl of Middlesex</i>		1200	0	0
Treasurer and Receiver-General, <i>Tho. mas Earl of Scarborough</i> ,	Patent Fee	44	0	0
Secretary and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Privy-Seal, and Seal for his Council, <i>Henry Drax</i> , Esq;	Salary	1000	0	0
Cofferer, Lord <i>Charles Baltimore</i> .	Patent Fee	100	0	0
Auditor General, <i>Charles Montagu</i> , Esq;	Salary	1600	0	0
Surveyor-General, <i>Charles Lord Baltimore</i> ,	Patent Fee	66	13	4
Attorney-General, Hon. <i>Henry Bathurst</i> , Esq;	Salary	640	0	0
Solicitor-General, <i>Paul Jodrell</i> , Esq;	Patent Fee	66	13	4
	Salary	800	0	0
	Patent Fee	100	0	0
	Salary	200	0	0
	Patent Fee	66	0	0
	Salary	400	0	0
	Patent Fee	50	0	0
	Salary	100	0	0
	Patent Fee	30	0	0
	Salary	70	0	0

Officers, Clerks, and Servants attending them.

	Sal. per Ann.
Clerk of the Council, <i>Robert Andrews</i> , Esq;	60 0 0
Remembrancer to the Council, <i>John Sanderson</i> , Esq;	10 0 0
Engrosser to the Great Seal, Mr. <i>Robert Fawcett</i> , —	15 0 0
Keeper of the Council-Chamber, Mr. <i>Richard Burrow</i> , by Patent, 2 s. 6d. per Diem.	45 12 6
Messengers attending the Council,	Mr. <i>William Irons</i> , } each 45 12 6
	Mr. <i>Daniel Yate</i> , }
Deputy-Cofferer, the Hon. <i>George Hamilton</i> , Esq;	300 0 0

In the Treasurer's Office.

Mr. <i>Edward Godfrey</i> , first Clerk,	140	0	0
Mr. <i>Henry Herbert</i> , second Clerk,	80	0	0
Mr. <i>Philip Beger</i> ,	Messengers, each	71	18 4
Mr. <i>Charles Fountain</i> ,			

In the Secretary's Office.

	Sal. per Ann.
Rev. <i>Casper Wetstein</i> , M. A. Under-Secretary,	100 0 0
Mr. <i>John Simons</i> , Clerk of the Privy-Seal, and } Council-Seal, and first Clerk to the Secretary	80 0 0
Mr. <i>Nicholls</i> , Second Clerk, —	60 0 0
<i>Benjamin Romaine</i> , { Office-keeper, —	30 0 0
{ Letter-Carrier, —	16 0 0
Council learned in the Law, two vacant, each	50 0 0

Officers of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Dutchy in } <i>Cornwall and Devon</i> , the Hon. <i>Thomas Pitt</i> , Esq;	Antient Salary, 53 6 8 Additional Salary, 1000 0 0
Auditor of the Dutchy, <i>Charles Montagu</i> , Esq;	220 0 0
<i>Thomas Clark</i> , Deputy-Auditor and Surveyor,	
Assay-Master of Tin, <i>Charles Trelawny</i> , Esq; —	200 0 0
Receiver-General of the Dutchy } for Life, <i>Richard Elliot</i> , Esq;	Antient Salary, 77 0 0 Additional Salary, 200 0 0
Messenger of the Dutchy, Mr. <i>Thomas Clark</i> , —	5 0 0
Bailiff Itinerant, Mr. <i>George Thomas</i> , —	3 0 10
Constable of <i>Launceston-Castle</i> , <i>Hugh Pyper</i> , Esq; } for Life, —	13 6 8
Stewards of the Hundreds, <i>Christopher Hawkins</i> , Esq;	6 13 4
Comptroller of the Stannaries, Mr. <i>John Luxmore</i> ,	50 0 0
Four Supervisors { of the Tin in { <i>Cornwall and Devon</i> . { Mr. <i>George Johns</i> , Mr. <i>William Luxmore</i> , Mr. <i>John Rowe</i> , <i>Isaac Waddon</i> , Esq;	each — 80 0 0

Steward of the Manors in <i>Somersetshire</i> , <i>William Templeman</i> , jun. Esq; —	11 10 0
In <i>Dorsetshire</i> , <i>Henry Drax</i> , Esq; —	2 0 0
Steward of <i>Kenington</i> in <i>Surry</i> , the Right Hon. } <i>Charles Lord Baltimore</i> , —	1 6 8
<i>Shippon</i> , County of <i>Berks</i> , <i>John Wright</i> , Esq; —	1 6 8
<i>Old Shoreham</i> , County of <i>Suffex</i> , Mr. <i>Thomas Parham</i> ,	1 6 8
<i>Berkhamsted</i> , County of <i>Hertford</i> , <i>Robert Paunce-</i> } <i>fort</i> , Esq; —	5 0 0
Lordship of <i>Kinton</i> in <i>Lindsey</i> , Com' <i>Lincoln</i> , the } Right Hon. <i>Thomas Earl of Scarborough</i> ,	6 13 4

Officers and Servants of his ROYAL HIGHNESS'S
Bedchamber, and Above-stairs.

		Sal. per Annum.
Groom of the Stole,	Henry, Duke of Chandos,	—
Gentlemen of the Bed- chamber,	{ Francis, Lord North and Guildford,	each 600 0 0
	{ Charles, Duke of Queensberry	
	{ and Dover,	
	{ William, Earl of Inchiquin,	
	{ Arthur, Lord Viscount Do- neraile,	
Master of the Robes,	John Schutz, Esq;	800 0 0
Grooms of the Bed- chamber,	{ John Evelyn, Esq;	each 400 0 0
	{ Samuel Masbam, Esq;	
	{ Thomas Bludworth, Esq;	
	{ Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart.	
	{ Henry Oxenden, Esq;	
	{ Daniel Boone, Esq;	
Pages of the Bedchamber,	{ William Reynolds,	each 180 0 0
	{ John Barnard,	
	{ Pennel Hawkins,	
	{ Frederick Pavonarius,	
Their Servant,	Henry Vogler,	20 0 0
Clerk of the Clofet,	Francis Ayscough, D. D.	200 0 0
Physicians in Ordinary,	{ Matthew Lee, Esq;	150 0 0
	{ Edward Wilmot, Esq;	150 0 0
Surgeons,	{ Mr. Cæsar Hawkins,	each 100 0 0
	{ Mr. Pennel Hawkins,	
Gentleman-Usher of the Privy-Chamber,	Edmund Bramston, Esq;	150 0 0
Gentlemen-Ushers,	{ Edmund Bramston, Esq;	150 0 0
Daily-Waiters,	{ William Wentworth, Esq;	150 0 0
Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarterly-Waiters,	{ Theodore Smith, Esq;	each 100 0 0
	{ John Barnard, Esq;	
	{ Wenman Roberts, Esq;	
	{ Timothy Carr, Esq;	
Pages of the Pre- fence,	{ David Evans,	each 80 0 0
	{ John Niven,	
Yeoman of the Robes,	Frederick Pavonarius,	70 0 0
Barber,	William Reynolds,	100 0 0
Necessary-Woman,	Margaret Palman,	80 0 0
Musick and Instrument-Keeper,	Thomas Vincent,	60 0 0
Chapel-Keeper,	John Edwards,	10 0 0
Barge-Master,	John Garrett,	30 0 0

Sal. per Ann. l. s. d.

Watermen,	{	Joseph Tomlinson,	}	each	3	3	0
	William Hillier,						
	George Dennis,						
	Richard Webb,						
	Bartholomew Nutt,						
	John Philipps,						
	Thomas Taylor,						
	Joseph Cowden,						
	William College,						
	John By,						
	John Randall,						
	Richard Love,						
Michael Maynard,							
Anthony Bouch							
John Tomlins,							
Library-Keeper, Vacant,					100	0	0
Principal Painter, John Ellys, Esq;							
Apothecary, Mr. John Gowland,							

*Officers and Servants under the Direction of the
Master of the Horse.*

Master of the Horse, Charles Earl of Middlesex,

Equerries,	{	Martin Madan, Esq;	}	each	300	0	0
		William Scott, Esq;					
		Hon. Will. Hall Gage, Esq;					
		Andrew Leslie, Esq;					
		John Stannix, Esq;					
Riding Equerry,		Solomon Durell, Esq;			150	0	0
Pages of Honour	{	Herbert Leighton, Esq;	}	each	150	0	0
		John Dudley, Esq;					
		James Hamilton, Esq;					
Clerk of the Stables,		William Hoskins, Esq;			130	0	0
Purveyor of the Stables, Vacant,					120	0	0
Master of the Dogs and Guns, Vacant,					120	0	0
Coachman,	{	John Hoggray,	}	each	45	0	0
		Thomas Haley,					
		Henry Cotes,					
		John Fenton,					
		Thomas Tupper,					
		Thomas Crofts,					
Postilions,	{	James Hamilton,	}	each	20	10	0
		Thomas Blackbourne,					
		Robert Walker,					
		William Maddox,					
		John Colabeen,					
		Thomas Moyce,					

		Sal. per Ann. l.	s.	d.
Chaise-man,	<i>John Helme,</i>	53	10	0
Assistants to the Chaise-man,	<i>Thomas Helme,</i> <i>William Hornby,</i>	each 24	5	0
Helpers in the Stables.	<i>John Atkinson,</i> <i>John Stevens,</i> <i>Thomas Hughes,</i> <i>Charles Godbold,</i> <i>William Bellamy,</i> <i>Brian Catril,</i>	each 20	10	0
Grooms in the Stables,	<i>Paul Stone,</i> <i>Michael Nicholson,</i> <i>Richard Holles,</i> <i>Philip Granger,</i> <i>William Cator,</i> <i>Charles Point,</i> <i>Joseph Smith,</i> <i>Francis Wybrrow,</i> <i>Thomas Edwards,</i> <i>John-Conrad Fulling</i> <i>Samuel Clayton,</i> <i>Richard Weaver,</i> <i>David Roberts,</i> <i>William Mulcaster,</i> <i>Richard Chapman,</i> <i>Charles Cato,</i> <i>Frederick Shlagel,</i> <i>William White,</i> <i>Willim Mayne,</i> <i>James Dell,</i>	each 53	10	0
Footmen	<i>Frederick Massing,</i> <i>John Watts,</i> <i>Thomas Wheatly,</i> <i>Hugh Cotton,</i> <i>John Humphrys</i>	each 41	1	0
Chairmen		each 39	17	6
Farrier,				

*Officers of His Royal Highness's Family below Stairs,
under the Treasurer.*

Master of the Houshold,	<i>Thomas, Lord Visc. Gage,</i>	800	0	0
Comptroler of the Houshold,	<i>Robert Nugent, Esq;</i>	600	0	0
Clerks of the Houshold,	<i>Charles Hamilton, Esq;</i> <i>Sir John Cust, Bart.</i>	each 500	0	0
Clerk of the Kitchen,	<i>John Grove, Esq;</i>	200	0	0
Assitant to the Clerk of the Kitchen,		20	0	0
Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry,	<i>William Westphal,</i>	150	0	0
Groom of the Pantry and Ewry,	<i>Thomas Brown,</i>	30	0	0
Assitant in the Pantry and Ewry,	<i>David Knight</i>	30	0	0
Yeoman of the Cellar,	<i>Mr. Thomas Stillingfleet,</i>	200	0	0
Groom of the Cellar,	<i>Robert Brett</i>	40	0	0

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Assistant in the Cellar, <i>Henry Schenkemeyer</i> ,	—	30	0	0
Master-Cook, <i>Joseph-Harper Reynolds</i> ,	—	80	0	0
Yeomen-Cooks, { <i>George Klopprogge</i> , }	each —	50	0	0
	{ <i>James Reid</i> , }			
Groom-Cooks, { <i>John Durant</i> , }	each —	40	0	0
	{ <i>Charles Preston</i> }			
Roasters, { <i>James Arrow</i> , }	each —	30	0	0
	{ <i>Thomas Cairnes</i> , }			
Scowerer, <i>Morgan Williams</i> ,	—	30	0	0
Soil-Carrier, <i>Charles Anthony</i> ,	—	20	0	0
Turnbroaches, { <i>Edward Cairnes</i> , }	each —	20	0	0
	{ <i>Humph. Pritchard</i> , }			
	{ <i>James Moncrief</i> , }			
Boys in the Kitchen, { <i>John Wall</i> , }	each —	10	0	0
	{ <i>Albright Evers</i> , }			
	{ <i>Tho. Carpenter</i> , }			
	{ <i>Richard Hill</i> , }			
Yeoman of the Scullery, <i>John Barkley</i>	—	50	0	0
Groom of the Scullery, <i>Richard Hall</i> ,	—	40	0	0
Assistant in the Scullery, <i>Mary Walker</i> ,	—	20	0	0
Table-Laundress, <i>Katharine Gynander</i>	—	100	0	0
Table-Coverer to the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, { <i>Samuel Parkin</i> , —	40	0	0	
Table-Coverer to the Bedchamber-Women, { <i>Herbert Jones</i> , —	18	5	0	
Superintendent of the Dwelling-Houses, and Inspector of the Bills relating thereto, { <i>Sir William Irby</i> , Bt.	300	0	0	
Wardrobe-keeper, <i>Mr. George Cure</i> ,	—	50	0	0
House-keeper in London, <i>Mrs. Katharine Walkingshaw</i> ,	—	200	0	0
Porter there, <i>Thomas Murray</i> ,	—	50	0	0
Watchmen there, { <i>Thomas Cook</i> , }	each —	25	0	0
	{ <i>John Fowler</i> , }			
Watchman at Leicester-House Gate, <i>Thomas Paine</i> ,	—	30	0	0
Under-Housekeeper at the Garden-House in St. James's-Park, { <i>Mr. William Reynolds</i> ,	140	0	0	
Watchmen there, { <i>John Hastings</i> , }	each —	21	1	0
	{ <i>Jeremiah Morgan</i> . }			
Under-Housekeeper at Cliefden-House, { <i>Mrs. Margaret Salliar</i> ,	100	0	0	
Watchmen there, { <i>Thomas Davis</i> , }	each —	25	0	0
	{ <i>John Berry</i> , }			
Under-House-keeper at Durdanes, <i>Henry Higher</i> ,	—	100	0	0
Watchman there, <i>Joseph Spaers</i> ,	—	25	0	0
Officers and Servants belonging to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.				
Vice-Chamberlain, <i>Sir William Irby</i> , Bart.		500	0	0
				Mistress

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Mistress of the Robes, { Grace Countess of Middlesex,	500	0	0	
Ladies of the Bed-chamber, { Anne, Viscountess Irwin, Lady Charlotte, Edwin, Char. Visc. Torrington, Countess of Scarborough, Charlotte, Visc. Howe, Eliz. C. of Berkley, Charlotte Dives,	each 400	0	0	
Maids of Honour, { Elizabeth Granville, Elizabeth Chudleigh, Elizabeth Lawson, Catherine Nevill, Mary Bridget Mostyn, Mary Evelyn,	each 200	0	0	
Bedchamber-Women, { Margaret Clavering, Jane Leighton, Jane Payne, Arabella Herbert,	each 200	0	0	
Pages of Honour, { Thomas Osbert Mordaunt, Robert Parkhurst, Esq;	each 100	0	0	
Secretary, James Gresset, Esq;	300	0	0	
Gentleman-Usher of the Privy-Chamber, { Garton Orme, Esq;	150	0	0	
Gentlemen-Ushers, { Garton Orme, Esq;	each 150	0	0	
Daily-Waiters, { William Hawley, Esq;				
Gentlemen-Ushers, { John Maitland, Esq;	each 100	0	0	
Quarterly Waiters, { Francis Hildesley, Esq;				
{ Andrew Robinson, Esq;				
{ James Stratton, Esq;				
Pages of the Presence, { Caspar Nicolay,	each 80	0	0	
{ John Duill,				
Pages of the Back-Stairs, { John Palman,	each 120	0	0	
{ Charles Lattman,				
{ Ernest Barner,				
Their Servant, John Edwards,	20	0	0	
Laundress, Margaret Winter,	127	0	0	
Keeper of the Robes, and Head-dresser, Sophia Ritzau,	127	0	0	
Necessary-Woman, Mary Alleway,	80	0	0	
Dressers to the Lady Augusta, Mrs. Louise Pauline De Chaires }	each	100	0	0
Mrs. Adalixa Goodrick,				
Præceptor to Prince George, Francis Ayscough, D. D.	500	0	0	
Page of the Back-Stairs to Prince George, { Mr. Nicholas Ramus,	80	0	0	
Page of the Presence to Prince George, George Smith,	50	0	0	

NUMBER LXXXIV.

The Establishment of His Royal Highness the Duke.

		per Annum, l. s. d.
T HE Right Honourable Stephen Poyntz,		
Esq; Comptroller	—	
Chamberlain, William Wyndham Apshe, Esq;	—	
Secretary, Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt.	—	
Lords of the Bedchamber,	{ William Earl of Ancram, George Lord Viscount Bury, Charles Lord Cathcart, Hon. Felton Harvey, Esq; Colonel Mellioniere, Colonel Fitzwilliams.	{ each 400 0 0
Grooms of the Bedchamber,	{	{ each 400 0 0
Master of the Horse, Hon. John Boscarwen, Esq;		
Equerries,	{ Hon. Bleuet Wallop, Esq; Dean Poyntz, Esq;	{ each 300 0 0
Pages of Honour,	{ Master Howard, Sir William Russell, Bart.	{ each 100 0 0
Sempstresses and Laundresses, Mrs. Ann Kemp,	—	300 0 0
Pages of the Back-Stairs,	{ Peter Longueft, John Hess, John Andrews, Mr. Schnltz, Mr. Tappee,	{ each 80 0 0
Pages of the Presence,	{ Mr. Edmund Cooper, Mr. John Helmcke,	{ each 50 0 0
Physician, Dr. John Pringle.	—	
Surgeon, John Andrews, Esq;	—	
Linner, Mr. Maurier,	—	100 0 0
Twelve Footmen,	—	each 41 0 0
Clerk of the Stables, Mr. Ford,	—	
Four Coachmen,	—	each 45 0 0
Two Postillions,	—	each 25 0 0
Grooms,	{ John Hopkins, Joseph Hind, Barnet Smith,	{ each 45 0 0
With many more Servants in Livery.		
Game-Keeper, Mr. Prince,	—	
Huntsman, William Ives,	—	
In the Kitchen.		
Clerk, Mr. Hugony,		
Deputy, Mr. Catour,		
Cook, James Goodwin,	—	80 0 0
Porter, Alexander Carey,	—	50 0 0

NUMBER LXXXV.

*The Establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Princess
Amelia and the Princess Caroline.*

		per Annum, l. s. d.		
Ladies of the Bedchamber,	Lady Isabella Finch,	each	300	0 0
	Lady Harriot Campbell,			
	Lady Anne Montagu,			
Equerry,	Captain Bateman,	—	100	0 0
Gentlemen- Ushers,	Henry Villiers, Esq;	each	100	0 0
	Robert Dingley, Esq;			
	— Granger, Esq;			
	Captain Bradshaigh,			
	Captain Bateman,			
	— Williamfon, Esq;			
Page to Princess	Amelia, Master Bateman,	—		
Page to Princess	Caroline, Master Howard,	—	100	0 0
Bedchamber Women,	Mrs. Elizabeth Robthorn,	each	100	0 0
	Mrs. Frances Russell,			
	Mrs. Catherine Swinton,			
	Mrs. Middleton,			
Laundresses,	Sophia, and Catherine Hetling,	each	70	0 0
Chambermaids,	Sarah Burroughs,	each	30	0 0
	Mary Boatson,			
Necessary-Woman,	Mrs. Morton,	—	40	0 0
Privy-Purle,	Mr. Brinks,	—	100	0 0
Pages of the Back-Stairs,	Mr. Ernest Hetlin,	each	60	0 0
	Mr. John Hutchins,			
	Mr. James Shaw,			
	Mr. John Eller,			
Musick-Master,	Mr. Handel,	—	200	0 0
Dancing-Master,	Mr. Glover,	—	240	0 0
Porter of the Back-Stairs,	Mr. Cha. Hamilton,	—	40	0 0
Table-Keeper to the Pages of the Back-Stairs,	Mr. Colebatch,	—	20	0 0
Clerk of the Stables,	Henry Reickenberg,	—		
Coachmen,	John Brocas,	each	40	0 0
	Henry Starper,			
Hunting-Groom,	Benjamin Godin,	—	55	0 0
Hobby-Groom,	John Taylor,	—	55	0 0
Six Footmen,	—	each	41	10 0
Two Postillions,	—	each	20	0 0
Eight Helpers,	—	each	20	0 0

NUM-

N U M B E R LXXVI.

A LIST of the NAMES of the Governor, Sub-governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, for the Encouraging the Fishery, 1748.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

PETER BURRELL, Esq; Sub-Governor.

JOHN BRISTOW, Esq; Deputy Governor.

D I R E C T O R S.

Joseph Adams, Esq;
 Richard Baker, Esq;
 Thomas Le Blanc, Esq;
 John Coke, Esq;
 Jonathan Collyer, Esq;
 John Edwards, Esq;
 Sir Charles Egleton, Knt.
 Joseph Fawthrop, Esq;
 Joseph Gulston, jun. Esq;
 Richard Jackson, Esq;
 George Jennings, Esq;
 Thomas Lane, Esq;
 James Lock, Esq;
 Robert Lovick, Esq;
 Roger Mainwaring, Esq;

Sydenham Malthus, Esq;
 Henry Muilman, Esq;
 Nathaniel Paice, Esq;
 John Phillipson, Esq;
 Samuel Smith, Esq;
 John Wenham, Esq;
 Robert Wylde, Esq;
 Samuel Craghead, Esq;
 Francis Fauquier, Esq;
 Francis Gathry, Esq;
 Richard Hall, Esq;
 Josiah Hardy, Esq;
 Richard Salway, Esq;
 Thomas Swayne, Esq;
 John Warde, Esq;

Transfer Days of *South-Sea Stock*, *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

Transfer Days of *Old Annuities*, *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

Transfer Days of *New Annuities*, *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays*.

Dividends on *Stock* and *New Annuities* payable *Midsummer* and *Christmas*; and, on *Old Annuities*, *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*.

N U M B E R LXXXVII.

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, for the Year 1748.

BENJAMIN LONGUETT, Esq; Governor.

WILLIAM HUNT, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

D I R E C T O R S.

SIR Edward Bellamy, Knt. and Alderman.	Alexander Sheafe, Esq;
Bryan Benson, Esq;	Sir John Thompson, Knt. and Alderman.
Stamp Brooksbank, Esq;	Peter Thomas, Esq;
John Bance, Esq;	Thomas Whately, Esq;
Matthews Beachcroft, Esq;	Merrik Burrell, Esq;
Thomas Cooke, Esq;	Richard Chifwell, jun. Esq;
William Fawkener, Esq;	Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq;
Robert Nettleton, Esq;	James Lever, Esq;
Charles Palmer, Esq;	Theophilus Salwey, Esq;
Matthew Raper, Esq;	John South, Esq;
Charles Savage, Esq;	Godfrey Thornton, Esq;
Robert Salusbury, Esq;	John Weyland, Esq;

Transfer Days of Bank Stock are *Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.*

Ditto—3 per Cent.—1726. Transfer, *Tuesdays and Fridays.*
 1731 Ditto. *Wednesdays and Saturdays.*
 1742 }
 1743 } Ditto. *Mondays and Thursdays.*
 1744 }

N U M-

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

A LIST of the Court of Assistants of the Royal African Company of England, 1748.

The King's most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Sir ATWILL LAKE, Bart. Sub-Governor;

CHARLES HAYES, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Solomon Ashley, Esq;
Francis Boteler, Esq;
Thomas Bradshaw, Esq;
Edward Bulstrode, Esq;
John Cale, Esq;
James Dargent, Esq;
James Eckerfall, Esq;
William Finch, Esq;
Edward Gouge, Esq;
John Hickman, Esq;
Andrew Hopegood, Esq;
Francis Hopegood, Esq;

Samuel Jones, Esq;
Bibye Lake, Esq;
Charles Lloyd, Esq;
William Moreland, Esq;
Benjamin Periam, Esq;
Sir William Saunderson, Bart.
Honorat Smith, Esq;
George Speke, Esq;
John Tilton, Esq;
Philip Trahern, Esq;
Hon. John Vaughan, Esq;
Philip Wilkinson, Esq;

NUMBER LXXXIX.

A LIST of the Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, elected for the Year 1748.

D odding Braddyll, Esq;	Michael Impey, Esq;
William Baker, Esq; Ald.	Stephen Law, Esq;
William Braund, Esq;	William Mabbott, Esq;
Richard Benyon, Esq;	Nathaniel Newnham, jun. Esq;
Robert Bootle, Esq;	Henry Plant, Esq;
Christopher Burrow, Esq;	Thomas Phipps, Esq;
Richard Chauncy, Esq;	William Rider, Esq;
Roger Drake, Esq;	Thomas Rous, Esq;
Samuel Feake, Esq;	William Steele, Esq;
Harry Gough, Esq;	Whichcott Turner, Esq;
Robert Hudson, Esq;	William Willy, Esq;
Alexander Hume, Esq;	James Winter, Esq;

Transfer Days of *India* Stock, every Day but *Saturday*.

NUMBER XC.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *Philip Lord Hardwicke*, 2100*l.*
per Ann.

His Secretary, *Hutton Perkins*, Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. *William Fortescue*, Esq;

His Secretary, *Charles Deaves*, Esq;

Deputy Secretary, *Thomas Brown*, Esq;

Secretary of the Causes, by Consent, at the Rolls, *Thomas Jekyl*, Esq;

The Twelve Masters in Chancery are,

Rt. Hon. Will. Fortescue, Esq; Samuel Burroughs, Esq;

Robert Holford, Esq; Anthony Allen, Esq;

William Kinafton, Esq; William Spicer, Esq;

Thomas Bennet, Esq; Richard Edwards, Esq;

Francis Eld, Esq; Edmund Sawyer, Esq;

Mark Thurston, Esq; who is Henry Montague, Esq;

also Accomptant-General.

Secretary of the Petitions, *Hutton Perkins*, Esq;

Purse-Bearer, the Hon. Mr. York.

Deputy Purse-Bearer, Mr. Hayward.

Secretary of Bankrupts, *Philip-Carteret Webb*, Esq;

—of Presentations, *Michael Leheup*, Esq;

—of Commissions of the Peace, *Gabriel Mallett*, Esq;

—of the Decrees and Injunctions, and Clerk of the Docquets,

James Bernard, Esq;

Secretary of Lunaticks, *Laurence Cottam*, Gen.

Clerk of the Briefs, *Charles Wellard*, Esq;

Receiver of the Fines, *Robert Salkeld*, Esq;

Clerk of the Custodies of Lunaticks (a Patent Place for Life) the

Hon. and Rev. *George Talbot*.

His Deputy, *Charles-Henry Talbot*, Esq;

Clerk in Common to the Masters in Chancery, *Thomas Leech*,

Gent.

Gentleman of the Chamber.

Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. Thomas Lambe.

Secretary of Appeals, *Robert Wellward*, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms, *Richard Jephson*, Esq;

Usher of the Court.

Six Clerks in Chancery.

Thomas Bridges, Esq;

John Collins, Esq;

— Spooner, Esq;

Samuel Reynardson, Esq;

Isaac Whittington, Esq;

William Midford, Esq;

Principal Clerks of the Crown.

The Hon. Charles York, Esq;

Their Deputy,

Prothonotary of the Court, Matthew Snow, Esq;

The Hon. John York, Esq;

Charles Frewen, Esq;

Clerks of the Hanaper.

Duke of Chandos,

Warden of the Fleet, John Eyles, Esq;

Edw. Pudsey, Esq;

Two Examiners.

Arthur Trevor, Esq;

Edward Northey, Esq;

Examining Clerks.

Mr. William Rawlins,

Mr. John Nourse,

Mr. John Turner,

Mr. John Peck,

Mr. Barnabas Richards,

Mr. Josiah Shaw.

Copying Clerks in the Examining-Office.

Mr. Peter Bennet,

Mr. Thomas Cheyne,

Mr. Tamerlane Guillim,

Mr. Roger Griffith,

Mr. Richard Butler,

Mr. Josias Burgis,

Mr. Francis Stephens,

Mr. Richard Maxwell.

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Richard Ashton, Esq;

Charles Frewen, Esq;

Thomas Gamull, Esq;

Proprietors of the Subœna-Office.

Pauncefort Green, Gent.

Thomas Head, Gent.

John Bell, Gent.

Their Deputy, Mr. Abraham Hancock.

The Register-Office.

Principal Register, Charles, Duke of St. Alban's.

Deputy Registers.

Richard Rainsford, Esq;

George Edwards, Esq;

Rolls-Registers.

Richard Howard, Esq;

James Scott, Esq; Clerk of the Reports and Custody of the Entry-Books.

William Bowyear, Esq;

Entering

Entering Clerks at the Registers-Office.

Francis Bowyaer, Esq; John Cole, Esq;
 Register of the Affidavits, Jeremian Sambroke, Esq;
 Deputy Clerk ditto, ——— Holdsworth,
 Clerk of the Patents, Charles Cocks, Esq;
 Usher of the Rolls, Nicholas Dennys, Esq;
 His Deputy, Charles Gold, Gent.
 Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, Mr. William Rooke.

Gentleman of the Chamber at the Rolls.

Edward Carpenter, Esq;
 Crier of the Court, John Acroyd, Gent.
 Court-Keeper, Thomas Scorey.
 Tiptaff to the Lord Chancellor, James Adlam.
 Tiptaff to the Master of the Rolls, Johanna Harbine.

The Names of the present Corporation of Curfitors.

Thomas Barnes, Esq; Principal.

} Assistants.

Robert Woodford,	Richard Filkin,
John Smith,	Samuel Hetherington,
Andrew Swift,	Robert Buxton,
John Popham,	Hon. Peter King,
John Browne,	John Putland,
John Brewster,	Bennet Garrard,
Cornelius Burg,	William King,
Stephen Beckingham,	Peter Sykes,
John Whitehead,	

Alienation-Office.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.	} Commissioners, 40 l. each Term,
Hill Mustenden, Esq;	
Cornelius Caley, Esq;	

Their Dsputies.

Elfred Staples, Esq;	Richard Newton.
John Spelman, Esq;	
Master in Chancery, William Freeman, Esq;	20 l. each Term.
Receiver, Sir William Ashburnham,	each Term 40 l.
Clerk of the Endorsements, Mr. Theoph. Newman,	each Term 5 l.
Clerk of the Entries,	each Term 5 l.

A LIST of the Commissioners of Bankrupts appointed by the present Lord Chancellor.

I.

Roger Coningsby, Esq;
Robert Salkedl, Esq;
Richard Davies, Esq;
Richard Wood, Gent.
Thomas Life, Gent,

II.

Thomas Lane, Esq;
John Probyn, Esq;
John Welles, Gent.
Alex. Hamilton, Gent.
Henry Clive, Gent.

III.

John Webber, Esq;
Thomas Walker, Esq;
Thomas Hutches, Esq;
Thomas Owens, Gent.
Charles Owen, Gent.

IV.

John Roberts, Esq;
Thomas Brooke, Esq;
Tho. Coventry, Esq;
James Mead, Gent.
John Grubb, Gent.

V.

John Tracy Atkins, Esq;
William Melmoth, Esq;
John Seare, Esq;
Francis Warden, Gent.
Fountayne-Wentworth Osbaldeston, Gent.

VI.

Francis Capper, Esq;
William Mildmay, Esq;
Samuel Baldwin, Gent.
Darell Short, Gent.
Carleton Hayward, Gent.

VII.

John Mason, Esq;
John Locker, Esq;
Gilbert Jodrell, Gent.
Richard Woolfe, Gent.
John Lucas, Gent.

VIII.

Thomas Burrell, Esq;
Efred Staples, Esq;
John Way, Esq;
John Whitehead, Gent.
Edward Woodcock, Gent.

IX.

William Freeman, Esq;
Peter Holford, Esq;
Thomas Butler, Gent.
Charles Scrase, Gent.
John Pye, Gent.

X.

Sollom Emlyn, Esq;
Mat. Kenrick, Esq;
Francis Rock, Esq;
William Selwin, Esq;
Thomas Clendon, Gent.

Surviving Patentee for making out the Commissions, Doctor Cowper, Rector of Barkhamstead in Hertfordshire, Son of the late Spencer Cowper, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas.

NUMBER XCI.

KING'S BENCH.

SIR William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief-Justice.
Salary 4000 l. per Ann.

The rest of the Judges.

Sir Martin Wright, Knt.	}	Sal. 1500 l. per Ann. each.
Sir Thomas Dennison,		
Sir Michael Foster,		

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, James Burroughs, Esq;
Secondary, Henry Masterman, Esq;

C L E R K S.

Mr. Henry Athorpe, Clerk of the Rules.	}
Mr. John Matthews,	
Mr. Richard Rose,	
Mr. Henry Waldron,	
Mr. Edmund Webb,	
Mr. John Bach, Mr. William Hughes.	

A List of the several Officers on the Plea Side.

Chief Clerks for Inrolling Pleas, { William Lee, and
John Antonie, Esq;

Secondary, Samuel Clarke, Esq;

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Cowper.

Clerks of the Papers, Mr. Edward Benton, and Mr. Robert New.

Clerk of the Dockets, Mr. Martin Lantrow.

Signer of the Writs, Mr. John Hawley.

Clerk of the Declarations, Mr. Ralph Day.

Clerk of the Bails, Mr. Charles Haddock.

Marshal, Mr. Ashton.

Custos Brevium, Beversham Filmer and Theodore Johnson, Esqrs.
Clerk

Clerk of the inward Treasury, William Tullie, Esq;
 Clerks of the Exchequer, Mr Salkeld and Mr. White;
 Deputy-Marshall, Mr. Beardmore.

Signer of the Bills of Middlesex, Mr. Marshall.

Fixators of the several Counties.

For the City of Bristol, Mr. James Mead.

For the County of Derby, Mr.

For the County of Devon, and City of Exeter, Mr. Martin Lantrow.

For the Counties of Essex and Monmouth, Mr. Theodore Johnson.

For the County and City of Gloucester, Mr.

For the County of Lincoln, Mr.

For the County of Sussex, Mr. John Frewen.

All the other Counties in England are claimed by Mr. Thomas Vaughan.

Receiver-General and Comptroller of the Profits arising by the
 Seals of the Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas,
 William, Duke of Cleveland.

His Grace's Deputy, Robert Atkinson, Esq;

Clerk of the Assize of the Home-Circuit, Jerome Knap, Esq;

Midland-Circuit, John Blencowe, Esq;

Norfolk-Circuit, Roger Jenyns, Esq;

Northern-Circuit, ----- Knotsford, Esq;

Oxford-Circuit, Thomas Mulso, jun. Esq;

Western-Circuit, Maddox Hawkins, Esq;

NUM.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Justice, Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Salary 2000 *l.*
per Annum.

The other Judges,

Sir *Thomas Burnet*,
Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt.
Sir *Thomas Birch*. } Salary 1500 *l.* *per Ann.* each.

Custos Brevium Office.

Custos Brevium, Earl of *Lichfield*, 600 *l.* *per Ann.*
His Deputy, *Walter Baynes*, Esq;

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *George Cooke*, Esq;
His Secondary, *Henry Fotbergill*, Esq;
Second Prothonotary, *Henry Pacey*, Esq;
His Secondary, *Henry Paramor*, Esq;
Third Prothonotary, *Thomas Borett*, Esq;
His Secondary, *Henry Barnes*, Esq;
Warden of the Fleet, *John Eyles*, Esq;

Three Clerks of the Judgments, one under each Prothonotary.

Mr. *Wakelin*, Mr. *Newsome*.
Mr. *Thomas Buckle*,

Three Clerks of the Dockets, one under each Prothonotary.

Mr. *Wakelin*, Mr. *Robinson*.
Mr. *Buckle*,

Chirographer's Office.

Master, *James Colebrooke*, jun. Esq;
Secondary, *Joseph Biscoe*, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Richard Campion*, Mr. *Joseph Holland*,
Mr. *Peter Storer*, Mr. *Elisba Biscoe*,
Mr. *Isaac Le Gay*, Mr. *Richard Garon*,
Mr. *Dorrel Hawley*, Mr. *Dorrel Hawley*, Register
Mr. *Francis Vauvert*, and Clerk of Proclamations.

Chief Clerk of the Treasury of the Court of Common-Pleas,
Thomas Maidstone, Esq;

Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Thomas Maidstone,

Mr. John Stubbs.

Mr. John Talbot,

Treasury-Keeper of the Court of Common-Pleas, *Mr. John Stubbs.*

Clerk of the Inrollments of Writs for Fines and Recoveries,
Mr. Henry Barnes.

His Deputy, *Mr. William Robinson.*

Clerk of the Warrants, Inrollments, and Estreats in the Common-Pleas, *Edward Eyre, Esq;*

His Deputy, *Mr. Benjamin Sparrow.*

Clerk of the Juries, *Edward Bulstrode, Esq;*

His Deputy, *Hugh-William Pritchard, Gent.*

Clerk of the Essoigns, *Mr. Thomas Clendon.*

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, *William Dave, Esq;*

Clerk of the Errors, *Gabriel Johnson, Esq;*

Clerk of the Outlawries, *Mr. Umfreville.*

Clerk of the Seal-Office, *Mr. Walker.*

Clerk of the Jurats, *Mr. Windham.*

Clerk of the Superfeudas, *Mr. Morris.*

Clerk of the Jurats, *Mr. Cecil.*

Four Exigenters.

Mr. Dighton.

Mr. Ward of Staples-Inn.

Mr. Cotton.

Mr. Eaton.

Exigenter, *Francis-Keyte Dighton, Esq;*

His Deputy, *Nathaniel Lott.*

A List of the Philazers of the Court of Common-Pleas, with the
 Counties belonging to each respective Philazer.

Essex and Hertfordshire, Mr. William Boycot.

*Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City
 of Coventry, and Town and County of Nottingham, Mr.
 Whitelock.*

*Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, Mr.
 Harper.*

*Shropshire, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire and City
 of Lichfield, Mr. John Biscoe.*

*Hampshire, Wiltshire, and the Town of Southampton, Mr. William
 Hester.*

*Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, City of Bristol and Town of Poole, Mr.
 John Martin.*

Devonshire and City of Exeter, Mr. Joseph Dobyns.

Suffolk, Mr. Currer.
 Norfolk and City of Norwich, Mr. George Greene.
 Yorkshire, City of York, and Town of Hull, Mr. Bibye Lake.
 Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. Thomas Ward.
 London and Middlesex, Robert Eyre, Esq;
 Surry, Suffex, Kent, and the City of Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Whitfield.
 Lincolnshire and City of Lincoln, Henry Allen, Esq;
 Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, Mr. William Ward.
 Cornwall, Gloucestershire, City of Gloucester, Worcestershire, City of Worcester, and Hereford, Mr. John Staples.

NUMBER XCIII.

The Court of EXCHEQUER.

SIR Thomas Parker, Knt. Lord Chief Baron, Salary 2000*l.* per Ann.

Charles Clarke, Esq;
 Edward Clive, Esq;
 Heneage Legg, Esq;

} Barons, Sal. 1500*l.* per Ann. each.

Cursitor-Baron, Edward Barker, Esq;
 The King's Remembrancer's Office.

Samuel, Lord Masham, King's Remembrancer.

Charles Taylor, Esq; Deputy.

James Pearse, Esq; First Secondary.

George Arbuthnott, Esq; Second Secondary.

The other Six Sworn Clerks.

Mr. Henry Ord, Mr. Charles Eyre,

Mr. Thomas Gregg, Mr. Richard Wood,

Mr. John Thompson, The Sixth Vacant.

Clerk of the Port-Bonds, Mr. John Thompson.

Clerk of the Duplicates, Mr. Rowland Simon.

George Gordon, Register.

The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

William Mellish, Esq; Remembrancer.

Robert Barbor, Esq; Deputy.

William Allanson, Esq; First Secondary.

Henry Bromfield, Esq; Second Secondary.

Robert Barbor, Esq;

} Sworn Clerks.

Mr. George Perrot,

Mr. William Dickenfon, Sworn Clerk and Philazer.

Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer-Chamber, Gibbens Bagnall,

Esq;

Robert Armourer, Bagman.

Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, *Henry-Holt Henly*, Esq;Deputy, *Robert Gardiner*, Esq;Secondary, *William Wrightson*, Esq;

Eight Sworn Clerks.

Francis Bradshaw, Esq;*Mr. Whitehead*,*Mr. Granmer*,*Mr. Winter*,*Mr. Hornby*,*Mr. Denton*,*Mr. Maidstone*,*Mr. Gent*.Comptroller of the Pipe, *Hon. Horatio Walpole*, jun.Usher and Examiner of the Court of Exchequer, *Mr. Scrivener*.

Office of Pleas.

Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq; Master.*William Hall*, Esq; Deputy.

Attorneys.

Mr. Richard Marriot,*Mr. Daniel Dandy*,*Mr. Thomas Lloyd*,*Mr. Thomas Franck*.

And Eight Side-Clerks.

Foreign Opposer, *William Hammond*, Esq;Clerk of the Extracts, *John Cook*, Esq;Surveyor of the Green-Wax, *Nath. Booth*, Esq;Clerk of the Nichils, *Mr. Huxley*,*William Aislaby*, Esq; Auditor of the Imprest.*James Thomas*, Esq; his Deputy.*William Benson*, Esq; Auditor of the Imprest.*Edward Bangham*, Esq; his Deputy.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenth.

Charles, Duke of Grafton.*William Hanmer*, Esq; Deputy.Treasurer, *Jeffrey Elwes*, Esq;Comptroller, *William Degray*, Esq;Receiver of the First-Fruits, *George Turner*, Esq;Receiver of the Tenth, *Charles Pilsforth*, Esq;Sollicitor, *James Henderson*, Gent.Chief Usher of the Court of Exchequer, and hereditary Proclamator
of the Court of Common-Pleas, *Hon. Horatio Walpole*, Esq;

Auditors of the Land-Revenue, Land-Tax, and Window-Taxes,

viz. For the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Chester*, and
Derby, *Charles Shelly*, Esq ;For all the other Counties in *England*, *William Lowndes*, Esq;
for Life.For the Principality of *Wales*, *Thomas Farrington*, Esq;Officers accountable before the said Auditors, *viz.**Henry Legge*, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods, Fo-
rests, Parks and Chaces, North and South Sides of *Trent*.Woodward of *New-Forest*, *Joseph Hinxman*, Esq;Woodward of *Whittlewood*, and *Saulcey Forests*, *John Warner*, Gent.

Receivers.

Receivers-General of his Majesty's Land-Revenue.

John Mills, Esq;	} for Life.	Mr. Alexander Rennald,
John Stainforth, Esq;		Mr. Edward Emih;
John Duncombe, Esq;		Mr. John Gilham,
John Lucas, Esq;		Mr. John Mason.
James Pitt, Esq;		

N U M B. XCIV.

S E R J E A N T S at Law.

Matthew Skinner, Esq; *Premier.*

Sir Samuel Prime, King's Serjeant.

John Belfield, Esq;	William Hayward, Esq;
Joseph Girdler, Esq;	Thomas Barnardiston, Esq;
Thomas Hussey, Esq;	Edward Bootle, Esq;
Abraham Gapper, Esq;	Edward Willes, Esq; King's Serj.
William Wynne, Esq;	Edward Eyre, Esq;
John Agar, Esq;	David Poole, Esq;
Richard Draper, Esq;	

His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law.

Sir Dudley Rider, Knt. *His Majesty's Attorney-General.*

Hon. William Murray, Esq; *Solicitor General.*

John Anglionby, Esq;	Alexander-Hume Cambell, Esq;
Hon. John Finch, Esq;	John Brown, Esq;
Hon. John Trevor, Esq;	Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.
Francis Fane, Esq;	Thomas Clarke, Esq;
Henry Bathurst, Esq; <i>Attorney-General to the Prince.</i>	Nathaniel Gundry, Esq;
Paul Jodrell, Esq; <i>Solicitor-General to ditto.</i>	William Noell, Esq;
Sir John Strange, Knt.	Sydney-Stafford Smith, Esq;
Robert Pauncefort, Esq;	Henry Banks, Esq;

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in Wales, during Life.

Chief Justice of Chester, } Montgomery, Flint, and } Denbigh Shires. }	Matthew Skinner, Esq;
Brecknock, Glamorgan, and } Radnor Shires. }	Hon. John Talbot, Esq;
Caermarthen, Pembroke, and } Cardigan Shires. }	Richard Carter, Esq;
Caernarvon, Merioneth Shires, } and Anglesey, }	William Harvey, Esq;
	John Pollen, Esq;
	Hon. John Trevor, Esq;
	Rogers Holland, Esq;
	John Pollen, Esq;

NUMBER XCV.

*The Names of the Officers in the Court of the Dutchy-
Chamber of Lancaster.*

Richard, Lord Edgumbe, Chancellor.
 Edward Willes, Esq; Serjeant at Law, Attorney-General.
 John Jolliffe, Esq; Receiver-General.
 William East, Esq; Auditor on the South Side of Trent.
 Peregrine Fury, Esq; Auditor on the North Side.
 Sir John Statham, Knt. Surveyor-General of the Lands on the
 North Side of Trent.
 Robert Sherard, Esq; Surveyor on the South Side.
 Robert Fenwick, Esq; King's Serjeant at Law, within the Dutchy
 of Lancaster.
 Capel Payne, Esq; one of his Majesty's Learned Council.
 Henry Hanks, Esq; another of his Majesty's Learned Council.
 Peter Chassely, Esq; Clerk of the Council, and Keeper of the
 Records.
 Mr. John Wolfe, Deputy Clerk and Register of his Majesty's Court
 of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster.
 Mr. Thomas Ashton and Mr. Edmund Burton, the two Attorneys of
 the said Court.
 Mr. John Wolfe, Secretary to the Chancellor.
 Mr. Benjamin Arnold, Usher and Messenger.

*Officers in the Court of Chancery, held at Preston in the County
Palatine of Lancaster.*

Chancellor, Richard, Lord Edgumbe.
 Vice-Chancellor, John Ford, Esq;
 King's Attorney, Robert Fenwick, Esq;
 Chief Clerk, Register, and Examiner, Nicholas Woolsey, Gentl.
 Mr. Thomas Starkey,
 Mr. Henry Smith,
 Mr. William Shawe,
 Mr. John Stocke,
 Mr. James Makon,
 Prothonotary, Charles Bowles, Esq;
 His Deputy, Thomas Foster, Esq;
 Clerk of the Crown, Francis Reynolds, Esq;
 Clerk of the Peace, William Kenyon, Esq;
 Messenger, Mr. Samuel Coates.

Clerks and Curitors.

N U M B E R X C V I.

Of the Marshal's-Court.

The Judges Court.

THE Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household for the Time being (his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.)

The Knight-Marshal of his Majesty's Household for the Time being (Sir Philip Meadows, Knt.)

And the Steward of the Court, who must be a Barrister at Law (Sidney-Stafford Smith, Esq;)

Deputy-steward, John Cay, Esq;

In this Court, in Civil Actions, both the Plaintiff and Defendant must be belonging to his Majesty's Household.

Of the Court of his Majesty's Palace at Westminster, called the Palace-Court, held in Southwark, the Jurisdiction of which extends twelve Miles round, from the said Palace at Westminster, the City of London only excepted.

There are the same Judges, Counsellors, and Attorneys, as in the Marshal's Court; but in this Court neither the Plaintiff nor Defendant must be of, or belonging to his Majesty's Household.

Prothonotary, Richard Bulstrode, Esq;

Secondary and Deputy Prothonotary, Edward Gilbourne, Gent.

Counsellors belonging to the Court.

John Lawson,
— Martin,
George Weller,
John Spelman,

} Esqrs.

Attorneys.

Mr. Henry Baynes,
Mr. Edward Wilson,
Mr. Thomas Coxeter,

Mr. Samuel Plummer,
Mr. George Gilbourne.

The Judges are all of them appointed by his Majesty.

The Prothonotary, by the Knight-Marshal.

The Counsellors and Attorneys, by the Lord-Steward and the Knight-Marshal.

The FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.

P R E S I D E N T . *Peter Burrell, Esq;*
T H E Duke of Bedford. *Joseph Fawthrop, Esq;*
 Sir John Heathcote, Bart.
 John Milner, Esq;

Six VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Lord Vere Beauclerk. **T R E A S U R E R .**
Lord Charles Cavendish, *Taylor White, Esq;*

Harman Verelst, Esq; Secretary.
Mr. Richard Smith, Steward.
Mrs. Tomkins, Matron.

N U M B E R X C V I I I .

*The Places where the several Offices are kept, that
 are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.*

T H E Council-Office, } in the Cockpit.
 The Treasury-Office, }
 The Custom-House, in *Thames-Street.*
 The Excise-Office, in the *Old-Jewry.*
 Salt-Duty-Office, in *York-Buildings.*
 Wine-Licence-Office, in *Arundel-street.*
 Stamp-Office, in *Lincoln's-Inn-Square.*
 Hackney Coach-Office, in *Surry-street.*
 Hawkers and Pedlars Office, in *Holbourn-Court, Gray's-Inn.*
 Lord Privy-Seal's Office, in *Whitehall.*
 The Earl-Marshall's Office, at the College of Arms on *St. Ben-
 net's-Hill.*
 The Secretary of State's Office, in the *Cock-pit.*
 Board of Green-Cloth Office, at *St. James's.*
 Lord-Chamberlain's Office, in *Park-Place.*
 Master of the Wardrobe's Office, at *Montague-House.*
 Secretary of War's Office, in *Whitehall.*
 The Plantation Office, and the Commissioners of Trade, at
 the *Cock-pit.*

Law-Offices, where kept.

K I N G ' s - B E N C H .

The King's Bench Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
 Crown Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
 Custos Brevium, Nisi prius, and the Paper Offices, in the said
 King's-Bench Office.

Office of the Clerk of the *Bails and Postea's*, in the same Office.
The Office of the Clerk of the *Peace* for the County of *Middlesex*, in the *Middle-Temple*.

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in *Chancery-Lane*.
Office of the *Rolls*, in ditto.
Officers of the *Master in Chancery*, in ditto.
Clerk of the *Crown's Office*, in *Clifford's-Inn*, *Fleet-street*.
Six-Clerks Office, in *Chancery-Lane*, near which is the Office of the two *Examiners* in *Chancery*.
The *Prothonotary* in *Chancery's Office*, in *Middle-Temple-Lane*.
Register's Office in *Chancery*, in *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.
Petty-Bag Office, is next the *Rolls Chapel*, in ditto.
Curfitor's Office, in ditto.
Alienation Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Subpœna Office, in *Chancery-Lane*.
Affidavit Office, in *Symond's-Inn*.
Patent Office, in *Palsgrave-Head-Court*, near *Temple-Bar*.

Officers belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Custos-Brevium Office, *Brick-Court*, near the *Middle-Temple*.
One of the *Prothonotary's Offices*, in the *Middle-Temple*.
Another in *King's Bench-Walks*, in the *Inner-Temple*.
The third in *Serle's-Court*, in *Lincoln's-Inn*.
The *Chirographer's Office*, in *Middle-Temple-Lane*.
The Clerk of the *Treasury's Office*, and of the *Enrollments of Fines*, or the *King's Silver Office*, in the *Inner-Temple*.
The Clerk of the *Outlawries Office*, in *Fleet-street*.
Office of Clerk of the *Warrants*, in *Symond's-Inn*.
Office for *Inrolling or Entering Recoveries*, is with the Clerk of the *Warrants* in *Symond's-Inn*, who likewise inrolls *Deeds acknowledged* in that Court.
Office of the Clerk of the *King's Silver*, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Office of Clerk of the *Writs and Habere Corpus's*, at the *Petty-Bag-Office* in the *Rolls*.
Office of Clerk of *Effoins*, in *Sheer-Lane*.
Supersedeas Office, in the *Poultry-Comptery*, *London*.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Office of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, in *Lincoln's-Inn*.
King's Remembrancer's Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Pipe Office, in *Gray's-Inn*.
Foreign-Opposers Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
First-Fruits Office, in the *Middle-Temple*.
Clergy-Tenths Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster is kept near the lower Exchequer, in Westminster-Hall.

The Offices belonging to that Court are kept in the old Buildings, in the first Court in Gray's-Inn.

Admiralty Office, against Scotland-Yard.

Commissary-General's Office, at the Horse-Guards.

Office of Pay-master-General of the Guards and Garrisons, at the Horse-Guards.

Judge-Advocate's Office, at the same Place.

Office of the Comptrollers of the Army-Accompts, in Privy-Garden.

Navy-Office, in Crutched-Friers.

Pay-master's Office of the Navy, in Broad-street.

Vitrualling Office, on Little-Tower-hill.

Office of Ordnance, in the Tower.

Office of the Governors of the late Queen's Bounty of the Poor Clergy, in the new Buildings adjoining to the Banqueting-House in Whitehall.

Bank of England Office, in Threadneedle-street.

South-Sea House, in ditto.

East-India Office, at the East-India House, } in Leaden-hall-

Royal African Company's Office, } street.

Sion College, near the North-side of London-Wall, by Cripplegate.

The College of Physicians, in Warwick-Lane.

Doctor's-Commons, in the Parish of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, where are held the High Court of Admiralty, the High Court of Delegates, the Arches Court of Canterbury, and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Herald's Office, in Doctor's-Commons.

The Royal Society Offices and Repository, in Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

General-Post Office, in Lombard-street.

There are Six Penny-Post Offices; the chiefest is in Threadneedle-street; Westminster Office, near Charing Cross; Southwark Office, near St. Mary Overy's Church; St. Paul's Office, in Pater-noster-row; Temple Office, in Chancery Lane, and Hermitage Office, on Little Tower-Hill.

F I N I S

Alterations while the L I S T S were printing.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS.

Town of Cambridge.

For Samuel Shephard, *Esq;*—Christopher Jeffreason, *Esq;*

Cornwall.

Sir Coventry Carew, *Bart.*—James Buller, *Esq;*

Callington.

Thomas Copleston, *Esq;*—Edmund Bacon, *Esq;*

Huntington.

Kellond Courtney, *Esq;*—William Montague, *Esq;*

Northamptonshire.

Thomas Cartwright, *Esq;*—Valentine Knightley, *Esq;*

Northumberland.

John Fenwick, *Esq;*—Lord Ossulstone.

Bath.

General Wade,—*General* Ligonier.

Eye.

Roger Townshend, *Esq;*—Nicholas Harding, *Esq;*

Westbury.

John Bance, *Esq;*—Matthew Mechel, *Esq;*

Paul Methuen, *Esq;*—Chancy Townsend, *Esq;*

Montgomery.

Henry Herbert, *Esq;*—William Herbert, *Esq;*

Add to the Knights of the Bath.

Sir Peter Warren.

Sir Edward Hawke.

In the Secretary's Office.

Richard Aldworth, *Esq;* *Under-Secretary in the Southern Province.*

List of Deans.

Dr. Littleton, *Dean of Exeter.*

In the Board of Works.

Henry Flitcroft, *Esq;* *Master Mason.*

Mr. Oram, *Master Carpenter.*

